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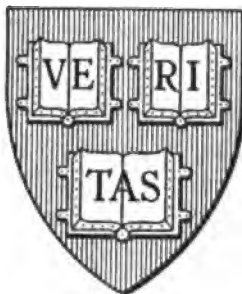
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THE
GREAT WOODS
And Other
Public Reservations of Lynn



Being the twelfth
annual report of the
Park Commissioners
of Lynn, Massachusetts

1900

THE
GREAT WOODS
And Other
Public Reservations of Lynn



Being the twelfth
annual report of the
Park Commissioners
of **Lynn, Massachusetts**

1900

()
Nathan M. Hawkes,
Chairman

WHITTEN & CASS, PRINTERS,
33 MUNROE STREET,
LYNN, MASS.

Compliments of

Nathan M. Hawkes,

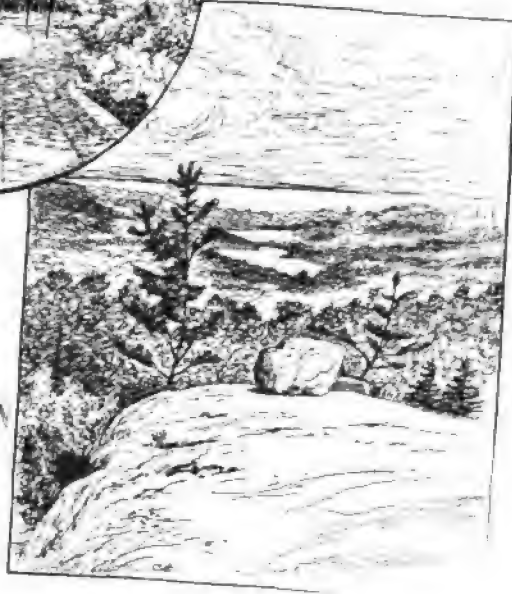
Chairman.



BLOOD SWAMP
LANDING



KYNN
from
MT. HERMON



BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(Organized September 6, 1889.)

PRESENT BOARD.

Names.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
P. B. MAGRANE	1898	First Monday of April, 1902
CHARLES S. HILTON	1898	First Monday of April, 1903
JAMES E. JENKINS	1894	First Monday of April, 1904
CHARLES H. HASTINGS	1901	First Monday of April, 1905
NATHAN M. HAWKES	1891	First Monday of April, 1906

Chairman, NATHAN M. HAWKES.

Secretary, JAMES E. JENKINS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names.	Appointed.	
AARON F. SMITH	1889	Term expired May 1, 1891
FRANK W. JONES	1889	Term expired May 1, 1894
BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY	1889	Resigned, May 15, 1894
PHILIP A. CHASE	1889	Resigned, March 15, 1898
CHARLES H. PINKHAM	1889	Term expired May 1, 1898
(Reappointed in 1900; died Nov. 10, 1900.)		
LUCIAN NEWHALL	1894	Died May 17, 1898
EDWARD RANDALL	1898	Term expired May 1, 1900



LUCIAN NEWHALL.



CHARLES HACKER PINKHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Report for 1900.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Lynn:

As required by Chapter 154, Section 12, of the Acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of 1882, entitled "An act to authorize cities and towns to lay out public parks within their limits," the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn have the honor to submit this twelfth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 20, 1900.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

General appropriation	\$3,800 00	
Meadow Park appropriation	3,000 00	
Sale of wood	90 00	
Transfers	219 77	
		<u>\$7,109 77</u>

Expenditures.

MEADOW PARK.

E. S. Pevear, building sewer	\$1,018 28	
Brockway-Smith, fork	54	
W. H. Hutchinson, saw	1 75	
F. G. Kelly, carpenter work	86 13	
Public Water Board, repairs	6 00	
Whitten & Cass, receipt books	13 75	
Elmer Willis, inspecting trees	2 50	
Luther D. Berdge, painting	6 72	
Hastings & Sons' Publishing Co., advertising	4 95	
C. F. Jordan, sewer inspector	84 00	
P. Martin & Son, teaming	61 88	
Michael McDonough, gravel	320 60	
John W. Sheehan, gravel	48 40	
John Sheehan & Son, gravel	343 80	
W. H. Wilson, gravel	21 20	
Engineer's pay roll	13 41	
Labor	1,020 50	
Thomas Hurley, gravel	458 18	
		<u>\$3,512 59</u>

OCEANSIDE.

Luther D. Berdge, painting seats	\$5 86	
C. F. Dudley & Co., resetting curb	77 86	
Hiram Hook, concreting	245 70	
P. Martin & Son, care of Oceanside	57 14	
		<u>386 56</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$3,899 15</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Amount brought forward

\$3,899 15

LYNN WOODS.

Keeper	\$600 00
J. W. Blaney & Co., drain pipe	25 30
Joseph Breed & Sons, lumber	30 31
J. W. Harding & Co., tools	1 50
Frank P. Hill, use of wagon	5 00
W. H. Hutchinson, tools and hardware	45 83
F. G. Kelly, tower, tool house and fence	296 54
J. C. Lewis, signs	5 00
J. J. Lothrop, teaming	154 80
A. R. Maguire, blacksmithing	32 51
John Miller, labor at Wolf Pits	3 50
Thomas Sheehan, labor at Wolf Pits	3 00
J. H. Pension, drain pipe	4 60
Police Department, services of officers	36 00
Labor and road repairs	1,771 25

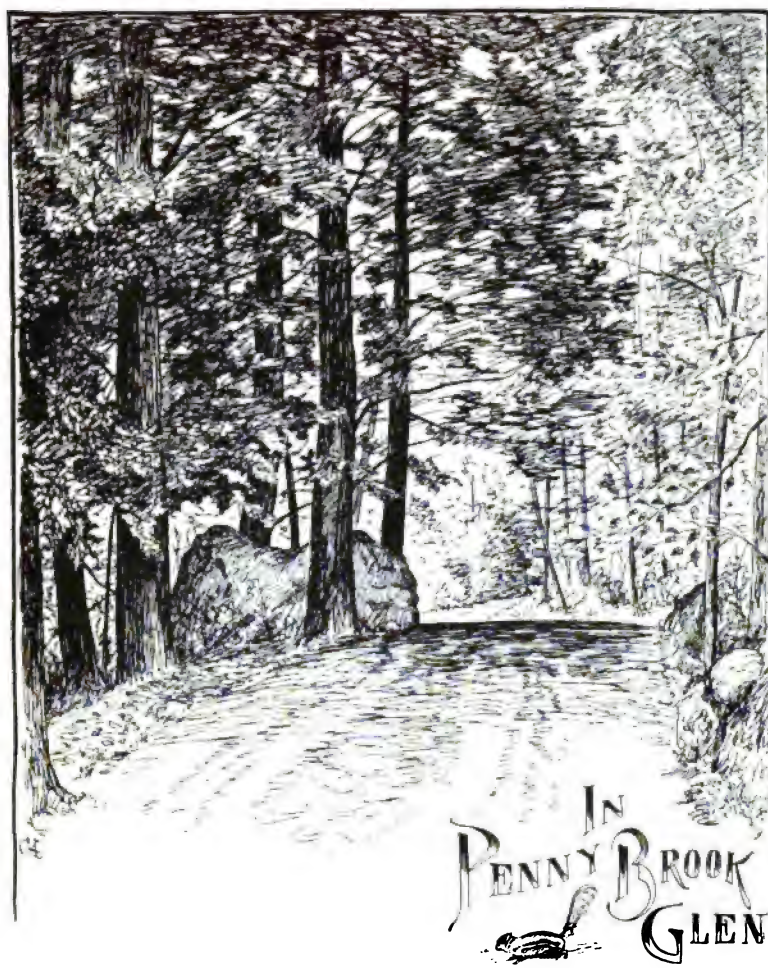
3,015 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Donlan, map	\$ 98
James S. Conant & Co., plates	39 40
Helen Forman, typewriting	4 75
Harris & Dwelley, surveying	44 00
Alice Hawkes, clerical service	25 00
L. C. Newhall, views	3 60
F. H. Nichols, stamps	9 00
T. P. Nichols, signs	26 50
White Bros., binding	42 25

195 48

\$7,109 77



IN
PENNY BROOK
GLEN

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

AT the annual May meeting, Nathan M. Hawkes and James E. Jenkins were respectively re-elected Chairman and Secretary.

At the same meeting Mr. Charles H. Pinkham presented credentials of his appointment as a member of the Board for the term of five years, in place of Mr. Edward Randall, whose term expired.

The appointment of Mr. Pinkham returned to the Board a member who had served from its organization in 1889 till 1898. Mr. Pinkham died Nov. 10, in the prime of a very active and useful life. It is wholly safe to say that no man of his years was ever missed by so many people in Lynn as he was. This Board, service upon which was the only public office he ever found time to assume, mourns a devoted counselor, and Lynn laments a broad-minded and loyal son.

The adoption of the new City Charter at the recent State election imposes additional burdens upon the Park Commissioners.

When the Park Act was accepted by the voters of Lynn, Nov. 6, 1888, the plan was to secure and place in charge of the Commissioners the wild and picturesque region known as "Lynn Woods," or the "Great Woods."

Subsequent action by the City Council placed under control of the Commissioners what is now known as "Meadow Park," and later "Oceanside" was acquired.

The new charter adds to their duties as follows: "Said Board shall have exclusive care and control of all parks, and except as otherwise provided herein, of all public grounds except cemeteries and burial grounds. No part of the Common shall be let or sold."

To those especially devoted to the development of the Woods,

the multiplying fields for care may not be altogether agreeable, but the Board trusts to be able to adapt itself to the changed situation.

High Rock.

While Lynn has an abundant acreage of secured recreation ground—perhaps larger than any other municipality in the world in proportion to population—there is one spot that ought to have been taken first instead of last. The Park Commissioners in their early reports called attention to the matter, and we but reiterate the warning, lest some time our people may find it too late to act and may be blamed by posterity.

We refer, of course, to that rock citadel, so commanding yet so accessible, about which our fair city has grown—High Rock, famed in song and history. It is the grandest natural monument that ever adorned a city. It looks down upon the ceaseless ebb and flow of the great Bay of Massachusetts. Our noble Woods are in full view. About it is extended the panorama of the homes and workshops of seventy thousand virile Americans. There ought to be public spirit here adequate to dedicate this rock-ribbed hilltop to the use of the people forever.

Meadow Park.

The City Council of the current year made a special appropriation for the improvement of Meadow Park. We have had no trouble in spending this amount, and even in using a little of our general appropriation there.

In the attempt to lower the water level of the Meadow a pipe sewer has been laid from the New Chatham street sewer through Eutaw avenue into the Meadow to the bed of Stacy's brook. The same contract called for the construction of nine catch-basins, three of which are upon Goodrich street, two on the extension of Adams street, two upon the extension of Fayette street, and two upon Tracy avenue.

Possibly some portion of this work was within the scope of the Drainage Department of the city, but it seemed important to get and keep the water out of the Meadow, and whatever we have done saves so much expense for some other department.

The Board of Health has hauled material during the year.

We have bought and spread three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine loads of gravel on the streets bounding the Meadow.

We have dug out the muck from a trench on Adams street five hundred and forty feet long, six feet deep and fourteen feet wide. Into the bottom of this trench we put the brush cut and this was covered by material furnished by the Board of Health. This makes Adams street sixty feet wide. The same kind of work has been done on Tracy avenue for the distance of one hundred and twenty feet.

Four thousand feet of trenches have been lowered two feet deep and four feet wide with the result of gathering the water at the catch-basin at the head of the sewer.

If the city will construct a sewer through Chestnut street, the waters from the Highlands will be diverted and the only water in the Meadow will be that which falls there.

To save the trees in the grove on the northern part of the Meadow, a large amount of filling will have to be placed next year on account of the lowering of the water level, which leaves the roots exposed as the soil subsides.

The work accomplished shows that a small but steady annual appropriation will in time make of the Meadow a park which will be a credit to the neighborhood.

Oceanside.

The curb along Nahant road has been reset and the sidewalk concreted. The walk is seven hundred and twenty-five feet long and seven and one-half feet wide. This improvement is appreciated by the throngs of people who resort to the park and by those who drive in the summer season.

The grass has been cut at needed intervals and paper bags and lunch boxes deserted by careless or stupid visitors have been frequently removed to make the park an inviting and restful spot from which to watch the breakers beating upon the sands.

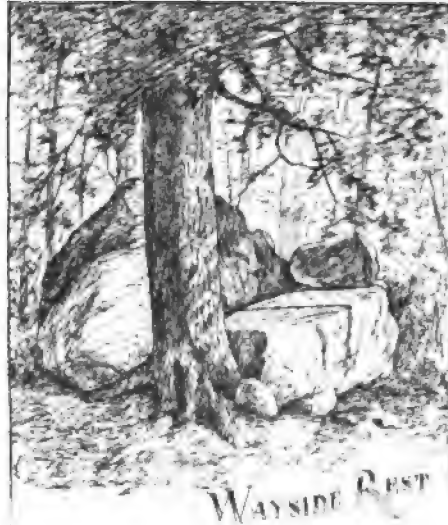
The seats already provided are fully occupied afternoons and evenings and the number may be properly increased next season.

A shelter pavilion with sanitary conveniences for women and children would be a boon to the people who frequent this health-giving place.

Lynn Woods.

The absence of snow in January enabled the Commissioners to clear a tract of about fifteen acres on the north side of Waycross road to its junction with the Penny Brook road. Dead or decaying trees, dilapidated gray birches, inferior and interfering growths were removed and all the refuse burned.

There is a fine spring of water upon this land near the middle pasture wall which is the northern line of clearing. It is believed that the added light and elbow room will broaden and improve the trees selected to remain and



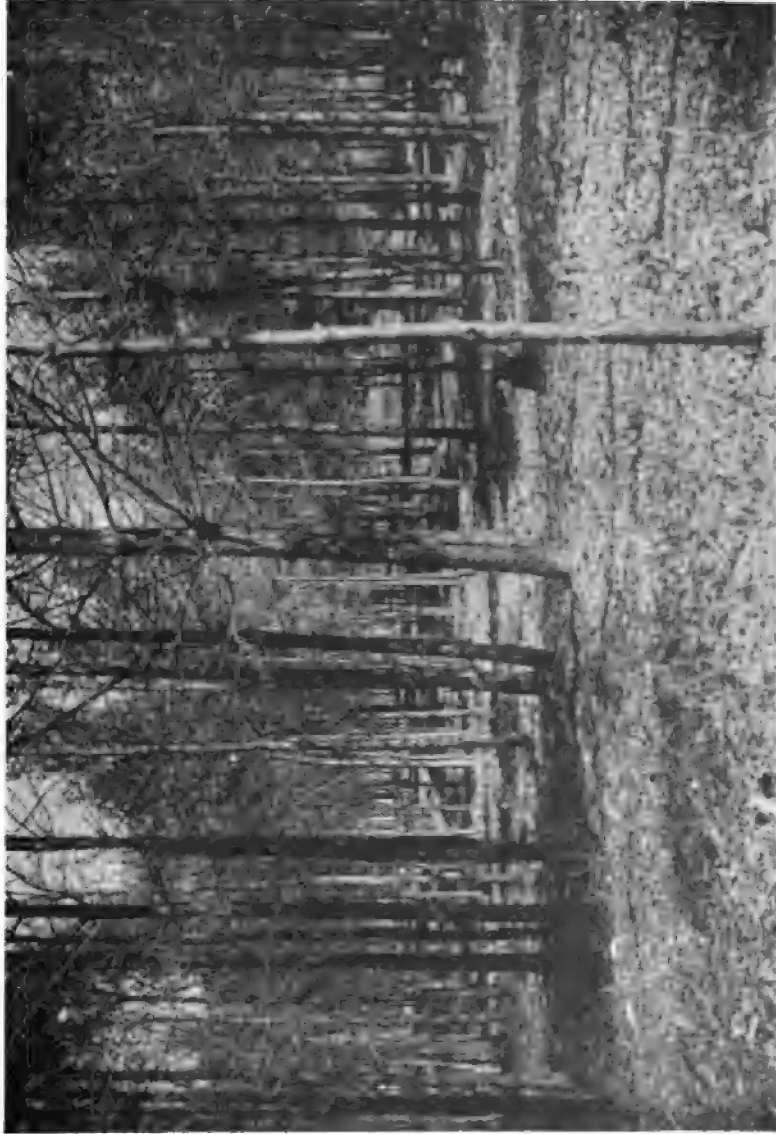
that a pleasing grove of healthy mixed woods will be the result.

It may be worth while to record that the acres thus treated were those laid out in 1706 to John Mower's successors, Dr. Oliver's successors, and to Thomas Loughton, Jr.

Curious facts and quaint fictions meet us at every turn in these legend-haunted woods of old Lynn. One of the serio-comic stories in that vivid reproduction of colonial life, "*Liñ, or Jewels of the Third Plantation*," is the scalping of the pioneer, Thomas Loughton, by the bad Indian. Oddly enough, by a coincidence of which the author had no idea, the scene was laid in the Dungeon Pasture just where old Mr. Loughton's son received his allotment in the common lands.

At the time of taking, these lots stood in the names of James Alley and William Silver and may be located on the map which the Commissioners printed with their Second Annual Report.

It is conceded by intelligent people,—by lovers of nature, that the surpassing attractiveness of Lynn Woods is due in large



JUNCTION OF WAYCROSS AND PENNY BROOK ROADS
AFTER REMOVING INFERIOR GROWTH, WINTER OF 1899 AND 1900.

measure to the wildness of the scenery. The unthinking will say, if this be true, why use the axe at all? A few words may make the necessity apparent.

The mutilation of the Woods is the result of the utilitarian habits of our ancestors in the use of the axe. A familiar medical phrase is, *Similia similibus curantur*. To a degree, this maxim applies to the treatment of the Woods. Some people are shocked at the application of the axe to the restoration of the forest. It should be borne in mind that our Woods are not as nature made them, but highly artificial, as a result of man's labor and man's cupidity.

The Woods which the planters of Lynn first saw were an ever-green forest of gigantic pines and hemlocks. The forest floor was deeply carpeted with the pine needles which forbid undergrowth. Its roof was such a structure as suggested and inspired cathedral arches and aisles. Long vistas were to be had through dim distances into the recesses of which the sun did not penetrate save in flickering gleams.

The axe removed the primeval forest. It left the boulders and ledges, the ravines and hills; but it left them veiled from the eyes of seekers for beauty by almost impenetrable mazes of scrub oaks.

To the hidden treasure house we find but one key. The axe throws open the door to Nature's wonders.

For instance, last spring we started an almost alpine path from what we may call the Cornel path up the southwestern slope of Burrill Hill. The axe, wielded by vigorous hands upon the underbrush, soon exposed a castellated barrier, out of which, apparently from the solid rock, ran a stream of pure water. We turned an angle of this outpost of Burrill Hill and came upon a glen wherein grows a cluster of graceful white or canoe birches (*Betula Papyrifera*), a tree somewhat rare in our Woods and not to be confounded with the disreputable gray birch that grows up like a mushroom and then topples over.

Ascending the parapet of the bold rock,—

“This fortress built by Nature for herself,”—

a charming woodland and ocean vista opens. But for our axe,

who of the people of to-day would have been able to look upon this charming picture? The former yeoman owner evidently had maledictions rather than blessings for the place, as his logs are rotting in the gorge. He found it too difficult to drag them out. Hence, he did not see beauty in the place. The privilege of feasting upon these wild views is due to our axeman, who is coaxing Nature back to her original winsome forms.

Let not the tree worshipper be alarmed. The Park Commissioners are modern Druids. They take peeks, but they find, with Emerson, that

"Nature cannot be surpassed in undress;
Beauty breaks in everywhere."

The beautiful region known as "Cedar Hill" has of late years been neglected because the old paths and wood roads leading to and around it had been obliterated by the vigorous and tangled undergrowth.

Meanwhile, unchecked by forest fires, large numbers of oaks and hickories have been growing into well-proportioned standards upon the slopes of the hill.

A part of the work of the year has been to render this charming territory—from Park avenue to Birch Pond—accessible.

From the Penny Brook road just above the Park avenue station west by northwest runs an old cart road up which John Reney used to travel when he lived upon the sunny southern dip of Cedar Hill. So far as known, Reney's was the only human habitation ever located in this portion of the Dungeon Pasture enclosure. We are only concerned in John Reney by reason of his leaving many hardy, healthy young trees standing when he made his clearing, which has now lapsed into the forest.

From the Reney road west, the old wood roads have been uncovered. One path which forks to the south comes out between two slightly ledges which loom up on the line of the reservation near what was once known as the "Walnut House." Down a short but steep incline Walnut street at Birch Pond dam may be reached.

Another section of road winds around the western side of the hill and forks again at several points to Birch Pond and to the



FOREST CASTLE.

Penny Brook road near the watering trough. Still another running southwesterly to Cedar Hill has been cut from the intersection of Waycross and Penny Brook roads.

This whole region is within sound of and easy distance from the trolley cars and yet is singularly wild and untamed and is one of the best examples of hardwood land in the reservation. The views from the bold, bare summit of Cedar Hill are wonderfully fascinating.

A path which may as well be called the "Jackson Path"—for the old-time strollers knew it as leading to the then Jackson cottage—leads directly from the head of Park avenue northeasterly to the Waycross road and Dungeon Rock, with a branch northwesterly to the Intervale path at the old Needham clearing.

Only the persistent trampler through the Woods is liable to observe the steady progress that is annually made in opening up old ways and new paths. Those cleared this year offer walks of eight miles and are so many safeguards against the spread of forest fires.

During the year we received a communication from the City Council which, with the reply authorized by the Commissioners, is hereto annexed. To these papers we have only to add that no "like work" to ours has ever been done for the City of Lynn, and that whatever service was performed was under the direction of Mr. P. A. Chase, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work was as intelligently and economically executed as it could have been done by any other individual or board in the city.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, July 10, 1900.

Ordered, That the Lynn Public Water Board, the Commissioners of Pine Grove Cemetery, the Board of Assessors, and the Board of Park Commissioners be requested to furnish the City Council with information as to why said Boards and Commissions employ in the capacity of engineers or surveyors, persons other than those elected or appointed by the City Council for like work for the City of Lynn.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, July 17, 1900.

Adopted in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

LYNN, September 15, 1900.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:

The Park Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of the order adopted by the City Council, requesting the Park Commissioners, with other municipal boards, to furnish the City Council with information as to why said boards and commissioners employ in the capacity of engineers or surveyors persons other than those elected or appointed by the City Council for like work for the City of Lynn.

In reply thereto, we have to say that the voters of Lynn at the State election held November 6, 1888, accepted what is popularly known as the Park Act, being Chapter 154 of the Acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1882,—an Act authorizing towns and cities to lay out public parks within their limits.

Section 3 of that Act deals with the powers and duties of the Park Commissioners, among which powers and duties are enumerated:

“To appoint all necessary engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers, including a police force, to act in such parks; to define the powers and duties of such officers and fix the amount of their compensation; and generally to do all acts needful for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to or imposed upon such town or city or upon such boards by this Act.”

Under the authority thus given, the Park Commissioners employed Isaac K. Harris to survey Lynn Woods prior to the taking, and they also had advice from Frederick Law Olmsted.

They employed Joseph H. Curtis, landscape engineer and gardener, to lay out Meadow Park.

They employed Charles W. Gay to make a plan for a proposed road in Lynn Woods; and they employed Edward H. Smith, City Engineer, in the construction of a sewer in Meadow Park during the present year.

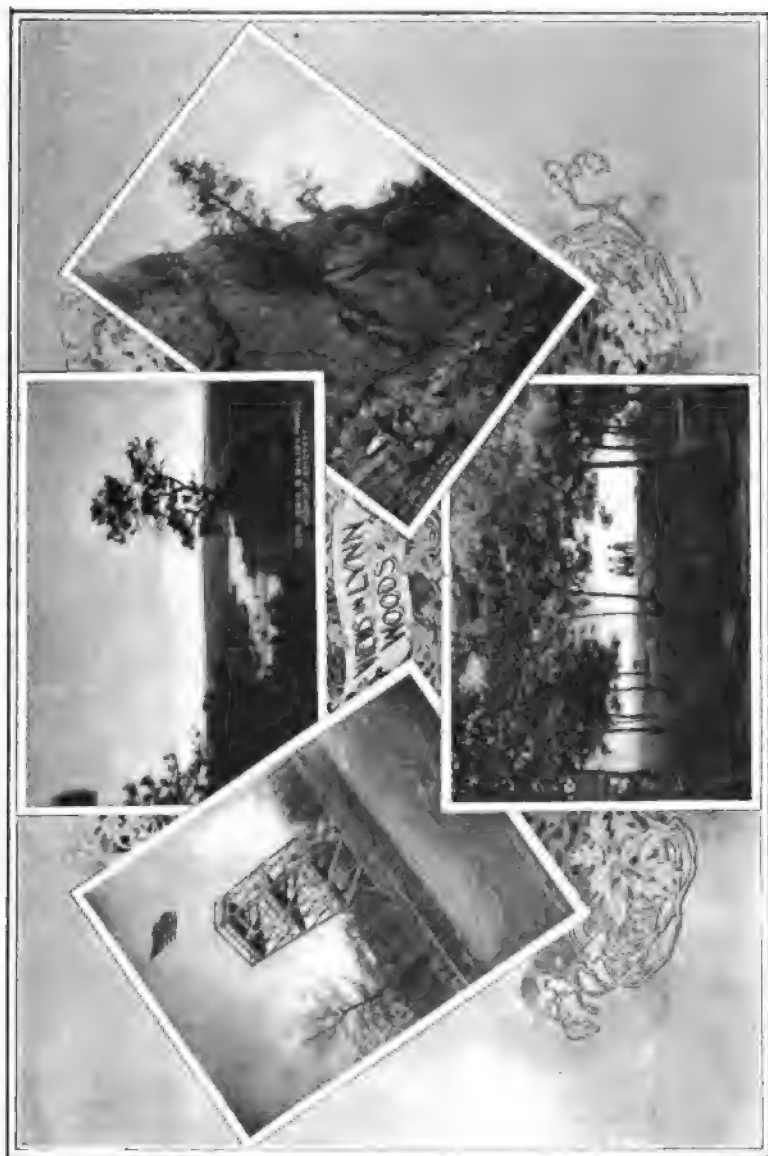
These are the main items for engineering service rendered the Park Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman*.

The hint of a tower upon Mount Gilead given last year has become a reality. It is a substantial wooden trestle structure, the corner posts of which are thirty-six feet long and are firmly riveted and soldered to the everlasting rock. It has three decks or floors with seats at each landing. The three flights of stairs are interior ones with ample railings and screen guards at each turn of the stairways. It stands on the inside of the circle opposite the south outlook. There are hitching-posts by the



driveway at its feet. On the seventh day of April its builder, Capt. Frank G. Kelly, raised the starry flag to the breeze, fifty feet above its base, at a higher elevation than any flag ever waved in Lynn before. It can be seen from the Highlands and from Tower Hill.

This tower was not erected to supersede the long hoped for permanent structure which is to commemorate the name of Cyrus M. Tracy. It will serve for administrative purposes and be an object lesson in the possibilities of the views from a simple, yet massive structure.

A sketch of such a tower with a description and note by Mr. Charles A. Lawrence is herewith presented in the hope that the friends of Mr. Tracy and the lovers of nature unadorned, may be stimulated to erect such a monument upon the rugged north outlook of Gilead.

In this connection we may say that it afforded the commissioners great pleasure to extend the freedom of Camp Basset upon Labor Day, September 3, to the Tracy family for its annual reunion.

LYNN, MASS., October 15, 1900.

HON. NATHAN M. HAWKES,

Chairman Lynn Park Commissioners, Lynn, Mass. :

DEAR SIR, —

I offer herewith my idea for a permanent tower to be erected on Mount Gilead, Lynn Woods.

To my mind, any monument erected to the memory of a man should, if possible, partake somewhat in its design of the general nature of the man.

A late comer to Lynn, I never knew Mr. Tracy, but, loving the Woods myself, and having heard much about the man who gave us the idea of our Lynn Woods, I have perhaps caught something of his spirit and a certain reflected view of his nature.

I understand him to have been a man of simple tastes, a rugged individuality of mind and that true art spirit which recognizes the simpler beauties in nature and loves truth in representation. Therefore, this tower, to my mind, should be simple, rugged, — to be in keeping with its surroundings, dignified in composition and useful in design and plan.

I think the early builders are safe guides for such a structure, using only the simplest styles and elementary schemes of construction, — primitive, if you will.

I further understand that the minimum of cost is to be considered, and

have therefore designed a tower which requires very little skill of hand, almost no joinery, and of material which you say is abundant in the forest, and to be had for the getting.

Boulder stones are to be used almost throughout.

I have carefully examined the top of Mount Gilead and conclude that the site of sites for a stone tower is that spot known as the North View. The bed ledge offers a picturesque and substantial foundation, relieving the tower of the tameness that a level site would compel. Such a tower should have an approach, and the short scramble in from the road offers just that. It should have a touch of mystery in its environment, and would it not have this, towering gray and stately above the treetops in that romantic spot?

I may with propriety say here that the location sometimes suggested for a tower upon the South View would be a mistake from an artistic point of view, as it would lack those qualities of seclusion and suggestiveness afforded by the North View.

On the North View it would command a clean sweep of the horizon, and add much to the beauty of the hilltop.

I enclose herewith a description of the tower.

Very truly,

22-King street.

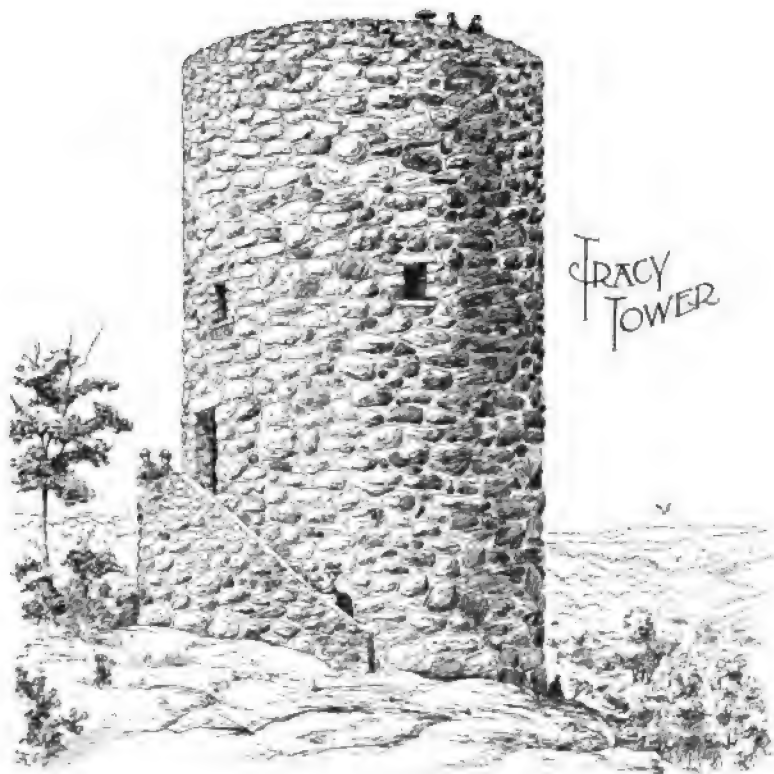
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWRENCE.

Description of Tower for Lynn Woods.

The tower is circular in plan, thirty feet in diameter, and is fifty feet high from average grade. Its walls are two feet thick, and the tower is solid for the height of fifteen feet above grade. This forms the first floor, which is reached by an outside staircase, following the curve of the wall. The stairs and hand rail are, like the walls, to be laid up with boulder stones, suitably bedded and pointed. Within the tower rises the circular staircase, three feet wide, with a hand rail on the inner side thirty inches high and eighteen inches thick, thus making the walls, for more than half of their height, six and one-half feet thick. The stairs, both outside and in, are six inches in the rise, and the treads are nine inches wide on the inner side, but, being radiate from the centre, widen somewhat towards the outside of the staircase.

They land at a height of thirty-two feet above the solid stone floor, thus using sixty-four risers and a top landing. This landing is at the level of the top floor or observation deck, leaving a parapet of three feet above, as a guard. The stairs may be finished with split ledge stone, or cement, or with wooden tread tops.

The plan allows for two decks or floors, sixteen feet apart, to be laid in heavy mill flooring on joists of sufficient strength to insure against accident, and which are to be let into sockets in the stone wall. The doorway is four feet wide and eight feet high. It may have a door or not as best



TRACY
TOWER

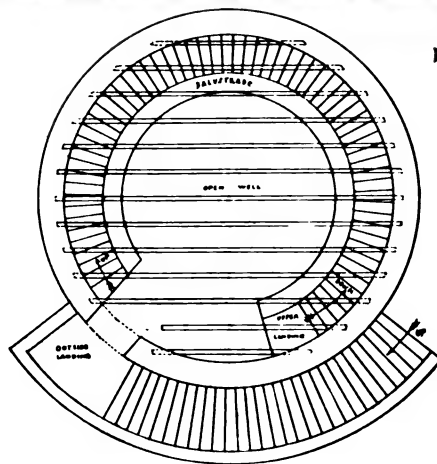
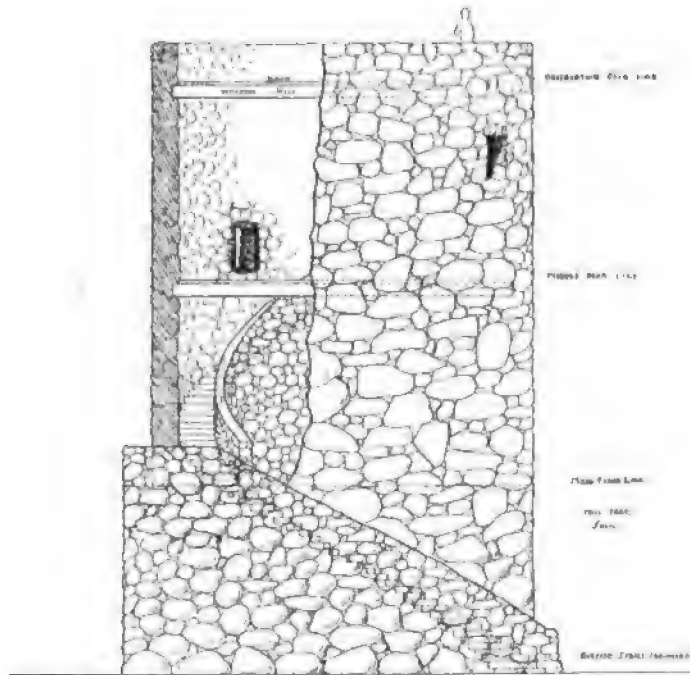


DIAGRAM-PLAN
 AND
 ELEVATION
 OF A
 TOWER
 FOR
 LYNN WOODS
 Scale 1/16" = 1'

suits its uses. Loop holes for light should also be allowed at least in four places along the ascent.

The sides of the tower are vertical and do not slant inward, the vertical line giving an added effect of strength. The door should open towards the south.

In the plan and elevation herewith, the idea is both plan and diagram, and not strictly a working view. The tower is shown in the elevation with the wall broken open, giving a view of the staircase and decks. The perspective view shows approximately how the tower would look when built.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWRENCE.

A portion of the retaining wall upon the Great Woods road at the ascent of Blood Swamp hill has been relaid and pointed. In relaying the wall an awkward angle which projected into the road has been eliminated, a result of which is the widening of the road at what was its narrowest place, nearly five feet. The angle was an eyesore to all travelers down the road. The new curve is so natural that most people would fail to notice the improvement unless we called attention to it. An intruding boulder in the road a rod or two up the hill has been blasted and removed and the bank scarfed off.

Two successive dry seasons have enabled us to continue our experiments in well digging. We have been successful, so that in addition to those by the paths, upon each of the main roads will be found wells and troughs with an unfailing supply of water for man and beast.

A new fence about two hundred and forty feet long has been erected on the eastern side of Lynnfield street, by the pine grove through which Sluice Pond is seen. It was made of twisted wire partly because that seemed to offer less temptation for violations of law in regard to offensive advertisements.

By the Acts of 1898, Chapter 500, the crack-brained fanatic who paints upon rocks such desecrations as "Repent," and the vender of cheap goods who displays his signs, are alike without the pale of the law. It may be well to reprint the Act in this report as a conspicuous way of calling attention to the power of the Commissioners and of individuals in this matter and as a means of warning possible offenders.

**An Act Relative to the Disfigurement of Objects by the Posting of
Advertisements or Otherwise.**

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 102 of Chapter 203 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 102. Whoever paints or puts upon, or in any manner affixes to any fence, structure, pole, rock or other object, the property of another, whether within or without the limits of the highway, any words, device, trade-mark, advertisement or notice, not required by law to be posted thereon, without first obtaining the written consent of the owner or tenant of such property, shall, on complaint of such owner or his tenant, or any municipal or public officer, be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars.

SECT. 2. Any word, device, trade-mark, advertisement or notice, painted, put up or affixed within the limits of a highway in violation of the provisions of the preceding section of this Act, shall be deemed to be a public nuisance, and may be forthwith removed or obliterated and abated by any person.

SECT. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred ninety-eight.

(Approved June 6, 1898.)

The gypsy-moth is not the only forest pest to be contended with. The ravages of a worm popularly known as the "oak pruner" have been especially noted during the present year. It is a small bug which lays its eggs inside of a hole which it bores in the small branch of the oak tree. A worm comes from the egg which eats out the pith as it works its way through the centre of the branch, so weakening it that the slightest puff of wind will break it off.

This pest has been observed in Forest Park, Springfield; in Franklin Park, Boston, and in other localities. It works with great rapidity, is entirely out of sight and reach, and its presence is only revealed as the cut limbs fall to the ground.

The only known remedy for this pest is to gather the limbs that fall from the tree in the fall and spring and burn them, thus preventing the worms that are inside from turning into bugs and returning to the tree to continue their depredations. This, of course, is only a partial remedy, but it will prove a check to its destructiveness.

Our territory is so large and our oaks are in such superabundance that this unwelcome intruder must be very industrious if he prunes our trees more than enough to give space for other species, broad-leaf or evergreen, to spread.

These forest pests are, however, like fevers in the human system,—they have their run and pass away.

Improvement in approaches to the Woods cannot fail to be noted by visitors. The Dungeon road from Myrtle street northerly by the eastern shore of Breed's Pond to the Dungeon Pasture wall, the Commissioners' line has been partially graded by the Water Board. The graveled part of the road is narrow but sufficient for present demands by careful drivers.

The long desired relocation of Lover's Leap avenue has been carried out by the City Council. This makes the avenue practically an extension of Franklin street. If Tapley street should be continued across Ontario street between Holder's bakehouse and Holder's Pond to a point on Linwood street about where the reservoir road enters it, the shortest and virtually an air line would be had from the City Hall to the Woods.

This slight and inexpensive cut off would increase the taxable value of property in the vicinity and solve the problem of obtaining direct access to our great public reservation.

As we cannot this year find any fault with the city departments with which we come in contact nor with the street railroad company, we must say a few words about individuals.

Many people visit the Woods who speak strange and unknown tongues but they behave themselves and seem to enjoy their privileges and respect the proper and prescribed regulations.

The few who refuse to comply with the reasonable requests of the keepers are those who ought to know better. Our roads are built for light travel. Signs are conspicuously displayed at each entrance giving such notice. Most drivers respect the rules, but when a would-be mycologist assumes to display his knowledge of mushrooms by driving a barge drawn by three horses abreast with twenty people aboard upon a soft road, newly graded, in spite of the protests of the men in charge, he becomes a nuisance.

In another instance a man who claimed to be a business man in the centre of the city and to have influence with politicians,

which he threatened to use, blustered when the Park Keeper put out the fire which the fellow had kindled.

Some visitors think the tops of young pines look better when they are broken off and displayed as trophies of their excursion than growing in their natural way. But these are only occasional lapses of good manners. Perhaps the end of the twentieth century will see these people's successors sufficiently civilized and humanized as to respect the rights of the many rather than the selfishness of the few.

The Public Water Board has a scheme to raise the dam of Walden Pond twenty or forty feet. The lesser raising would destroy the roads around the ponds, hemlock grove north of Glen Lewis Pond, and, worst of all, the most beautiful spot in the whole region, Penny Brook Glen.

If it is imperative that we should have a greater storage supply for water and if it should be demonstrated that Lynn Woods is the only place to be had for such a basin, we could offer no objection. Considering the efforts that have been made to preserve this wonderful sylvan retreat, we think that the Water Board should show by the highest engineering talent that the proposed dam and resulting disfigurement of scenery is the only solution of Lynn's water problem.

The paramount duty impressed upon the men employed in the Woods is that of preventing fires. All other work is to be dropped if smoke is seen in any direction. Several fires without our territory have been put out because they threatened to invade our lines.

One in particular in the spring was blazing in the wooded addition to St. Mary's Cemetery. The cemetery was full of people who paid as little attention to it as if it had been a fire in a stove. A stiff breeze was fanning the flames which continued to spread until the men of this department who were at work a mile away came and extinguished what might have been a serious fire.

One fire, probably of incendiary origin, burned over about an acre near Lynnfield street. Every year that passes without extensive fires lessens the possibility of an harmful conflagration,

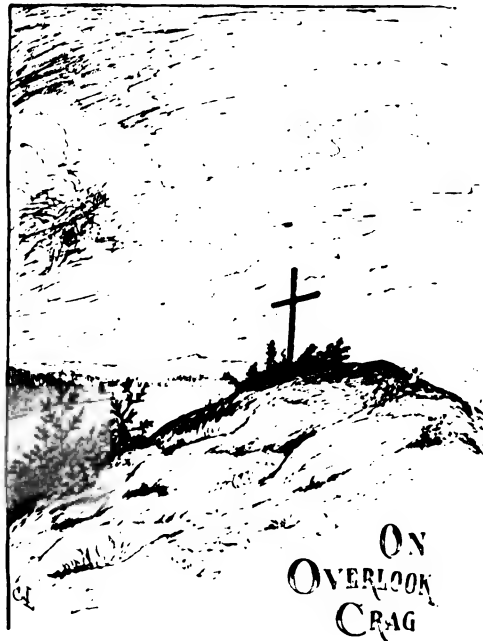
as our facilities for coping with our greatest enemy increase annually.

There is a sharp contrast between a well-guarded forest and any construction of man. Even the most substantial work that the genius of man ever devised—the pyramids on the rainless plains of Egypt—were at their best when newly built. The forest, on the contrary, improves with each new generation; and not for generations alone, as this procession goes on for ages.

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

LYNN, December 20th, 1900.



SHORT WALKS.*

MANY people think of Lynn Woods as a locality of great distances and as an outing place suitable only for those who have unlimited time and facilities for driving or riding.

It is, therefore, pleasant to be able to tell any such about the numerous short walks which may be enjoyed on every hand, and which may be found near to any one of the principal entrances. These are walks that the tired clerk or dressmaker or foundryman or shoemaker — any member of the great family of Lynn who really own the Woods — may pursue together with the very few who are blessed with time and means to spare. When one learns that he can meet wife and children when the shop closes, board the car with the lunch-basket and eat supper in the Woods at a pretty point of rest or view, or both combined, and return in good time for early bed, he will look upon the public forest as a new gift. Others there are who will gladly learn that in a two hour's outing they can see some of the rarest of the woodland beauties, which perhaps they have thought impossible, because of ignorance of true distances and directions. To any of these, and all, the following short descriptions are offered :

And first, take the Blue Line cars from Central square to the Glen Lewis station. Get out there and seek the shade of the lovely groves close to the station. There is a water fountain, seats among the trees, and the station keeper in the season will

* This valuable contribution is kindly abstracted by its author, Mr. Charles A. Lawrence, from his "Short Walks in Lynn Woods," which appeared in a series of articles in the *Daily Evening Item* during the current year, under dates August 3, 7, 9, 22, 23 and 25, and September 5, 7, 10, 11 and 27. For more detailed description reference may be had to the papers of those dates.

We are also indebted to Mr. Lawrence for the freehand drawings, and to Mr. Loranus C. Newhall for the photographic views from which our illustrations have been made.

One other acknowledgment we have to make to Mr. Paul W. Rowell for the photograph taken twenty years ago of the man after whom "The Old Man's Walk" was named.



LYNN WOODS.
HANDY GUIDE FOR TRAMPERS.

dispense light beverages and confections at the usual prices. The natural lawn south of the station is a rest to the eye, the hill slope back of it is wild and woodsy, and the cleared border of the forest across the road is a cool and refreshing place in which to lie and read, sew or talk. The sparkling mirror of Glen Lewis Pond is in sight, and the wild slopes of the glen beyond are full of delight to the eye. Here is also the place from which to set out on a short walk, if desired.

The pond road affords one of the best. Follow it past the station and around the right of the pond, and the distance may be long or short as one wishes. The Hemlock Grove is about half way the pond's length, and no more delightful place is there in the whole forest. It is a luxury on a summer afternoon, and is not too often sought. Near the far end of it, descend to the water's edge and try the echo. It comes from over the brow of Mt. Gilead, across the pond, and five notes have been flung back from a bugle blast. This walk will not consume more than twelve to fifteen minutes.

To Overlook Crag is the next step. This is the eminence situate near the lower end of the pond, and can be reached by following the pond road to the dam, and turning into the woods on the right just before the dam is reached. The path can be easily found, though a few moment's search may be needful. Follow it until a rude sign board is reached, which reads "To the Ruins." Leave this on the right and proceed to the left until another of like reading is found, and from this turn sharp to the left and up the hill. A short scramble reaches the top, which is a bare ledge, and affords the best view of Walden Pond of the whole north woods. The time from the station is not over half an hour for a slow walker. Weetamoo Cliff is only a little further on, and can be reached by the path marked by the second mentioned "Ruins" sign board. It passes the gigantic Frog Boulder on the left, and leads up to another bald summit, where is a good distance view of Lynn. Here was once the camp of the Boulder Club, demolished when the Water Board took possession. Weetamoo has been reached from the station in twenty-five minutes.

Another and possibly the most romantic walk of all on this

side, is along the foot path of Glen Lewis Pond. Start from the station and take the old wood road down past the head of the pond, or one of several foot paths that plunge into the grove at the pond's head, and the path is soon found skirting the left-hand side of the pond. It runs only about half way the shore at present, but the Commissioners are about to continue it out to the dam, and to join Tracy Trail. In the early summer the spring above Great Woods road sends a brooklet down across this path not far from the pond's head, while near the dam at the foot is a spring which the continued path will pass near, and which will doubtless be marked. One of the best of the old-time springs is now under the pond level at the very head of the pond. When Glen Lewis station was only the wild Blood Swamp Landing this was known of teamsters and hunters for a very refreshing spot.

But this is straying backwards from the foot path. Almost any day in hot weather several strollers, readers or day-dreamers can be seen along its beautiful trail, and the pond pictures are unsurpassed of their kind. Echoes of merriment come across the surface from some family party at the Hemlock Grove, or from higher still, amid the pine-tufted crests of the Bow Ridge highlands. This fond foot-path may be covered in twenty minutes.

And now for the Great Woods road proper. This starts off to the left just before the station is reached by the cars, and abounds with places of delight. A minute's walk brings one to the spring on the left, just before the iron railing is reached. The water never fails, though it is not as cold as some of the other springs. Continuing on, a twenty minutes walk for ladies will bring Echo Rock into view on the right of the road, where are seats and a splendid birdseye view of the glen. The echo is only less in degree than that from the Hemlock Grove, it comes from Bow Ridge in the east, and is very pure in quality. The rock may be seen from the former place, a gray spot in the wooded hillside. For a little longer walk, cover the same ground, but keep on until the Triple Way is reached, where three roads branch. Here, on the right, is a gap in the fence, which leads by Tracy trail down the hillside to the dam between Glen Lewis and Walden Ponds, and crossing this, the walk home by the

pond road is delightful. If one arrives near the station again at about the setting of the sun, the view backward down the glen to the west is one long to be remembered. The round trip cannot occupy much above an hour at an easy pace.

A walk that gives at once exercise and an unusual view is that from Glen Lewis station to the top of Mount Hermon, and if desired to Mount Spickett. These hill tops lie just to the rear of the station, and are reached by taking the path back of the building, and bearing to the left, past a bed of large boulders, until the height of land is reached. Thence the path continues for a few rods almost level, and presently the bare top of Mount Hermon is seen off to the right. Mount Spickett is the eminence a short distance backward to the left, though at present there is no good path to it. Soon the path leading to Hermon is seen, and a short scramble brings one to the top. Here, like Weetamoo Cliff, there is a broad ledge and a single huge boulder. The view of Lynn, showing two ponds and the highlands, with the sea in the distance, is one of the rarest.

Mount Spickett is merely a high knob of this general easterly ridge, and is worth visiting for the glimpses of the Lewis glen which it especially affords. Descending from Hermon, and regaining the path back towards the station, the low summit will be seen a little ahead on the right-hand side, and is only about 300 to 400 feet away. Gain the top, and then go down over the brow a little until, on the rocky crest of the ridge, one gets entrancing glimpses of the brown water far beneath, and in one spot a rare view of distant Walden Pond. Indeed, it will repay a good climber to stroll leisurely along this edge of the hilltop for some distance, as there are occasional peeps down into the glen, and some of the most rugged cliffs, though scarcely precipitous, of the whole forest.

This ridge may also be gained by starting from the station and following the pond road until the first sharp turn to the left brings the tramper to a rude path that plunges into the woods on the right and ascends the hillside, soon to vanish and leave the steep slope to be easily followed to the top.

Burrill Hill is the first summit of the woods directly south of Glen Lewis station. It is the highest in the woods, and its long,

breezy summit, oak grown and secluded, is a rarely restful place in which to spend an afternoon. The easiest way to get there is to follow the Great Woods road to the third path on the left, where, opposite a hitching rail, is the sign directing to it. The way is direct and passes Piazza Rock on the right. There are many paths leading to it, but most are too indirect for a first visit. The summit has been reached in twenty minutes from the station by this route. Another path leading in from the north and all by forest path, is taken at a sign which reads "To the Tower" and is located on the left of the road to Glen Lewis station, and but a little beyond the last dwelling-house. Follow the cart path, disregarding all cross roads, and the summit is soon in sight, though the last climb is very steep. Disregard the scribbled inscription of some imbecile penciled upon one of the guide signs and which says "no tower." The sign boards are correct. Though Mount Gilead is not as high as Burrill Hill, yet from its position it is oftener visited, and commands a superb view. Monadnock Mountain in southern New Hampshire and Minots Ledge lighthouse out in Massachusetts Bay can be seen at the same time in clear and favorable weather. It is best reached by the easy way of the Great Woods road, and from half to three-quarters of an hour is sufficient to reach it. Go to the Triple Ways mentioned above and take the Mount Gilead road. After enjoying the three views, the "North," "South" and "West" respectively, one may feel like going to the Basset Well, the path to which leads off from the road just east of the trestle tower. The water is pure and cold. The north view is not known to many who go there, but can be reached by crossing the Basset camp grounds and ascending the knoll to the north.

Penny Brook Glen is another lovely terminal for a walk that cannot be called long, and is just long enough to be taken leisurely in an afternoon, with time for reading or lunch. Follow the Great Woods road to the Triple Ways and take the right-hand road. This follows the shore of Walden Pond after the first descent, and leads directly to the mouth of the glen. Here Penny Brook makes music in all but dry seasons, and in proper time the cardinal flower spangles the semi-gloom with jewels of red. Some trampers go in by this route, and after a long rest

keep on along the Glen road, and so come out at the Park avenue station, where Walnut street cars are near at hand.

If the return is to be made to Glen Lewis station the route may be varied by following the whole of Walden Pond shore backward and crossing the dam and taking the Glen Lewis Pond road; but this is a little longer than over the hill, though easier. The view of the "Ox Pasture" shore across Walden Pond is especially good. Two hours are ample for this walk.

There remains the walk to the Wolf Pits to complete the northern side of the forest for short walks. Take the Glen Lewis Pond road from the station and pass the Hemlock Grove, when the cart road will be seen, ascending a little, on the right. The sign, "To the Wolf Pits," is high up on a tree-trunk to the left of the path. Keep the beaten path, and less than a mile walk will discover the pits. They are railed in with iron piping, painted black, and can hardly be missed.

Dungeon Rock is one of the best known of the Woods features. It may be reached, like Burrill Hill, from nearly every part of the Woods; but the easiest and most direct way is by Dungeon avenue. Take a car to the Myrtle street stables, and the road is seen just beyond on the right. It is a magnificent roadway and passes Breed's Pond on the left. The guide-boards render any directions superfluous, and the rock and its cavern, the latter to be visited only by key, obtainable from the Commissioners or Chief Forester Cropley, will repay a visit. The natural clearing just west of the rock is an ideal picnic ground.

A queer little eminence is that known as Lantern Rock, situated on the west shore of Breed's Pond, and reached by the Park avenue station. Get off the Walnut street cars at this avenue and go up to the station, which though closed most of the time, is a good resting place. Wake Robin Spring is just beyond it, down to the right, near the woods, and is now fitted with a pump. It is pronounced by all who know the woods to yield the finest water within their limits. The path to Lantern Rock is a little to the right of this spring, and the way is well worn. It is not over a five minutes' clamber to the top, and the view, though limited, is varied and unique.

If desired, the path along the shore of Breed's Pond may be

taken for the home route, coming out on Dungeon avenue. It is much in favor with those who know it, and seems the complement of the Glen Lewis Pond footpath. A long known but little visited summit of the Woods is Cedar Hill. This marks the southerly end of the great ridge which walls in the Woods on the west from the valley of Birch Pond. It may be reached by going past the Park avenue station into the woods until a sign directing to it is seen on the left of the road. The climb to the top is not hard or long, and lately the Commissioners have cleared the brush somewhat and much facilitated the view. The summits of Gilead and Burrill are visible, Breed's and Birch Ponds, and a lovely panorama of the distant Saugus hills. The next summit in this chain, Mt. Moriah, can be found by going further along this same Park avenue, until another sign board directs to it. Turn in here on the left and soon another path will be found, crossing it at right angles. This is the boundary mark of the Woods at this point, and should be followed towards the left, when the summit will soon be reached. It is an especially wild, picturesque spot, well worth the climb. Mt. Tabor, or High Rock is still further on towards the north, and lies to the West of Penny Brook Glen. The same sign board as directs to Moriah will tell how to reach it.

These few briefly indicated routes for short walks will give an idea of the many which may be taken, none of them obscure if one uses a little common sense and patience. And to one who loves to follow new and untried paths, the Woods offer a great variety of routes. One cannot get lost here, for all the cleared roads lead out to some of the highways with which the forest is surrounded, and an obscure road should never be attempted. Pedestrians and driving parties are frequent, and the woods in summer are often well populated, while again a day may be passed there without meeting anyone but the foresters.



OUR BIRDS.

A list of species of wild birds observed in Lynn Woods and immediate vicinity by Frank Keene :

American Crow,		Resident.
Red Winged Blackbird,	Breeds.	March to November.
Purple Crackle or Crow Blackbird,	"	" " "
Rusty Blackbird,		April and November.
Cow Blackbird,	"	March to October.
Robin,		Resident.
Blue Bird,	"	March to November.
Bobolink,	"	May to October.
Cat Bird,	"	" " "
Yellow-billed Cuckoo,	"	" " "
Black-billed Cuckoo,	"	" " "
Kingfisher, belted,	"	April to November.
Blue Jay		Resident.
Kingbird,	"	May to September.
Whip-poor-will,	"	" " "
Nighthawk,	"	April to September.
Golden Robin or Baltimore Oriole,	"	May to September.
Towhee Bunting or Chewick,	"	May to October.
Meadow-lark,	"	March to November.
Indigo-bird,	"	May to September.
Scarlet Tanager,	"	May to October.
Summer Redbird,	Occasional visitor.	
Goldfinch or Yellow-bird,		Resident.
Purple Finch,		"
House Wren,	Breeds.	April to October.
Winter Wren,	Winter.	November to April; go north in April.
Short-billed Marsh Wren,	Breeds.	May to October.
Long-billed Marsh Wren,	"	" " "
Golden-winged or Flicker Woodpecker,		Resident.
Yellow-bellied,	"	April and October.
Downey,	"	Resident.
Hairy,	"	"
Red-headed,	Breeds	May to October.

Pine Siskin,	Winter.	October to March; go north in March.
Chipping Sparrow,	Breeds.	April to October.
White-Crowned "		May and September.
Song "		Resident.
Fox "		March and April and October.
Tree "	Winter.	September to April; go north in April.
Vesper "	Breeds.	March to November.
Savannah "	"	April to October.
White-throated or Peabody-bird "		April and May and October.
Field "	Breeds.	April to October.
Great Crested Flycatcher,	"	May to September.
Phoebe or Pewee "	"	March to October.
Wood Pewee "	"	April to October.
Least "	"	May to October.
Olive-sided "	"	May to September.
Yellow-bellied "	"	" " "
Rose-breasted Grosbeak,	"	May to October.
Pine "	"	December to April; go north in April.
Ruby-throated Humming-bird,	Breeds.	May to September.
Purple Martin,	"	" " "
Sand "	"	April to October.
Barn Swallow,	"	May to September.
Bank "	"	" " "
Cliff "	"	May to August.
Chimney Swift,	"	May to September.
White-bellied Nuthatch		Resident.
Red-bellied "		"
Brown Creeper,	Winter.	October to April; go north in April.
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned,		April and May and September.
Kinglet, Golden-crested,	Winter.	January to May; go north in May.
American Redstart,,	Breeds.	May to September.
Oven-bird or Golden-crowned Thrush	"	May to October.
Wood "	"	May to September.
Hermit "	"	April to December.
Wilson's "	"	May to September.
Olive-backed "	"	May to October.
Brown (Thrasher) "	"	April to October.

American Crossbill,		Winter.	September to April; north in April.
White-winged "		Occasional	winter visitor.
Red-eyed	Vireo,	Breeds.	May to October.
White-eyed	"	"	" " "
Blue-headed or Solitary	"		May and October.
Yellow-throated	"	"	May to September.
Warbling	"	"	" " "
Bay-breasted	Warbler,		May and September.
Blackburnian	"		" " "
Black and White	"	Breeds.	May to October.
Black and Yellow or Magnolia	"		May and September.
Black-throated Blue	"		May and October.
Black-throated Green	"	Breeds.	May to October.
Blue, Yellow-backed or Parula	"	"	April to September.
Black-poll	"		June and October.
Cape May	"		May and September.
Chestnut-sided	"	Breeds.	May to September.
Canadian	"		May and October.
Golden-winged	"		May and September.
Maryland Yellow-throat	"	Breeds.	May to October.
Nashville	"	"	" " "
Pine-creeping	"		May and October.
Yellow Red-poll or Palm	"		April and October.
Yellow-rumped or Myrtle	"		Resident.
Yellow or Summer Yellow-bird	"	Breeds.	May to September.
Prairie	"	"	" " "
Snow Bunting,		Winter.	November to March; go north in March.
Great Northern Shrike or Butcher-bird,		Winter.	November to March; go north in March.
Cedar-bird or Wax-wing,		Breeds.	Feb. to November.
Junco or Snow-bird,		Winter.	September to May; go north in May.
Red-poll Linnet,		Winter.	October to April; go north in April.
Black-capped Chickadee,			Resident.
Quail or Bob-white,			"
Ruffed Grouse or Partridge,			"
American Woodcock,		Breeds.	April to November.
Carolina Dove or Turtle Dove,			May to September.
Great Blue Heron,			May and September.
Night "		Breeds.	April to September.
Little Green "		"	" " "
American Bittern,		"	" " "

Red-tailed or Hen Hawk,	Breeds.	March to October.
Marsh " "	"	March to November.
Sharp-shinned " "	"	March to November.
Sparrow " "		May and September.
Goshawk " "	Winter.	December to March; go north in March.
Duck " "		October.
Red-shouldered " "		April and September.
Great Horned Owl (Rare),	Winter.	September to May.
Barred " " "	"	" " "
Saw-whet " "	"	September to April.
Screech " "		Resident.

Pheasants and Quail in Lynn Woods.

LYNN, February 27, 1901.

MR. N. M. HAWKES, *Chairman*:

DEAR SIR, — In answer to your letter relative to the pheasants and quail liberated in Lynn Woods last spring by the Lynn Fish and Game Protective Association, I have to say that, from reports of our members and from outside sources, there are, as nearly as we can judge, about 35 pheasants in our Park at this time. The birds wintered well and the young will be well matured and in condition to brood early. The Association will liberate more this spring, and we believe that within two years, under favorable conditions, there will be hundreds of these beautiful birds in the Lynn Woods Park. I would suggest to your Board that barley and other grains be sown in the open spaces and along the hedges in the Park, which will tend to not only support the pheasants and quail, but will attract other birds to the Park. One great source of destruction to the eggs and young of the bird that nests on the ground is the fox and skunk, which are multiplying each year. I would further suggest that measures be taken at once towards exterminating the same.

Last spring the Association liberated twenty dozen pair (480) quail in the woods adjacent to Lynn, which thrived well and multiplied in large numbers; and although more quail were shot the past fall than for many years, there are enough left to breed from, although it is the intention of the Association to liberate as many more the coming spring.

The Association asks that the public co-operate with them in seeing that the laws pertaining to the birds are observed, and requests that any knowledge of violation or evasion of the same be reported to the Association, by whom they will be immediately investigated.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. PHINNEY, *President*,
Lynn Fish and Game Protective Association.



EDGEMERE FOOT-BRIDGE.

Area of Public Grounds and Cemeteries.

	ACRES.
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1000
Meadow Park	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	2
Oceanside Park	2
King's Beach Park	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	$\frac{1}{4}$
Highland Square	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friends' Cemetery	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Burial Ground	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Burial Ground	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ponds.

	ACRES.
Hawkes (land and water)	130
Walden	128
Glen Lewis	36
Birch	84
Breed's	64
Flax	75
Sluice	50
Floating Bridge	17
Cedar	4
Holder's	7
Lily	4

Land Bordering Ponds.

	ACRES.
Bought by Water Board.	
Breed's	86
Birch	80
Walden	527
Glen Lewis	109

Distances.

	MILES.
From Central Square to station, terminus of Lynn & Boston Railroad at Glen Lewis Pond	3
From same to Walden Pond dam, via Walnut street	5
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to dam by pond roads	2
From Walnut and Myrtle streets to Dungeon Rock	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
From same to Mt. Gilead by Dungeon Rock	2 $\frac{1}{8}$

	MILES.
From same by Mt. Gilead and Dungeon Rock to station at Glen Lewis Pond	3¼
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Mt. Gilead	1½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Burrill Hill	¾
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Lantern Rock	¾
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Dungeon Rock	1
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Mt. Gilead	1½
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Walden Pond by Glen Road	1¾

Height of Hills.

From State Map.

	FEET.
Burrill Hill	285
Mt. Hermon, near station at Glen Lewis Pond	278
Pine Hill, by reservoir	224
Mt. Gilead	267
Dungeon Rock	210
Cedar Hill	220
High Rock	190
Weetamoo Cliff	250
Mt. Lebanon	265
Mt. Moriah	212
Mt. Tabor	222
Mt. Seir	228
Indian Hill	160

ORDINANCES.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the Public Parks of said City, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park and Oceanside, except with the prior consent of the Board, it is forbidden :

1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or ill use any building, fence, or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing or property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties; to discharge or carry fire-crackers, torpedoes or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags or advertising devices; to solicit subscriptions or contributions; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indecent act; to bathe or fish; to solicit the acquaintance of, or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horses or other animals to pass over or stray upon the Park lands, provided that this shall not apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.
5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.

6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.
7. To drive or ride any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.
8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.
9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.
10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the Commissioners, or of the Park police, or other agents of the Commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

'Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.

189

Law 976 935

THE GREAT WOODS

AND OTHER

PUBLIC RESERVATIONS OF LYNN



being
the 13th
annual
report
of the
Park
Commis-
sioners
of Lynn
Mass.

1901

THE GREAT WOODS

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1901

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JAN. 14, 1927

WHITTEN & CASS, PRINTERS,
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LYNN, MASS.



GLENN DAGYR.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(Organized September 6, 1889)

PRESENT BOARD.

Names.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
P. B. MAGRANE	1898	First Monday of April, 1902
CHARLES S. HILTON	1898	First Monday of April, 1903
JAMES E. JENKINS	1894	First Monday of April, 1904
CHARLES H. HASTINGS	1901	First Monday of April, 1905
NATHAN M. HAWKES	1891	First Monday of April, 1906

Chairman, NATHAN M. HAWKES.

Secretary, JAMES E. JENKINS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names.	Appointed.	Retired.
AARON F. SMITH	1889	Term expired May 1, 1891
FRANK W. JONES	1889	Term expired May 1, 1894
BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY	1889	Resigned, May 15, 1894
PHILIP A. CHASE	1889	Resigned, March 15, 1898
CHARLES H. PINKHAM	1889	Term expired May 1, 1898
(Reappointed in 1900; Died Nov. 10, 1900.)		
LUCIAN NEWHALL	1894	Died May 17, 1898
EDWARD RANDALL	1898	Term expired May 1, 1900



PENNY BROOK ROAD.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Report for 1901.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Lynn:

As required by Chapter 154, Section 12, of the Acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of 1882, entitled "An act to authorize cities and towns to lay out public parks within their limits," and by the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn have the honor to submit this thirteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 20, 1901.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Appropriation, Public Parks	\$3,000 00	
Receipts	75 00	
Appropriation, Public Grounds	3,000 00	
Receipts	25 00	
Appropriation, Meadow Park Improvements	3,000 00	
Appropriation, Public Play Grounds	2,500 00	
	<u> </u>	\$11,600 00

Expenditures.

LYNN WOODS.

Joseph Breed & Sons, lumber and teaming	\$18 59	
C. H. Cropley, labor	624 00	
Brockway-Smith Corporation, shovels, oil, etc.,	22 16	
John W. Blaney & Co., drain pipe	24 20	
Robert C. Graham, painting and repairs	45 00	
Frank H. Hill, use of wagon	4 00	
Thomas Hurley, dynamite	9 00	
W. H. Hutchinson, tools, hardware, etc.	120 60	
F. G. Kelly, repairs on house	64 18	
John J. Lothrop, use of team	155 00	
Thomas P. Nichols, signs	26 75	
F. B. Stevens, stove, fixtures, etc.	30 15	
F. S. Webster, stationery	55	
Labor and road repairs	1,623 00	
	<u> </u>	\$2,767 18

OCEANSIDE.

Hiram, Hook, concreting	\$44 37	
P. Martin & Son, care of ground	102 37	
W. D. Jones & Co., settees	94 00	
North Shore Express Co.	1 00	
Stone's Lynn and Boston Express Co.	4 20	
Glazier & Briggs, labor and material	6 00	
	<u> </u>	251 94

Amount carried forward,

\$3,019 12

Amount brought forward,

\$3,019 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. W. Bacheller, typewriting	\$6 84
Nathan Laybold, filing saws	1 40
J. C. Lewis, signs	9 75
A. R. Maguire, sharpening tools	9 70
J. D. Valliquet, lunch	11 07
Alice Hawkes, clerical service	25 00
James S. Conant Co., views	40 45
White Bros., binding reports	37 50
Loranus C. Newhall, prints	2 80
Post office, stamps	10 00
Frederick Eeles & Co., binding	18 25

172 76

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Engineers' pay roll	\$1 57
F. R. Benner & Co., repairs flag	1 25
Brockway-Smith Corporation, hardware	18 40
M. A. Dame, covering seats, Goldfish Pond	6 00
E. D. Dearborn, mason work	16 08
Furniture and Carpet Outlet Co., folding chairs, Glazier & Briggs, labor and materials	147 08
J. W. Harding & Co., supplies and hardware	26 77
H. W. Heath, hose blb and supplies	34 56
Hiram Hook, concreting (Common)	268 50
Hutchinson Lumber Co., lumber	1 94
W. Henry Hutchinson, hardware	14 38
M. D. Jones & Co., signs	4 80
F. G. Kelly, repairs	2 25
James Laybold, sharpening lawn mower	5 90
M. J. Leavitt, teaming	75
George I. Leland, expenses	35
R. M. Love, care of grounds	250 25
Lynn Gas and Electric Co., fountain	36 86
P. Martin & Son, teaming and filling	47 25
P. H. Coleman, teaming and filling	35 00
Thomas Farrington, teaming and filling	79 60
W. P. Gourley, teaming and filling	69 75
John Nyberg, teaming and filling	75 00
C. N. Wormstead, teaming and filling	100 00
Samuel Borofski, teaming and filling	69 75
P. J. McDermott, setting stone (Common)	6 00

Amounts carried forward,

\$1,325 54

\$3,191 88

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

9

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,325 54	\$3,191 88
J. F. Morgan & Son, repairs	6 00	
E. O. Payson, repairs on flag	4 40	
John E. Rhodes, expressing	2 50	
James B. Small, supplies	50	
Snow & Co., supplies and labor	54 34	
James Wilkinson, care electric fountain	58 50	
Daniel Bell, labor	3 40	
Frank Charlton, labor	24 00	
Samuel Eales, labor	389 00	
Henry Miller, labor	12 00	
John Mitchell, labor	19 00	
William Miller, labor and flowers	404 00	
William Nelson, labor	5 00	
Frank Nelson, labor	2 00	
Benjamin F. Ricker, labor	381 00	
Michael Rourke, labor	12 00	
	<hr/>	2,703 18

MEADOW PARK.

Guilford Atherton & Co., lumber	\$2 03	
T. C. Conway, blacksmithing	90	
W. Henry Hutchinson, shovels, tools, etc.	21 71	
Brockway-Smith Corporation, tools	2 40	
Nathan Laybold, filing saw	1 60	
A. H. Smith, grate	20 00	
Labor	1,132 00	
Gravel, loam, filling and teaming	1,836 94	
	<hr/>	3,017 58

PUBLIC PLAY GROUNDS.

Ira B. Keith, for property, Waterford street	2,500 00	
Transfers to other departments	187 36	
	<hr/>	
	<u>\$11,600 00</u>	

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

BY the provisions of the new charter the terms of the commissioners begin the first Monday of April. Hence the board organized this year at the regular monthly meeting in April (16), instead of in May, as heretofore.

Upon that day Charles H. Hastings appeared with credentials of his appointment as a member for the unexpired term of Charles H. Pinkham, deceased, and Nathan M. Hawkes presented credentials of his appointment for the term of five years to succeed himself. Nathan M. Hawkes and James E. Jenkins were respectively re-elected chairman and secretary.

The transfer to the care of the Park Commissioners of the public grounds known as the Common and Park, Highland square, Washington square and Goldfish Pond Park, under the provisions of the new City Charter, imposed new and trying duties upon them.

Heretofore the problems presented were those of development, the creation of a breathing place for the people at Oceanside, the evolution of Meadow Park from an unsightly bog and the conservation of the Great Woods, which is the inestimable treasure bequeathed by the founders of Lynn, for the benefit of future generations.

Three separate appropriations, "Public Parks, Public Grounds and Meadow Park Improvements," were intrusted to the Commissioners and members of the commission have so far attended to the onerous and often vexatious details of the work put upon them.

A fourth, that of "Public Play Grounds" has been made since this report was written.

We call attention to the fact that this is the only administrative board of the city whose members have had to personally superintend all the work in the varied departments above named.

The following order of the City Council and the reply of the Commissioners may illustrate one of the phases of City Government affairs which to the looker on may seem peculiar.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 12, 1901.

Ordered, That all heads of departments, and the boards, commissions and offices of the city under whom laborers or mechanics are employed, be and hereby are instructed to report within one month from the passage of this order to the City Council, the number of employees under their respective jurisdiction, the nature of their employment and in what manner the law making eight hours a day's work for city employees is observed.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, March 19, 1901.

Adopted in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved, March 23, 1901.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

LYNN, May 8, 1901.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—In response to an order approved by the Mayor, March 23, 1901, in reference to the "manner in which the law making eight hours a day's work for the city employees is observed" the Park Commissioners have to say that all men employed by them, except the keeper, who lives in the Woods, are employed by the day when needed in the ordinary work of forestry and park developments. The number varies from one to seven or eight. They all know the provisions of the eight hour law and do not often willingly violate it. We do know, however, of a few instances where the men employed in the Woods have put out fires set by careless strollers, after proper hours of labor. We have not yet found fault with them nor have they seen fit to present bills for extra time.

Respectfully submitted,

LYNN PARK COMMISSIONERS,

BY NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman*.

Play Grounds.

A communication to the City Council in reference to public play grounds with a subsequent order of the City Council pertaining thereto is herein copied. The incoming City Council will without doubt consider the matter with its appropriation for Public Grounds.

LYNN, MASS., July 9, 1901.

To the City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—The Park Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of an order of the City Council requesting them to consider the advisability of furnishing a suitable location in the western section of the city for the purpose of a play ground for children. The order opens the way for the consideration of very important problems in civic life which it seems to us should and must be determined by the City Council rather than by an administrative body.

Who are the children for whom these play grounds are to be provided? How young or how old are those children to be to whom the paternalism of the community is to be extended? Lynn is a place of nearly seventy thousand people, fifteen thousand of whom are of an age to appreciate the sports of youth. All these young people must be treated alike or you and we would be accused of partiality. It is for the City Council to decide how much money raised by taxation it is justified in appropriating for this purpose.

The purchase or leasing of land would not be the only expense to be incurred, for all these play grounds must be policed, else the children would be quickly dispossessed by big boys and by men.

On the other hand, we are aware of the changed conditions of Lynn. We know that the boys of Lynn, by the growth of the city, are being deprived of the spots where they could indulge in the cherished sports of boyhood. There ought to be grounds where the boys could resort without being trespassers. We have in a measure aided in this direction in East Lynn by the development of Meadow Park.

We will cordially assist the City Council in any direction deemed expedient. Several suggestions have been made to us by members of the government and others. The city owns a tract of land west of Breed's Pond, off Oak street, known as Pratt Pasture which at little expense could be made a slightly and commodious play ground. An objection to this territory might be raised on the score of distance.

By changing the course of the stream of Little River the city has entered upon private property, notably one parcel of land west of Waterford street and south of Batchelder's court. It has been urged that the city may avoid litigation by buying this land, which the owner agrees to sell at the

assessors' valuation, and converting it into a play ground. If this land is decided to be a proper place for a future play ground, it will take time and money to adapt it for use.

For a temporary play ground it has been suggested that Hill's or the circus field, so called, can be hired or leased for a reasonable sum. Upon this place the boys would feel at home and the area is sufficiently extensive as to avoid complaints from the neighbors. The annual rent of this location would pay the interest upon a considerable sum used in improving any ground owned by the city, and we are of the opinion, after the examination we have made, that the Waterford street tract would be more economical, and a portion of it is available without any grading.

If the City Council decides that Lynn needs more recreation ground, indicates the location and makes an appropriation, the Park Commissioners will do their part in the taking and caretaking.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

BY NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, September 10, 1901.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners be and hereby are authorized and empowered to hire Hill's field for use as a play ground in the western section of the city for the season of 1902, the expense not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars to be charged to account of Public Grounds.

Adopted. Send up for concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, September 20, 1901.

Adopted in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved, September 27, 1901.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

By subsequent action as appears by the subjoined orders of the City Council, the treasurer was authorized to issue bonds for the sum of \$2,500 under the provisions of Chapter 225 of the Acts and Resolves of the General Court of Massachusetts for the year 1893, being the Public Play Ground Act, so called. With the funds thus provided the Commissioners have taken by purchase

from Ira B. Keith, for a public play ground, the tract of land situated between Batchelder's court, Woodman and Waterford streets and Little River. This transaction will probably do away with the proposition to lease Hill's field which is in the same section of the city, and it will make it incumbent upon the City Council to provide funds to adapt the ground to the use intended and for police service.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 12, 1901.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and hereby is instructed to issue and sell bonds of the City of Lynn to the amount of two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars, said bonds to become due and payable on the first day of December, 1911, to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of June and December in each year; the interest to commence on the first day of December, 1901, and cease on the first day of December, 1911.

The aforesaid bonds are issued for the purpose of defraying the expense of purchasing certain land of Ira B. Keith, known as "Little River Property" for a public play ground, and are issued under the authority of the Acts of 1893, Chapter 225, Section 3.

Adopted by yea and nay vote, 23 members voting in the affirmative, none in the negative.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, November 19, 1901.

Adopted by yea and nay vote, eight aldermen voting in the affirmative none in the negative.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved, November 21, 1901.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, December 3, 1901.

Ordered, That the sum of \$2,500, to be raised by sale of bonds under the Play Ground Act, is hereby appropriated for the purchase of land of Ira B. Keith for a public play ground, the same to be expended by the Park Commissioners.

Adopted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, December 4, 1901.

Adopted in concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

Approved, December 12, 1901.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

High Rock.

The story of the efforts of the year for the acquisition of High Rock can be told in the simplest manner by a recital of the official papers of the City Council and of the Park Commissioners.

Report of Park Commissioners Relative to High Rock.

LYNN, September 12, 1901.

To His Honor the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

The Park Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of the following order:

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, March 19, 1901.

" *Ordered*, That the Park Commissioners be and hereby are requested to make an investigation and formulate a plan for the acquisition of High Rock as a Public Park Reservation by the City of Lynn, and report their recommendations thereon to the City Council on or before the first Tuesday in May 1901 "

Referred to the Park Commissioners.

Sent down for concurrence

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 26, 1901.

Referred in concurrence to Park Commissioners.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

Replying to the above order the Park Commissioners beg leave to submit the following report:

The matter has been carefully considered and investigated by the Commissioners.

The face of High Rock and a narrow strip upon the crown of the rock is owned by John W. Hutchinson. The remainder of the unimproved land upon the summit, an area of some 135,000 feet, is owned by the estate



UNDERCLIFF PATH.

of Charles O. Beede. A plan of this property has been prepared for the use of the commission.

The Park Commissioners are satisfied that the whole of this property can be purchased at a reasonable price and at no time in recent years has so favorable an opportunity presented itself to acquire this well known and favorite resort.

In the third annual report of the Park Commissioners, for the year 1891, reference is made to High Rock, as follows:

"The Commissioners desire to call the attention of the City Council and the public to the opportunity that is afforded to acquire High Rock. The approach by carriage road is not difficult now, and may be made easy enough for carriage travel at a small outlay by the removal of ledge and giving a smoother surface to the road bed. A large area of land at the summit is not required. The crown of the rock is above surrounding objects and the outlook could be secured without encroaching upon land suitable for building sites. The rock is at the geographical centre, also at the centre of the population of Lynn. Its height is 180 feet above the sea. For a public ground it is unique and commanding. If we turn our eyes thitherward at any time of day in summer we may see visitors on its summit. Its cost will be in no measure so great as its importance as a distinguishing feature and a great point of attraction to our citizens and strangers."

Again, in the twelfth annual report, for the year 1900, attention is called to the matter. "While Lynn has abundant acreage of secured recreation ground, perhaps larger than any other municipality in the world in proportion to population, there is one spot that ought to have been taken first instead of last. The Park Commissioners, in their early reports, called attention to the matter and we but reiterate the warning lest some time our people may find it too late to act and may be blamed by posterity. We refer, of course, to that rock citadel, so commanding, yet so accessible, about which our fair city has grown — High Rock — famed in song and history. It is the grandest natural monument that ever adorned a city. It looks down upon the ceaseless ebb and flow of the great bay of Massachusetts. Our noble woods are in full view, about it is extended the panorama of the homes and workshops of seventy thousand virile Americans. There ought to be public spirit here adequate to dedicate this rock-ribbed hilltop to the use of the people forever."

The Park Commissioners will gladly co-operate with the City Council and do all in their power to aid in securing this property, and desire to emphasize what has already been recommended in their reports, and respectfully urge upon the City Council the necessity of taking immediate steps toward its purchase.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By JAMES E. JENKINS, *Secretary*.

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, September 20, 1901.

Accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, September 24, 1901.

Referred to Committee on Finance to report cost of purchase.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, October 1, 1901.

Referred to Committee on Finance, in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Report of Committee on Finance Relative to Report of Park Commissioners on High Rock.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, November 19, 1901.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the report of the Park Commissioners, relative to purchase of High Rock, with instructions to report cost of same, have duly considered the matter and beg leave to submit the accompanying report recommending that the report be referred back to the Park Commissioners with the recommendation that an option on the property be obtained to run at least four months and to report as to the lowest price at which it is possible to purchase the same.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Chairman*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMAN, November 19, 1901.

Accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 26, 1901.

Accepted in concurrence,

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

The sometime vexatious delay in getting to print is this year a blessing, for it enables the Park Commissioners to give the annexed orders of the City Council and to further add that in pursuance of the authority unanimously and heartily given, the acquisition of the Beede property of three acres is virtually assured.

The little slice of the face of the Rock will, in time, come into the possession of the city. We may safely say that High Rock is to be in the keeping of the people forever.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, March 4, 1902.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn be and hereby are authorized and empowered to purchase from the estate of Charles O. Beede that portion of High Rock shown on plan of land lying upon and in the vicinity of High Rock dated May 31, 1901, Charles W. Gay surveyor, and designated as estate of Charles O. Beede, 135,085 square feet, at an expense not to exceed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000); the same to be charged to the account of Public Parks; such purchase not to be made until the title has been approved by the City Solicitor.

Adopted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 11, 1902.

Adopted in concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

Approved March 18, 1902.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, March 4, 1902.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the City Council that the completion of the Lynn Public Park System requires that High Rock be acquired as a public park of the city; it is therefore

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and hereby is instructed to issue and sell bonds of the City of Lynn to the amount of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000); said bonds to become due and payable on the first day of April, 1912, to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year; the interest to commence on the first day of April, 1902, and cease on the first day of April, 1912.

The aforesaid bonds are issued for the purpose of defraying the expense of acquiring a portion of High Rock from the trustees of the C. O. Beede estate as a public park, and are issued under authority of the Revised Laws, Chapter 58, Section 10; the proceeds from the sale of said bonds to be credited to the account of public parks.

Adopted by yea and nay vote, 10 aldermen voting in the affirmative, none in the negative.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 11, 1902.

Adopted in concurrence by yea and nay vote, 24 members voting in the affirmative, none in the negative.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

Approved March 18, 1902.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Common and Park.

It seems as if the Park, which is really a part of the old town common, now that Lynn has so many other parks, ought to have a distinctive name. The Common was the gathering place of the people of Lynn for secular and religious purposes. There stood the Old Tunnel Meeting House and the Town Hall, as well. It was the training field of the militia and the exhibition ground of the cattle show. Its ancient free uses should be continued as much as modern ways admit. We have restored the frog pond to something of its former appearance by removing its absurd battlement.

There is more rowdyism, more vandalism on the ten acres of the Common than in all the other reservations of the city.



DUNGEON PASTURE.

The fountain has been broken, seats are almost nightly smashed, flower beds are trampled and robbed, and this in the heart of the city where the police are supposed to be most numerous. One thing is certain, there must be a better regular police protection on the Common or the City Council must give the Park Commissioners an appropriation sufficient for special police there day and night, or our historic and vaunted Common will become a nuisance and a plague spot to all well disposed people.

The appearance of the Common is horribly disfigured by a long line of huge poles through its entire length. This stretch of wires and unsightly timbers and beams diminishes the apparent width of the Common and is a ghastly reminder of the ruder days in old England when speedy justice to malefactors was done, when they were hung upon creaking chains at such four cross roads dead trees.

A raised concrete walk has been laid from Vine street to Park street which will be followed by similar work at other needed cross walks. The fence has received needed repairs and in the near future will have to be largely overhauled or removed and a simple curbing substituted. The flower beds have been kept up to the standard of the past and an improvement has been made in the sanitary station.

Oceanside.

Since the removal of the nondescript aggregation of buildings on Nahant Beach, Oceanside has become a still more attractive resort than ever before. More seats have been provided and an additional arc light at Washington street adds to its charms as an evening promenade and resting place.

An inquiry of the Board of Public Works in reference to the erection of a temporary bath house on Lynn Beach in front of Oceanside, with the reply of the Park Commissioners, is herewith given.

In this connection we may add that by a vote of the Commissioners, Mr. Hastings, on behalf of the Commissioners, attended a conference at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners on Thursday, November 21, of persons interested in the

report required by Chapter 107, of the Resolves of 1901, by which that Commission is directed to report to the next General Court as to the desirability and feasibility of constructing and maintaining a public bath house and sanitary station on Nahant Beach.

We are of the opinion that public convenience and necessity require such accommodations where they have existed from time immemorial to be erected in such a place as not to obstruct the view from Oceanside.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, LYNN, May 19, 1901.

To the Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn:

GENTLEMEN,—I am requested by the Board of Public Works to ask you if your Board will favor, or will consent, to the erection of a temporary bath house on Lynn beach in front of Oceanside.

Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

GEORGE I. LELAND, *Clerk.*

LYNN, May 23, 1901.

To the Board of Public Works:

GENTLEMEN,—Any building, temporary or permanent, obstructing the view from Oceanside would be a monstrosity. The reservation was in part paid for by citizens for an unobstructed ocean view. The beach in front of Oceanside is shingly and ill adapted for bathing.

It is common knowledge to all frequenters of the shore that no temporary construction in the locality you suggest would withstand the onset of the waves during the many storms on our coast and no one heretofore has been foolish enough to essay such an undertaking. A bath house between Oceanside and the ocean would be even more of a nuisance than the building for flying horses that has encumbered the beach of late years.

Oceanside is largely resorted to by women and children for needed rest from indoor life. For this purpose it is admirably adapted. The use you suggest would in our opinion detract from its value in this respect.

Another objection to such a construction is to be found in what is popularly known as the Park Act, being Chapter 154, of the Acts of 1882, which provides in Section 10, that "no building covering more than six hundred square feet shall be placed or allowed to remain on any such park."

Chapter 75 of the Acts of 1893 modifies this restriction "except in such parks as comprise less than one hundred acres."



Oceanside has much less than one hundred acres.

To the query in your letter of May 18, 1901, in either form we answer no.

Respectfully yours,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman*.

Meadow Park.

Meadow Park is still vexed with the once again broken city sewer on the western border,—the Fayette street extension. If it had not been for the sewer which the Commissioners laid last year to lower the water level, the Meadow would have been covered by the scourings from the Leather Company all the way from Wyoma.

We have built 4,500 feet of sidewalk from eight to ten feet wide. Over 2,000 loads of loam have been placed about the trees in the grove. We have bought and spread upon the streets 7,135 loads of gravel.

The Board of Health is to be credited with a large amount of filling upon the Meadow within the street lines. We have covered the paper dumped by the Board of Health with material furnished by the Drainage Department from the catch-basins.

The square at the junction of Fayette and Adams streets has been filled in and raised about a foot in depth.

In willing response to a numerously signed neighborhood petition the Commissioners have named this open space Hilton square.

This is not only a recognition of an early noted name in New England history, but a merited mark of appreciation of a descendant of that family, the member of the Board who has devoted more time to the development of the Meadow than any other person.

There are now good sidewalks around three sides of the Meadow and partially on the fourth side.

No definite understanding has yet been had with the Board of Health in regard to dumping all material collected east of Market and Franklin streets in the Meadow, but without doubt a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

Lynn Woods.

When Frederick Law Olmsted made his valuable report to the first Board of Commissioners he spoke of the need of "the covering of places which by reason of sterility and hard exposure are comparatively dreary of aspect." In this matter he did not take into account the wonderfully recuperative power of a New England forest to reclothe itself when protected from leaf and soil-destroying fires. The bare spots have disappeared. A problem now is to save the few green open spaces which are the oases of the woods.

One of these is the Needham clearing, across which from the Waycross road, the Gilead and Island towers on leafy eminences can be seen.

Another is the Happy Valley from whence the sweep of the hills from Burrill to Dungeon is outlined.

Only by annual cutting can these clearings be kept open.

Burrill Hill, when the reservation was acquired, was a wind swept ledge from which the mountains of New Hampshire and the blue waters of Massachusetts Bay were visible. To-day the trees have so grown that but for the tower all these delights of the eye would be lost.

The view from Burrill Hill to Mt. Gilead, so essential to our watchers on the towers, is being obliterated. Constant study is required to keep these lines of vision open by thinning and lopping off treetops.

The charm of the summit of a hill is not in that which is at the observer's feet or that which can be touched, but in that which the eye takes in—long sweeps of hill and dale, woods and water—the infinite variety of long distance glimpses.

If these long reaches were not open the concave spaces, the hollows and valleys would offer more attractions than the convex surfaces of the hills.

As it is, some prefer the secluded recesses, but each is a contrast and a supplement to the other.

The eastern gateway of the woods is full of promise. The Broadway boulevard is indicative of what may be seen when the Lynnfield street widening is accomplished. Then we may hope



WAYCROSS ROAD.

that the Board of Public Works will turn its attention to the great western approach by way of Walnut street which is now, though the entrance to Lynn for the whole region from Wakefield to Lowell, in a worse condition than a country road in a deserted village.

Spring work was retarded by an April month of rain which was a blessing in disguise for it filled the springs, aided vegetation in the struggle to overcome the effects of two years of drought, lessened the dangers from leaf fires and matted down the fallen leaves to make humus for future soil food for the trees.

Winter with its snow and rain came early and stopped operations on roads, which the good people in the days of Governor Winthrop might have called providential inasmuch as the appropriation was exhausted, and we might have been tempted to overrun the sum allowed to the department which was less than that of the previous year.

The so-called Jackson cottage, an unoccupied house off the Waycross road, was a target for stone-throwing boys, a possible harbor for tramps and a temptation for the incendiary. It exists no longer. It has been pulled down and any material of value will be used elsewhere.

With a limited appropriation the number of men employed must conform to the means provided to pay them. Worthy citizens apply for work, whom we regret to deny.

Forestry has to be taught like any other mystery or trade. While age is not a crime we do not feel that we should be justified in spending the city's money simply to give a job to a man whom advancing years and failing health had rendered unable to continue his sedentary life in a shop. A good man applied for a place. He was asked by the Commissioner his age. The Commissioner said: "You are older than I am; I could not dig a well, nor chop up an immense fallen pine, nor fight a hot woods fire for a whole day. Could you?" The applicant truthfully said no. He was convinced that he was not competent for our peculiar needs. It takes an alert young man with keen eyes to watch for signs of smoke in a woodland area of a thousand acres. It is not every man who is out of work who can pave a gutter or properly grade a road.

An accidental fire in the keeper's house on, April 15, did damage which was adjusted with the insurance company for the sum of seventy-five dollars.

On Sunday, April 28, four fires were discovered and extinguished by the men employed for that purpose without doing much harm. Eternal vigilance is the price of exemption from forest fires, and for this year at least we have escaped serious loss.

Nothing has been done in the woods during the year that would attract the attention of a careless traveller; but the persistent labor of the force at the command of the Commissioners has been, as in the past, continued on the line of removing harmful and defective underbrush and trees, and of cutting new paths and opening up pleasant vistas.

Two paths have been cut through a region heretofore absolutely unknown to the present generation and never in the past traversed save by wood-choppers. Both lead northerly to the once impenetrable Swamp Island. One runs from the Waycross road; the other from the Needham clearing, and each penetrates and crosses the wild and tangled recesses of Tomlins Swamp. The name "Tomlins" perpetuates in our woods the name of two founders of Lynn and of its colony Southampton, Long Island. Edward and Timothy Tomlins represented Lynn in the Great and General Court for thirteen terms. Edward was one of Lynn's members in the first General Court ever convened in Massachusetts, that of 1634. In 1643 he was appointed clerk of the Writs at Lynn in place of Mr. Sadler. He who plods his way hereafter through this region, wild to-day as it was then, may not regret that the name of the Puritan legislator and pioneer has not been forgotten.

There are two slightly promontories upon our western line which have been made more accessible by foot path from Penny Brook road during the year. Following Mr. Tracy's nomenclature, they are called on our maps Mt. Moriah and Mt. Tabor. The first is a precipitous, craggy ledge over which runs the line between Lynn and Saugus. Mt. Tabor, which is just over the line to the north, is a bald knob of sienite. From both magnificent lake and forest views are to be had.

Other new ways, including one to Burrill Hill from the Great

Woods Road, you must find for yourselves. The people who frequent these paths

"On summer eves by haunted stream"

must not imagine that the fleecy robes of winter which enwrap city and woods alike bar access to the woods. On the contrary they open them to novel and striking scenes of athletic outings. In the woods the snow mingles with trees, in place of men as in the city, and so instead of becoming defiled retains its purity. The woods in winter are a genuine fairy land where everything is real and yet seems unreal to the victim of feverish city life. In romance and superstition ghosts walk the dull brown earth clad in winding sheets of white. In the woods all this is reversed; the ghosts are the dark green wrapped cedars and hemlocks that grow black as the moon comes over the hills, and stand noiselessly in the glittering snow.

On a bleak, tempestuous night the mariner watches for the warning light-house. In the woods under the steely moonlight among the leafless forms of the oaks, the wayfarer welcomes the black shadows of the evergreens.

Our pioneer roamer in these forest haunts, the North American Indian, never invented a wheel nor a typewriter, but he did make something which enables the paleface brain-worker of the present time to walk through the silent woods over deep snows. Yonder comes the electric car; each passenger, man and woman, bears under the arm two implements which look not unlike the tennis racket, but are not, for the snow lies level with the walls and it is winter instead of summer. They are snow-shoes, which the Indian bequeathed with his land of the lingering snow to the despoiling Englishman. The most dainty foot shod in this manner would put to blush a Chicago belle, but it matters not how broad a footprint is made, the shoe gives the wearer the pass-word, the right to enter and partake of the mysteries of the wonderland of the woods in winter.

These paths have long been favorite resorts of those keen lovers of nature, the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and for good reason; as they are sheltered by hills and trees, clear of underbrush and unvexed by wheel-tracks or any

other tracks save those of the fox and other native inhabitants of the region.

Prof. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, writing ten years ago concerning the protection of woodlands by law, said :

"As far as legislation can effect anything, I believe Massachusetts has done as well as any State in regard to her forestry interests. The effect of your act enabling towns to own communal forests, in creating the public forest at Lynn, shows that where the citizens are really alive to the question, they will take advantage of the law. What is needed is that citizens be made alive and aware of the advantages accruing from the application of the law, and they will apply it."

Perhaps we cannot better conclude this report than by quoting from the first message of President Roosevelt, just delivered in Congress, his views upon forest preservation :

"Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

"Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water, or grass from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end to itself ; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forests, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well being."

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

LYNN, December 17, 1901.



WEST VIEWS FROM
MT. SPICKETT.



OUR BIRDS.

A list of species of wild birds observed in Lynn Woods and immediate vicinity by Frank Keene :

American Crow,		Resident.
Red Winged Blackbird,	Breeds.	March to November.
Purple Crackle or Crow Blackbird,	"	" " "
Rusty Blackbird,		April and November.
Cow Blackbird	"	March to October.
Robin,		Resident.
Blue Bird,	"	March to November.
Bobolink,	"	May to October.
Cat Bird,	"	" " "
Yellow-billed Cuckoo,	"	" " "
Black-billed Cuckoo,	"	" " "
Kingfisher, belted,	"	April to November.
Blue Jay,		Resident.
Kingbird,	"	May to September.
Whip-poor-will,	"	" " "
Nighthawk,	"	April to September.
Golden Robin or Baltimore Oriole,	"	May to September.
Towhee Bunting or Chewick,	"	May to October.
Meadow-lark,	"	March to November.
Indigo-bird,	"	May to September.
Scarlet Tanager,	"	May to October.
Summer Redbird,	Occasional	visitor.
Goldfinch or Yellow-bird,		Resident.
Purple Finch,		"
House Wren,	Breeds.	April to October.
Winter Wren,	Winter.	November to April; go north in April.
Short-billed Marsh Wren,	Breeds.	May to October.
Long-billed Marsh Wren,	"	" " "
Golden-winged or Flicker Woodpecker		Resident.
Yellow-bellied,	"	April and October.
Downey,	"	Resident.
Hairy,	"	"
Red-headed,	Breeds.	May to October.

Pine Siskin,	Winter.	October to March; go north in March.
Chipping Sparrow,	Breeds.	April to October.
White-Crowned "		May and September.
Song "		Resident.
Fox "		March and April and October.
Tree "	Winter.	September to April; go north in April.
Vesper "	Breeds.	March to November.
Savannah "	"	April to October.
White-throated or Peabody-bird "		April and May and October.
Field "	Breeds.	April to October.
Great Crested Flycatcher,	"	May to September.
Phoebe or Pewee "	"	March to October.
Wood Pewee "	"	April to October.
Least "	"	May to October.
Olive-sided "	"	May to September.
Yellow-bellied "	"	" " "
Rose-breasted Grosbeak,	"	May to October.
Pine "	"	December to April; go north in April.
Ruby-throated Humming-bird,	Breeds.	May to September.
Purple Martin,	"	" " "
Sand "	"	April to October.
Barn Swallow,	"	May to September.
Bank "	"	" " "
Cliff "	"	May to August.
Chimney Swift,	"	May to September.
White-bellied Nuthatch,		Resident.
Red-bellied "		"
Brown Creeper,	Winter.	October to April; go north in April.
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned,		April and May and September.
Kinglet, Golden-crested,	Winter.	January to May; go north in May.
American Redstart,	Breeds.	May to September.
Oven-bird or Golden-crowned Thrush,	"	May to October.
Wood "	"	May to September.
Hermit "	"	April to December.
Wilson's "	"	May to September.
Olive-backed "	"	May to October.
Brown (Thrasher)	"	April to October.

American Crossbill,		Winter.	September to April; go north in April.
White-winged "			Occasional winter visitor.
Red-eyed " Vireo,		Breeds.	May to October.
White-eyed "		"	" " "
Blue-headed or Solitary "			May and October.
Yellow-throated "		"	May to September.
Warbling "		"	" " "
Bay-breasted " Warbler,			May and September.
Blackburnian "			" " "
Black and White "		Breeds.	May to October.
Black and Yellow or Magnolia "			May and September.
Black-throated Blue "			May and October.
Black-throated Green "		Breeds.	May to October.
Blue, Yellow-backed or Parula "		"	April to September.
Black-poll "			June and October.
Cape May "			May and September.
Chestnut-sided "		Breeds.	May to September.
Canadian "			May and October.
Golden-winged "			May and September.
Maryland Yellow-throat "		Breeds.	May to October.
Nashville "		"	" " "
Pine-creeping "			May and October.
Yellow Red-poll or Palm "			April and October.
Yellow-rumped or Myrtle "			Resident.
Yellow or Summer Yellow-bird "		Breeds.	May to September.
Prairie "		"	" " "
Snow Bunting,		Winter.	November to March; go north in March.
Great Northern Shrike or Butcher-bird,		Winter.	November to March; go north in March.
Cedar-bird or Wax-wing,		Breeds.	Feb'y to November.
Junco or Snow-bird,		Winter.	September to May; go north in May.
Red-poll Linnet,		Winter.	October to April; go north in April.
Black-capped Chickadee,			Resident.
Quail or Bob-white,			"
Ruffed Grouse or Partridge,			"
American Woodcock,		Breeds.	April to November.
Carolina Dove or Turtle Dove,			May to September.
Great Blue Heron,			May and September.
Night "		Breeds.	April to September.
Little Green "		"	" " "
American Bittern,		"	" " "

Red-tailed or Hen Hawk,		Breeds.	March to October.
Marsh	"	"	March to November.
Sharp-shinned	"	"	March to November.
Sparrow	"		May and September.
Goshawk	"	Winter.	December to March ; go north in March.
Duck	"		October.
Red-shouldered	"		April and September.
Great Horned Owl (Rare),		Winter.	September to May.
Barred	" "	"	" " "
Saw-whet	" "	"	September to April.
Screech	"		Resident.



HEMLOCK RIDGE.

BIRDS AS PROTECTORS OF WOODLANDS.

E. H. Forbush, Ornithologist of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture in an interesting paper under the above title, gives numerous tables of birds feeding upon forest pests.

We cannot repeat these lists but almost all the birds given in Mr. Keene's statement of birds frequenting Lynn Woods are among the number Mr. Forbush names as feeding upon the insects harmful to the trees.

The whole paper which may be found in the Massachusetts Agricultural Report for 1900, is worthy of reproduction. We can only make extracts.

"The greatest enemy of the forest is man, for there is no devastation of the woodlands which even approximates that which comes from fire or the axe. Against these evils (which are blessings only when well handled) only education and legislation can protect us. We know the injury to the woodlands caused by long droughts, or by cold and storms. From injuries so caused there is no deliverance, neither is there any remedy provided, but the damage from elemental causes usually falls on trees which have passed their age of greatest usefulness, or upon young and sickly specimens. We know that trees are subject to many injuries by animals. Their foliage is eaten by beetles, flies, grubs and caterpillars; their fruit and seeds destroyed by insects, birds and squirrels; their twigs destroyed by borers or cut off by girdlers; their bark eaten by mice, hares and other animals; their trunks and roots attacked by wood borers; even their very life blood, the sap, is sucked out by aphides. Against such injuries, however, nature provides preventives or remedies. Some species of trees have hundreds of insect species feeding upon them. When we consider well the fecundity, voracity and consequent great possibilities for mischief possessed by the trees' enemies, we wonder that trees survive at all. Still trees spring up and grow apace. In a wooded country a few years' neglect

suffices to clothe field or pasture with a growth of bushes and young trees, and in time a wood lot succeeds the cleared land. That trees are able thus to spring up and grow to maturity without man's care is sufficient evidence that they are protected by their natural friends from the too injurious inroads of their natural enemies. Among these friends birds hold the chief place.

It is generally believed that there are few birds in deep woods. Travellers have often remarked the scarcity of birds in the forest, and it is true that usually there are fewer birds, both in numbers of species and individuals, in most northern forests than in more open or cultivated lands. Those that live and breed in the deep woods, however, are especially fitted to destroy the trees' enemies, and twice each year, in spring and fall, a great wave of migratory, insect-eating birds that summer in the north and winter near the tropics, passes through the woods of the temperate zone, gleaning insects from the trees as well as from the plants springing from forest floor, from the leaf-mold or from out the very ground.

Here in Massachusetts, in the chill days of March and early April, when sunshine and shadow fleck the lingering snow, in silent woods and along swollen streams the lusty fox sparrow searches for hibernating insects, which only await the warmer sun of April or May to emerge from their hiding-places and lay their eggs upon or attack the trees. He and his companions, the tree sparrow and the junco, soon pass on to the north, making way for the white-throats and thrushes, which continue the good work, to be followed in their turn by other thrushes and towhees. In early April birds are not plentiful in the woods, but the chickadees, woodpeckers, jays, nuthatches and kinglets are doing their part. Later, in the warm days of May, when nature has awakened from her long winter's sleep, when the little light green oak leaves are just opening, when the bright young birch leaves decorate but do not hide the twigs, when every leaflet vies with the flowers in beauty and every branch upholds its grateful offering, when insects which were dormant or sluggish during the earlier days of the year become active in ascending the trees, and when their swarming offspring appear on bud and leaf, then the south wind brings the migratory

host of birds which winter near the equator. They sweep through the woods. They compass the trees. Flight after flight passes along on its way to the north, all gleaning insects as they go. No one who has not watched these birds hour after hour and day after day, who has not listened to their multitudinous notes as night after night they have passed overhead, can realize the numbers that sweep through the woods in the spring and fall migrations. Those who have watched the flights of wood warblers during the present season cannot but marvel at their vast and constantly changing procession. On May 11 of the present year, at Amesbury, Mass., Blackburnian warblers were seen all through the woods at daybreak. Having come in the previous night, they were not singing, but were busily feeding until seven o'clock. At eight o'clock not one was to be seen. They had passed on, and other species had taken their place.

The great hosts of migratory warblers feed largely on young caterpillars and plant lice,—two of the worst enemies of trees. These birds come at a time when the first broods of these insects appear, and so do yeoman service in preventing their enormous increase. One needs only to know the possibilities in the way of reproduction among the plant lice to appreciate the services of birds in destroying these early broods. Lintner says of one species,—the hopvine aphis,—that, according to Riley, it has thirteen generations a year, and that, giving the average number of young produced by each female as 100, if every individual should attain maturity and produce its full complement of young, the twelfth brood alone would amount to ten sextillions. "If this brood," says Lintner, "were marshalled in line, ten to the inch, touching one another, the procession would extend to the sun (a space travelled by light in eight minutes), and beyond that to the nearest fixed star (a distance travelled by light in six years), and onward into space beyond the most distant star that the strongest telescope may bring to our view, to a point so inconceivably remote that light would only reach us from it in twenty-five hundred years." It need hardly be said that no such multiplication as this can ever occur in nature; still, the calculation shows the possibilities of great danger to vegetation should any of the forces be withdrawn which hold these insects in check.

Dr. Fitch, by a careful enumeration and computation, estimated that several young cherry trees about ten feet in height were each infested by at least 12,000,000 aphides.*

* * * * *

Caterpillars are among the worst enemies of trees, and where they are numerous they form at least two-thirds of the food of the warblers. Probably all woodland birds, from hawks, crows and owls down to the tiny titmice, wrens and kinglets, feed on smooth-skinned caterpillars, while at least fifty species are now known to feed on the spiny and hairy caterpillars. It is largely due to a lack of native birds that the shade trees in our cities are so overrun with caterpillars. While the imported sparrow keeps down the span worms, it does not check many other pests. When the imported leopard moth appeared in New York and Brooklyn, causing great havoc among the trees in the parks, it was feared that as the insect spread it would become a serious enemy to the trees of the entire country. But I am informed by Dr. J. B. Smith, State entomologist of New Jersey, that this moth is doing little damage in the country districts, where the native birds seem to keep it in check. At first it looked as if the large larvæ would escape the birds, because of their habits. They are borers, beginning life within the small twigs, and when these quarters get too narrow for them, they eat out and crawl down outside to larger twigs. It is then they are taken by many native birds, though the imported sparrows do not appear to check them. Dr. Smith says that the woodpeckers eat the female moths, and probably drag the young larvæ out of the smaller twigs. The American silkworm, the larvæ of *Telea polyphemus*, is one of the largest and most voracious of our caterpillars, and, should it increase as rapidly as the gypsy moth, it would become a fearful pest; but it is noticeable that this and other allied species of great size never reach a destructive height. The principal reason for their scarcity is that they are eagerly eaten by birds. Hawks, owls, goatsuckers, woodpeckers, jays, robins, tanagers, blackbirds and other species capture these large caterpillars. When Mr. Leopold Trouvelot was engaged in

*American Journal Agricultural Science, 1846, p. 282.

raising American silkworms at Medford the robins came from all quarters to destroy them, and gave him more trouble than all other birds combined.

Mr. Trouvelot says that one of these caterpillars will consume in fifty-six days not less than 120 oak leaves, weighing three-fourths of a pound, drinking in the meantime not less than one-half ounce of water, the weight of the food eaten being 86,000 times the weight of the worm on the first day. During this time it has increased in weight 4,140 times. The destructiveness of the species if allowed to increase may be imagined. Two thousand of these insects were taken by the birds from a small oak in front of his door within a few days. Mr. Trouvelot, speaking of the birds which penetrated into the enclosure in which he was raising the silkworms, quaintly says: "The small ones would go through the meshes and the larger ones through some holes in the old net. So I was obliged to chase them all the day long, as when pursuing them on one side they would fly to the other and quietly feed, until I again reappeared." He expresses the belief that in a state of nature 95 per cent of these insects are destroyed by birds alone.

* * * *

During the past two summers, 1898 and 1899, much injury has been done to the woods in certain sections of New England by the so-called forest tent caterpillar (*Clisiocampa disstria*). Birds destroy great numbers of these pests, and, were birds more numerous, there would probably be no great outbreaks such as have occurred in recent years. Dr. E. P. Felt, State entomologist of New York, says that one of the most fruitful methods of keeping this pest in check through its natural enemies will probably be found in encouraging and protecting the native birds known to feed upon it.

As showing the large number of these caterpillars eaten by birds, a few notes from Mr. Mosher's observations will be of interest. A black-billed cuckoo was seen to eat 36 forest tent caterpillars within five minutes. Red-eyed vireos (probably a pair) took 92 forest tent caterpillars from a tree within an hour. They were also eating span worms and other larvæ and plant

lice. A male Baltimore oriole went into a tree infested by these caterpillars, where he stayed four minutes, killing 18 caterpillars in that time; coming a little later, he stayed seven minutes, and took 26 caterpillars. A pair of blue jays came to the tree twenty-four times during three hours, taking two or three caterpillars at each visit.

All through the summer the trees are guarded by the birds. While the white grubs of the May beetle are still in the ground, ere they can emerge to feed on the foliage, the robins, crows, thrashers and blackbirds search them out and destroy them. The sparrows and towhees also search among the dead leaves for caterpillars which crawl on the ground and drop from the trees, and for those which pupate among the litter of the forest floor. Woodpeckers tapping the trunks bring forth injurious ants, bark beetles, wood-boring insects. Creepers, kinglets and nuthatches search the bark and cavities of the trunk and limbs for scale insects, bark lice, borers, bark beetles and the larvæ and pupæ of other insects which hide there. Warblers, thrushes, tanagers, wrens, titmice, vireos, cuckoos and other tree-loving birds pry about among the leaves and branches in search of caterpillars of all sorts. Even the hidden leaf rollers are sought out by the grosbeaks and many other birds, and the gall insects are dragged from their hiding places by the jays and grosbeaks. Titmice get the bud worms and woodpeckers search out the worms which destroys the fruit. When the span worms, disturbed by the movements of the caterpillar-hunting warblers, vireos and sparrows among leaves and twigs, spin down on their gossamer threads, and so escape one enemy, they are marked by flycatchers sitting on the watch or hovering in the air ready to dart upon them. When the mature insects, gaining wings attempt to escape by flight, they are snapped up by these same flycatchers, which sit waiting on the outer limbs of the trees; or, escaping these, they are pursued by the swallows and swifts in the upper air. Those whose flight is nocturnal must run the gauntlet of the screech owl, night-hawk and whippoorwill. Thus birds guard the trees as the summer wanes, until the chill of autumn evenings causes the remaining insects to seek winter hiding-places, and warns the birds to begin their southward migrations.

Then the tide of bird life turns back, and, passing, leaves the wood in silence, except for the sighing of the branches and the rustle of the falling leaves. In October a few thrushes flit here and there, blue jays mournfully call, a crow caws now and then, but otherwise the woods seem deserted. Still, at this season of the year and all through the winter and early spring months the few birds which remain are accomplishing the greatest good for the forest; for now the development and increase of all insects is arrested, while their destruction by birds goes on. Another point,—the winter birds must subsist largely on the eggs of insects, for many insects pass the winter in that form alone; and the bird that eats these eggs can destroy a hundred times as many insects in this minute embryonic form, as it could in the summer, after the caterpillars had hatched and grown toward maturity. The jays, titmice, nuthatches and woodpeckers, which remain through the winter in the northern woods, must give at least six months more of service to the trees in Massachusetts than the majority of birds that come here as migrants, or as summer residents only. These birds, with the creepers and kinglets, are especially the guardians of the wood. Millions upon millions of insects and their eggs are destroyed by them during the long winter months. In this work they are assisted to some extent by the winter finches and sparrows.

* * * *

And so, day by day, throughout the year, birds work for the good of the forest. In satisfying their own appetities and providing for their young they guard and protect the trees, which in turn provide them with food and shelter. While feeding on fruit or seed they distribute and sow the seed which shall provide food for future generations of birds. Throughout nature's great plan one organism depends on others, each upon each throughout their numberless inter-relations; and he is a wise man who can interfere with this plan, and, by introducing new forces or destroying some of the old, change the scheme without producing disastrous results. Yet we have gone on blindly, destroying our native bird. Gunners shoot them right and left; feather hunters slaughter them; boys with air rifles and shot guns decimate

them; a million worthless cats are turned loose to prey upon them; their eggs and young are destroyed at sight by children, cats and dogs; if in pay for their valuable services they take a little fruit or grain, the farmer, who should be their best friend, turns upon them and adds to the slaughter. As a result of all this and more, many species of birds are now rare which were formerly abundant. A few are nearly extinct, and some of the larger species have disappeared from the State. Let birds be encouraged and protected from their enemies, and they will reoccupy their former haunts, and there will then be less necessity for the use of Paris green and other insecticides."



ON HOARHOUND HILL

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

41

Area of Public Grounds and Cemeteries.

	ACRES.
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1,000
Meadow Park	30½
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	2
Oceanside Park	2
King's Beach Park	½
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	½
Highland Square	½
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friends' Cemetery	1½
Eastern Burial Ground	2½
Western Burial Ground	2½

Ponds.

	ACRES.
Hawkes (land and water)	130
Walden	128
Glen Lewis	36
Birch	84
Breed's	64
Flax	75
Sluice	50
Floating Bridge	17
Cedar	4
Holder's	7
Lily	4

Land Bordering Ponds.

	ACRES.
Bought by Water Board	
Breed's	86
Birch	80
Walden	527
Glen Lewis	109

Distances.

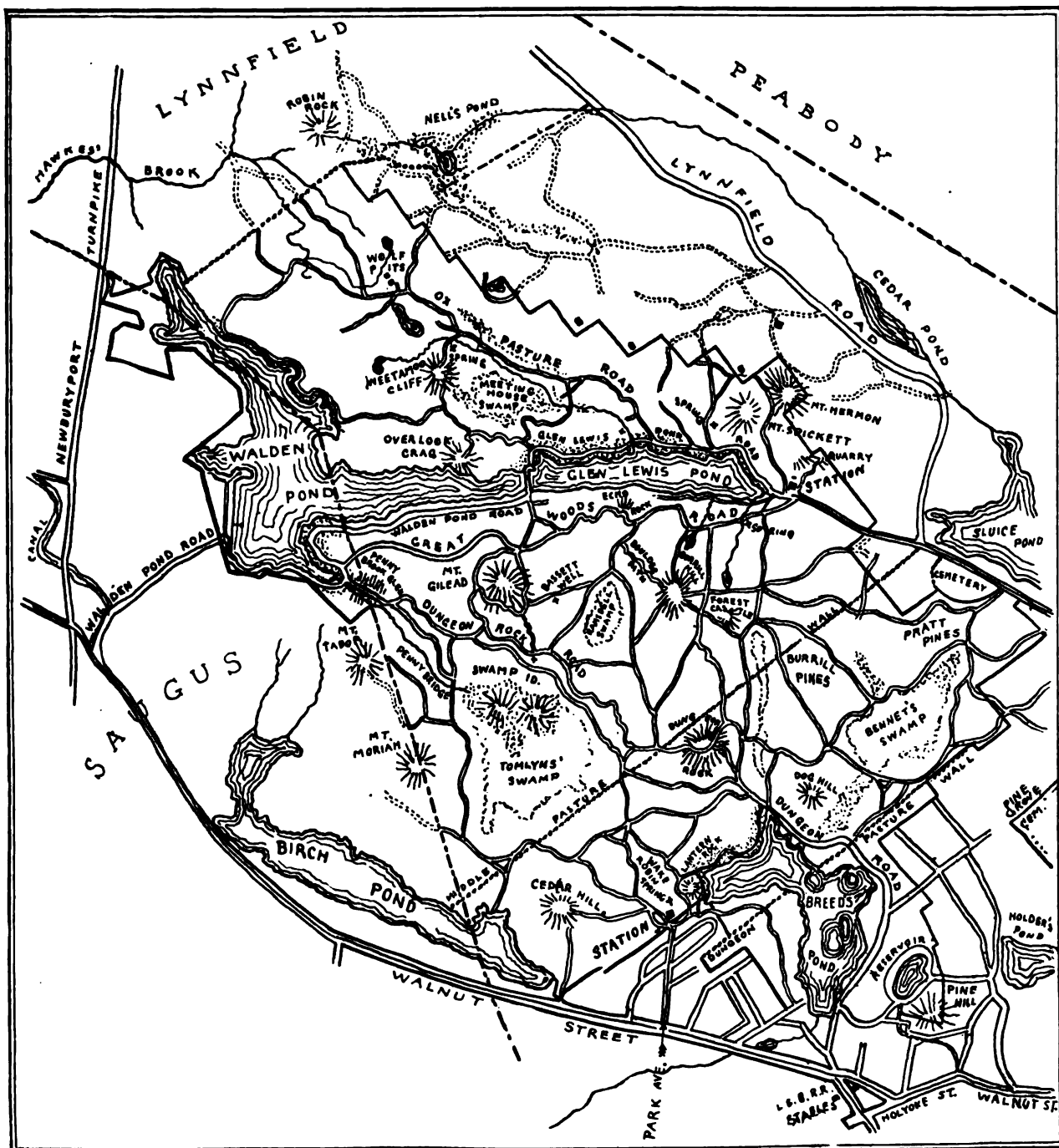
	MILES.
From Central Square to station, terminus of Boston & Northern Railroad at Glen Lewis Pond	3
From same to Walden Pond dam, via Walnut street	5
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to dam by pond roads	2
From Walnut and Myrtle streets to Dungeon Rock	1½
From same to Mt. Gilead by Dungeon Rock	2½

From same by Mt. Gilead and Dungeon Rock to station at Glen Lewis Pond	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Mt. Gilead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Burrill Hill	$\frac{1}{2}$
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Lantern Rock	$\frac{1}{2}$
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Dungeon Rock	1
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Mt. Gilead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Walden Pond by Glen road	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Height of Hills

From State Map.

	FEET.
Burrill Hill	285
Mt. Hermon, near station at Glen Lewis Pond	278
Pine Hill, by reservoir	224
Mt. Gilead	267
Dungeon Rock	210
Cedar Hill	220
High Rock	190
Weetamoo Cliff	250
Mt. Lebanon	265
Mt. Moriah	212
Mt. Tabor	222
Mt. Seir	228
Indian Hill	160



LYNN WOODS.
HANDY GUIDE FOR TRAMPERS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ACTS, 1893.—CHAPTER 225.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES AND TOWNS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

SECTION 1. Any city or town in the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to take land and rights in land, in fee or otherwise, within its limits, by gift, purchase, eminent domain, or otherwise, or to hire or lease the same for such period and at such annual rental as may be agreed upon, and to hold, preserve, and maintain such land as public play grounds; *provided however*, that no land shall be purchased, taken, or hired for this purpose until an appropriation sufficient to cover the estimated expense thereof shall, in a city, have been made by the City Council, or in a town, by a legal town meeting. When a Park Commission constituted under the laws of this Commonwealth exists, or is hereafter established in a city or town, the powers and duties granted or imposed by this act and other acts hereafter passed with reference to public play grounds shall be exercised through such Park Commission.

Public
play grounds
may be
established
and main-
tained.

Provide.

Powers and
duties of park
commission.

SECT. 2. The city or town, or its Park Commissioners, if any, shall estimate and determine as near as may be all damages sustained by any person or corporation by the taking of land or by other acts in execution of the powers herein granted; but any party aggrieved by such determination may have the damages assessed in the manner provided by law with respect to damages sustained by reason of the laying out of ways. If upon trial damages shall be increased beyond the award the party shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay costs; and costs shall be taxed as in civil cases. Within sixty days after the taking of any land under this act, the city or town, or Park Commission, as the case may be, shall file and cause to be recorded in the proper registry of deeds a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification, with a statement of the purpose for which the same was taken; and no suit for damages shall be brought after the expiration of two years from the date of such recording.

Damages.

A description
of land taken,
etc., to be
recorded in
Registry of
Deeds.

Indebtedness
may be
incurred
beyond debt
limit, etc.

P. S. 29, and
amendments,
to apply.

SECT. 3. Any town or city, except the city of Boston, in order to meet the expense of acquiring land for the purposes of this act, may incur indebtedness beyond the limit of indebtedness fixed by law, and may issue bonds, notes, or scrip therefor. But the indebtedness so incurred beyond the debt limit shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation of said town or city. The securities so issued shall be payable within thirty years from the date thereof, and it shall not be necessary to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the same unless the town or city shall so vote. The provisions of chapter twenty-nine of the Public Statutes and of acts in amendment thereof and addition thereto shall, except as herein otherwise provided, apply to the indebtedness hereby authorized and the securities issued hereunder.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.—[*Approved, April 19, 1893.*]

ACTS, 1896.—CHAPTER 199.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PARKS.

Penalty for
violation of
rules, etc.,
relative to
parks.

SECTION 1. Whoever violates any rule or regulation for the government or use of any public reservation, parkway, or boulevard, made under authority of law by any board or officer in charge thereof, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Repeal.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.—[*Approved, March 25, 1896.*]

ORDINANCES.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the Public Parks of said city, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park and Oceanside, except with the prior consent of the Board, it is forbidden :

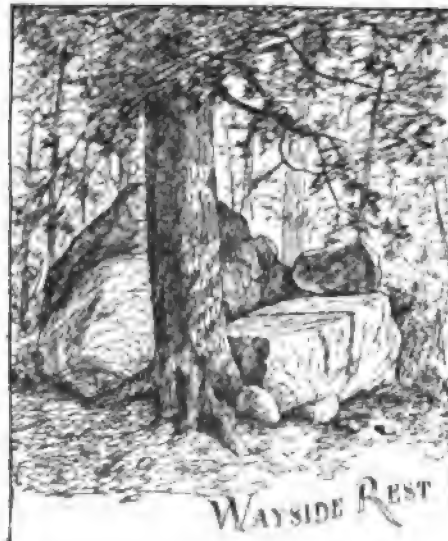
1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or ill use any building, fence, or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing or property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties; to discharge or carry fire-crackers, torpedoes or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags or advertising devices; to solicit subscriptions or contributions; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indecent act; to bathe or fish; to solicit the acquaintance of, or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horses or other animals to pass over or stray upon the park lands, provided that this shall not apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.
5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.
6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.
7. To drive or ride any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.
8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.

9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.

10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the Commissioners, or of the park police, or other agents of the Commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.

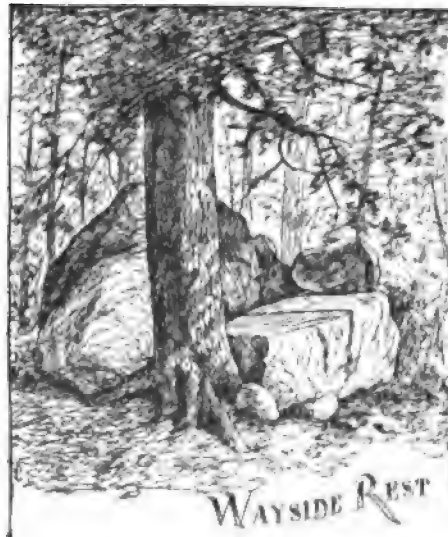


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~~Law 976.1~~
(C. IV. 129)
(134 on 26)
Law 976.430

THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN

AND
OTHER
PUBLIC
PARKS



OF
THE
TOWN
IN 1902

BEING THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE PARK COMMISSIONERS OF
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.



~~10-15-1901~~
(C. VII. 124)
(134 on 26)
Law 976, 430

THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN

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OTHER
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THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN

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OF
THE
TOWN
IN 1902

BEING THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS OF
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.



The Commission

WHITTEN & CASS, PRINTERS,
33 MUNROE STREET,
LYNN, MASS.



*UNDERCLIFF PATH.
NEAR EZRA'S ROCK.*

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(Organized September 6, 1889.)

PRESENT BOARD.

Names.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
CHARLES S. HILTON	1898	First Monday of April, 1903
JAMES E. JENKINS	1894	First Monday of April, 1904
CHARLES H. HASTINGS	1901	First Monday of April, 1905
NATHAN M. HAWKES	1891	First Monday of April, 1906
P. B. MAGRANE	1898	First Monday of April, 1907

Chairman, NATHAN M. HAWKES.

Secretary, JAMES E. JENKINS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names.	Appointed.	Retired.
AARON F. SMITH	1889	Term expired May 1, 1891
FRANK W. JONES	1889	Term expired May 1, 1894
BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY	1889	Resigned, May 15, 1894
PHILIP A. CHASE	1889	Resigned, March 15, 1898
CHARLES H. PINKHAM	1889	Term expired May 1, 1898

(Reappointed in 1900; Died Nov. 10, 1900.)

LUCIAN NEWHALL	1894	Died May 17, 1898
EDWARD RANDALL	1898	Term expired May 1, 1900

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Report for 1902.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Lynn :

As required by Chapter 154, Section 12, of the Acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of 1882, entitled "An act to authorize cities and towns to lay out public parks within their limits," and by the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn have the honor to submit this fourteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 20, 1902.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Public Grounds.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$3,000 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	532 94	
	<u>532 94</u>	<u>\$3,532 94</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Guilford, Atherton & Co., posts	\$1 30
Brockway-Smith Corporation, supplies	29 95
M. A. Dame & Son, cups	1 14
H. Eales, ladder	1 25
J. A. Galeucia & Son, work on flags	63 16
H. W. Heath, faucets	3 00
Highway Department, removing snow, Goldfish Pond	11 25
Highway Department, removing brown-tail moths, O. R. Howe, hose sprinklers and washers	3 23
O. R. Howe, hose sprinklers and washers	1 10
W. H. Hutchinson, supplies	49 04
Hutchinson Lumber Co.	12 60
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., lighting electric fountain	34 00
W. H. McKeen, repairing common fence	21 65
W. H. McKeen, plumbing and repairs	46 26
John F. Morgan & Co., plumbing	35
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., rent telephone	5 50
Thos. P. Nichols, printing postal cards	3 25
Lynn post office, stamps	12 00
Public Water Board, flooding common	1 50
Public Water Board, pipe and labor	66 45
Wm. H. Pyne, stamps and pad	3 25
J. H. Quinn & Co., labor on flag poles, 1901	50 00
T. B. Reardon, plumbing, Goldfish Pond	32 41
J. E. Rhodes, teaming rubbish	17 00
The Furniture & Carpet Outlet Co., camp chair	5 25
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$475 89</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$475 89
Joseph Wilkinson, operating electric fountain, 1902	71 50
Drainage Maintainance, cleaning Goldfish Pond,	246 00
James Laybold, filing saws	3 05
Labor	1,364 00
Samuel Borofski, filling	88 20
S. H. Davenport, plants and labor	437 00
Thomas Farrington, filling and labor	161 60
C. F. Haywood, filling	1 20
Thomas Hurley, filling	234 60
John J. Lathrop, gravel	14 80
R. M. Love, plants and labor	239 05
R. M. Love, Goldfish Pond, labor	67 50
M. McDonough, filling	33 45
S. B. Mudge, dressing	4 50
John Nyberg, filling	2 40
Torrence, Vary & Co., filling	88 20
	<u>\$3,532 94</u>

Meadow Park Improvements.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$3,000 00
Received from sale of grass	5 00
Transferred from Contingencies	792 08
	<u>\$3,797 08</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Guilford, Atherton Lumber Co., lumber	\$49 58
I. K. Harris, surveyor	23 30
Highway Department, use of road roller	18 00
Wm. H. Hutchinson, supplies	1 70
Whitten & Cass, printing receipt books	20 00
Samuel Borofski, filling	2 40
Arthur E. Bryer, filling	31 20
P. Burke, filling	11 60
Thomas Farrington, filling and teaming	116 15
Thomas Hurley, filling	538 20
J. B. Kenison, gravel	8 10
J. J. Lathrop, filling	25 20
P. Martin & Son, teaming	19 50
P. J. McDermott, gravel	6 45
M. McDonough, filling	544 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,415 38

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

9

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,415 38
John Nelson, filling	41 40
John Nyberg, filling	11 10
John Sheehan & Sons, filling	1,453 20
Labor	876 00
	<u>\$3,797 08</u>

Public Parks.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$3,000 00
Loan	12,000 00
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Beede, Chas. O. estate, purchase of High Rock,	\$12,000 00
Bacheller, E. W., typewriting	7 90
Blaney, John W. & Co., pipe, sand and cement	12 60
Brockway-Smith Corporation, supplies	6 60
James H. Conant, views	56 00
Dunn & McKenzie, blacksmithing	20 66
Frederick Eeles, binding reports	18 25
John H. Graham, painting tower, Mt. Gilead	35 00
Alice Hawkes, clerical services	35 00
F. S. Hill, use of team	5 00
Thomas Hurley, mason work, dynamite	161 50
Wm. H. Hutchinson, hardware	86 35
F. G. Kelley, carpenter work	35 04
Wm. B. Kelley, labor and material	8 18
Joseph C. Lewis, signs	5 85
John J. Lothrop, teaming	10 00
A. R. Maguire, blacksmithing	10 90
L. C. Newhall, photographs	2 40
N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co., rent	5 38
T. P. Nichols, cloth signs	21 00
M. W. Pierce, document box	3 00
Soule Art Co., platitudes	20 00
Mary A. Warren, typewriting	60
White Bros., binding reports	20 00
Whitten & Cass, brass die	8 50
Labor, (woods)	1,942 50
Labor and teaming, Oceanside	443 17
	<u>\$14,931 88</u>
Transferred to Board of Health	18 62
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

THE Park Commissioners organized this year at the regular meeting on April 15. Mr. Magrane succeeded himself for a full five years' term. Nathan M. Hawkes and James E. Jenkins were respectively reelected chairman and secretary.

In addition to the regular monthly meeting at the City Hall on the third Tuesday evening, a monthly afternoon meeting was ordered to be held at the office of the chairman on the first Tuesday of each month.

The Great Woods.

The following communication explains itself:

PARK COMMISSIONERS,
LYNN, MASS., June 18, 1902.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—The Park Commissioners received the annexed order of the City Council.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, MAY 20, 1902.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners be and hereby are instructed to investigate and report a plan for better transportation facilities to Great Woods Park and the more remote parts thereof.

Adopted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 27, 1902.

Adopted in concurrence

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk.*

Approved, June 2, 1902.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor.*

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk.*

The electric road runs along the whole eastern line of Lynn Woods with convenient entrances at Pratt street — at a point at the junction of Lynnfield and Bacheller streets — at the Pratt Pines south of St. Mary's Cemetery and runs into the Woods at Blood Swamp landing, the extreme northeasterly limit of the reservation, in other words the farthest point from the City Hall of any territory under the care of the Park Commissioners. It carries passengers from Lynn Common depot through every ward of the city save Ward Seven to this extreme point for a nickel. Upon the Sunday (May 25) after the introduction of the order it ran fifteen minute trips into the Woods and the cars were so crowded that a crippled boy who was obliged to use two crutches was seen clinging to the running board of one of the ancient cars because there was not standing room between the seats. The Lynn & Boston railroad expended ten thousand dollars in making this approach to the Woods. The shortest approach and one which we have heretofore commended is by way of Lovers' Leap avenue and Linwood street. This is the old time and direct route to Dungeon Rock. Make a short cut off west of Holder's Pond, put on the electric car and the people of the Pine Hill territory would be accommodated and a bee-line from City Hall to the heart of the Woods would be found.

On the western side as the legatee of the Belt Line Railroad, the Lynn & Boston, or its successor the Boston & Northern, has a track and station upon Park avenue, which name we trust is soon to be changed to Penny Brook road. This track is only occasionally used but it lands its passengers under the Lantern and within half a mile of Dungeon Rock.

Still further to the west the woods come down to Walnut street at the Birch Pond dam. At this point we have this year made a convenient entrance to the beautiful slopes of Cedar Hill by the construction of a series of a substantial stone steps with iron guard rails. A leisurely ten minutes' walk will take one from the car to the summit of Cedar Hill as attractive a spot as is to be found in the whole reservation.

Or the would-be stroller may continue his ride in the Reading car along the shore of Birch Pond to the pumping station at its

head, and in a ten minutes' walk reach the bald knob of Mount Tabor with its picturesque views of Walden Pond and the western landscape.

He may continue his ride (still for five cents from Lynn) to the top of Hawkes' Hill in North Saugus, at the western end of Great Woods Road, which the Water Board will probably open as a substitute for the Old Man's Walk, and thence enter the Woods.

For people who can walk at all, none of the roads or paths through the Woods, from one car line to the other, are long or fatiguing. We, however, recognize the fact that there are some people who would enjoy the scenery who are unable to take one of these bracing walks.

We tried the experiment some years since of having a light carriage, carrying passengers for a small sum from the station at Blood Swamp over the Great Woods road to Mount Gilead and return by the pond roads. The plan failed at the time because it did not pay. It is not possible to bring the Woods down into the city proper. It is not feasible to attempt any means of transportation over the paths for they are what their name implies "foot-paths." A subsidized carriage service might be employed on the roads but this the Commissioners have no funds for and would not in any event consider as a proper use of money raised by taxation.

It is proper to say that for several years the Commissioners have been considering a plan for running electric cars through the Woods. The radical change in roads by the Water Board necessarily suspended any such scheme for the present. In this connection we may suggest that as every acre of the Woods is upon the water-shed of our sources of domestic water supply any system of horseless carriages, whether electric car, automobile or bicycle, is preferable, from a sanitary or from a road-maintainer's view, to the use of carriages drawn by horses.

The City Engineer is studying the possibilities of roads to take the place of those to be submerged by the operations of the Public Water Board. It must be understood that the day of level roads like the pond roads and the Penny Brook road has passed, hence-

forth all the roads must climb the hills. Until the new roads are located and built, it is impossible to determine whether an electric car road could be located in any other part of the Woods without crossing the traveled ways at grade. After the roads are built we will consider the engineering problems of additional car routes (which we assume to be the only possible "better transportation facilities") and the expediency of granting such use of the territory.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

BY NATHAN M. HAWKES,

Chairman.

We have added a hurricane deck—nautically speaking—to the tower on Mount Gilead. While this was done for purely administrative purposes as a watch tower, it improves the appearance of the structure, and by carrying the observer thirteen feet higher it largely widens the field of vision, and gives a still more extensive outlook.

Two years ago we commented on the winter's work, facilitated by the slight snow-fall, of clearing away the undesirable growth north of the Waycross road. Last winter we had like conditions and continued the same kind of work in a different locality, and in one largely occupied among the ledges by deciduous trees. It was mainly directed in the region from Burrill Hill southwesterly over the Heights of Abraham to the Dungeon road. For a while after such treatment there is a bare appearance, but in a few years the result is much more pleasing and yields more impressive forest attributes.

This path from the Dungeon by the great boulders over the so-called Heights of Abraham, with its outlook into the Dungeon Vale or the Happy Valley, gives a wonderfully restful withdrawal from the cares of daily drudgery. It has long been known to the devotees of nature—the regular trampers—but is commended to the occasional seeker by an afternoon outing.



MT. GILEAD TOWER.

The past winter was marked by the absence of howling wind storms which often sweep down the old trees weakened at the base, or those standing upon ledges where the roots do not have sufficient grip to withstand Boreas in his wilder moods.

It will require the services of the oldest inhabitant to tell us when the verdure, the foliage and vegetation generally, have been more advanced at the end of April than this year. Even "The Old Farmer's Almanac" is taken unawares, and bids us look out for cool weather and generally backward conditions about this time. Not for many years had the foliage and greenness of vegetation been so pronounced on the first of May as this. The season was at least two weeks earlier than usual.

The coming of the verdurous season is always a relief to us, not alone because the trillium carpets the forest floor and the maples burst into color and the blue bird into song, and all nature rejoices to throw off the shackles of winter, but from our standpoint as care-takers because every tiny stem that pushes out of the ground catches and stays and pins down a flying leaf that conspired with the spring winds to furnish danger from a leaf fire. When the living plants have covered the earth with their beauty, they have also confined the dead leaves to their proper function of protecting and nourishing the germs of plant and tree life.

It is frequently asked why in so large a wooded area as the Great Woods, where at all seasons of the year hunting is forbidden and firearms rigidly excluded, there are so few signs of small animal life. Whoever goes through the woods at night will readily hear one of the reasons. It is found in the baying of vagrant hounds who hunt on their own account, usually in pairs. Most of these dogs are mongrel, worthless curs, and if a few of them should disappear the owners of the others would be apt to keep them at home rather than, as some have been known to do, to lead these beasts through the streets and liberate them on the outskirts of the forest.

Dog owners and sporting men, on the other hand, claim that reynard, the sly fox, is to blame for the depredations. But the fox with his bad reputation is a gentlemanly sportsman and he is

rarely seen in our reservation save when he is chased into it, and then he gets away as speedily as possible.

Many of these small animals do not find in dense woods the succulent food that is to be had where there is an occasional clearing like a farmer's garden to be poached upon. Others, like the handsome gray squirrel, live upon nuts and increase where the hickories thrive and grow as they do in our woods. Even these little things in forestry present interesting problems; for while it is essential to raise sound trees that furnish food for the squirrel, it is often necessary to remove a tottering old tree, the hollow log of which is his storehouse and home. If the dead trees were not removed a hot fire might be fatal to trees, animals and birds alike.

In the great parks of the country the squirrel loses his fear of the human species and feeds from the hands of little children. In Lynn during the year two tramp gunners were detected after shooting the beautiful creatures and were fined in the local court. It is only fair to say that neither violator of the law was an inhabitant of the city.

"The Marmot in her mines" (Tracy), the vegetarian woodchuck (*arctomys monax*), still perambulates the middle pasture wall in Tomlins swamp, and while she laments that the draining of the swamp shrivels the leaf of the skunk cabbage and lessens the brilliancy of the yellow May blob, called cowslip, but according to botanists, primrose, she rejoices that she is no longer pursued as she was in days of yore to make an epicurean repast.

There is a carnivorous animal of the genus *mephitis*, commonly known as the skunk, who prowls about the swamps. He too is unmolested and in fact is rather shunned by the ordinary wayfarer. He is a lover of darkness and wet places and his bushy tail is not often seen upon the cleared paths.

Bird life as well as animal life is much more extensive than is commonly known. The birds have their concert of song with sunrise, ere the average man has left his bed, and then attend to their other functions in seclusion and on quiet wings.

The squirrel may chatter on the tree-tops when he likes, but most of the four-footed denizens of the woods do not begin their



*CEDAR HILL APPROACH.
FROM WALNUT STREET.*

patrol until the human stroller has retreated with the sunset to the rest of home or club. The old time seekers for biped or quadruped—the gunners—knew better the hours of the woodland dwellers and knew better their numbers and haunts.

The largest sign indicating an entrance to the Woods—that at the foot of Birch Pond dam on Walnut street, has ever since the reservation was taken, been a delusion and a snare; for only a mountain goat or a nimble-footed disciple of Isaak Walton could safely climb the rocky cliff between Cedar Hill and Birch Pond. We have this year justified the sign by erecting some stone steps and an iron guard rail along the precipitous trail that winds around the western slope of Cedar Hill. The way is now open for another winsome walk.

The noted landmark of the Woods, Penny bridge, built by the early settlers contributing a penny for each load of wood hauled over the stream, had settled and blocked up so that the spring freshets washed the road. We have rebuilt the bridge so substantially that it may do duty for as many centuries as the old one has.

The revision of a street nomenclature by the City Council affects us favorably in that it does away with the name Park avenue as an entrance to a woodland and extends officially Penny Brook road to Walnut street, which is the real beginning of the drive. The northern portion of this, which was the fairest of our roads, through the Old Man's Walk has been destroyed by the work of the Public Water Board. Hereafter there can be no roads of so easy grades. The beautiful glen with the road winding along the mossy banks of Penny brook has vanished forever. As a substitute the Public Water Board promises to connect Penny brook road with the Great Woods road on the east of the glen, and with its own road below Walden Pond dam on the west. The latter road is in process of construction and if we may so style it, is a convex instead of a concave road, that is, instead of going through the valley to the pond at the horseshoe, it winds along the slope of the hill west of the Glen and will afford pleasing views of the Old Man's Walk, Penny Brook, and Walden Pond from an elevation.

The time has come to put a stop to what will otherwise lead to the utter extermination of our wild flowers in their native haunts. It may be sufficient to mention one instance of abuse in Lynn Woods. On Sunday morning, May 25, the hill southwest of the Blood Swamp car terminal was covered with the delicate pink bloom of the mocassin flower or lady's slipper. At sunset the whole territory had been stripped of this glorious orchid of the north by vulgar, greedy and ill-educated women and children who carried the beautiful flowers away by the armful. The ground was covered with the pulled up roots while the flowers had withered in the hands of the despoilers who for a passing whim had robbed all who came after them of the highest charm of a day in the Woods.

Lynn is not the only place to suffer. The New York zoölogical park in the borough of the Bronx abounds in native flowers. Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the park, says that on every bright Sunday there are 20,000 visitors and "a hand for every wild flower! If there is no restraint, five years' time will see Bronx Park as barren of wild flowers as Union square." The arbutus is already extinct, and the violets, the columbines, the hepaticas, the spring beauties and the anemones soon will be. He doubts whether the daisies will long maintain themselves.

This destruction results, in part, from the rude way in which the flowers are pulled up by the roots, and in part from the fact that none are permitted to go to seed. The *Springfield Republican*, commenting on this statement, sets forth that in many spots near Springfield, the native wild flowers of various kinds have been exterminated, and it declares that "there can be no doubt that the nature study in our public schools, more than anything else, threatens the survival of the wild flowers." It thinks the schools should teach "reverence for nature, respect and true love for flowers, not the false and selfish love which results in destruction." It holds, also, that the study of nature should only be pursued under the guidance of competent persons who can restrain the ignorant appetite of the child.

The grown up offender is too old and too hardened to be educated, and the only remedy is to make a few examples of the



*GREAT WOODS ROAD.
FROM ECHO ROCK.*

efficacy of arrest and fine. The *Boston Herald* of June 26, 1902, says:

"The older citizens of Boston tell us that there was a time when the arbutus or Mayflower grew bountifully about the environs of Boston, as it still grows in the vicinity of Plymouth and other sections more or less remote from our city, but that year by year it was ruthlessly pulled up by the roots until now it is found but rarely in this section. Other wild flowers are being treated in the same manner, and the desire to protect and preserve them has brought about the organization of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America. Its headquarters are in New York, but it will be prominently represented in Boston and other New England cities. If it succeeds in curbing all that too prevalent desire of the public to pull everything up by the roots, and leave no beauty for those who come after, it will deserve the gratitude of all lovers of nature."

We now and then have to advise our well meaning but ill-educated critics that the Woods were set apart in large measure as a protection for the sources of our domestic water supply. Our appropriation is limited, and not much more than adequate to allow us to prosecute the basic work of evolving a forest from a coppice. We have, however, found means to provide an abundant supply of pure well water at numerous points in the territory. We have provided seats and tables—rustic though they be—wherever there seemed to be a call for them.

If our appropriation would admit we should erect a shelter pavilion on a knoll north of the triple ways. Our experience has not led us to believe that quiet family picnickers out for a day's pleasure search to find refrigerators, cold bottles, spotless linen and other burdens of home life at the expense of the municipality. On the other hand we find that people seek the Woods to get rid of the impedimenta of routine tasks and seek in Nature and in homely fashion a change. Finical displays in the Great Woods would be as absurd as Captain Brown's advice to Miss Betsy Barker in "Cranford" to put her Alderney cow into a flannel waistcoat and flannel drawers.

There have been eighteen fires in the Woods during the year, discovered and extinguished by the men employed for that purpose. Most of them were discovered after the regular hours of labor. The presumption is that they were wilfully set. To detect and stop these fires is the first duty of the men employed, after which their efforts are devoted to forestry.

The ordinances or rules for the use of these reservations are appended that he who runs may read. These regulations are almost identical with those of every city or town in Massachusetts and are so little burdensome that they appeal to the good sense of every decent person in the community.

As a sample of what our friends are doing to make the Woods attractive we print the annexed letter omitting for obvious reasons the localities where the planting has been done.

LYNN, Mass., May 12, 1902.

Mr. N. M. Hawkes :

MY DEAR SIR,—I have completed the careful planting within the domain of our Lynn forest eighteen of our native rhododendron plants, known as the "Great R. or Wild Laurel." They are planted as follows: I have also planted at different points—selecting those best suited in my judgment to growth and seeding of same—thirty-five plants of the "Adlumia, Climbing Furnatory, *A. cirrhosa*," called by some "Mountain Fringe," a beautiful climber with a delicate fernlike leaf which grows so beautifully in almost any cool, shady place. I wish to call your attention to above, not for any credit to be given to me for it, but that through a member of our Park Commissioners there should be made a record of the "Great R." and where the plantings may be found, for the plant is very beautiful and rare. The only place in Massachusetts where they grow, and where these plants came from, is in Medfield, Mass. The *Adlumia* is more common but none the less beautiful. If in some way the public could know of this planting, that it might live one year to get established, and not kill it out the first season, there is every reason to feel it will do well here. Trusting I may see you regarding above some time when convenient, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH C. NORTON,

No. 30 Grove Street,

Lynn, Mass.

Public Playgrounds.

A communication from the Commissioners to the City Council and a subsequent order of the City Council in regard to Public Playgrounds are annexed. Upon this matter we have to say that the lease therein described was executed but as no funds were placed at the disposal of the Commissioners no control of the premises was attempted.

LYNN, MASS., May 27, 1902.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—By an Order of the last City Council the Park Commissioners were authorized to hire Hill's field for a playground for the season of 1902.

The same City Council subsequently appropriated the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to be expended by the Park Commissioners in the purchase of the Little River property of Ira B. Keith for the same purpose. This taking was accomplished and the Commissioners were enabled to call the attention of the present City Council to the matter in their Annual Report and to suggest that the Little River taking, being in the same portion of the city as Hill's field, would probably do away with the necessity of hiring the latter.

We also at the hearing before the Finance Committee of the present Council called attention to the matter and asked for an appropriation for improving and policing playgrounds. No appropriation for the purpose was made. The annual appropriation for "Public Grounds" is not an appropriation for "Public Playgrounds," which playgrounds are provided for in a special way by recent Massachusetts legislation.

We respectfully suggest as an economical measure that if any money is to be appropriated and expended in the West Lynn district for public playgrounds that it be expended upon the Little River land, which the city owns and upon any extension of the grounds there, the cost of which further taking has been referred to the Commissioners.

If this City Council is of the opinion of the last, that it is advisable to lease land, in spite of the fact that the city subsequently bought land in the same locality and for the same purpose, and will appropriate money for the hiring and policing, the Park Commissioners will care for the same.

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES,
Chairman.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 24, 1902.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners be and hereby are authorized and instructed to lease Hill's field for a public playground for the current year, at an expense not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100), to be charged to the account of Incidental Expenses.

Adopted, sent up for concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, July 1, 1902.

Adopted in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved, July 7, 1902.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

If the city will enter upon and pursue the process of filling with waste and other cheap material at the Waterford street land, an available and adequate public playground can be provided at West Lynn. The land, already acquired, by reason of having been excavated for clay, is now in a dangerous condition for use by thoughtless boys.

The land north of the Waterford street purchase, which it is proposed to buy or take, with an outlet on Boston street is low, but its treatment presents far less difficulty than attends the work at Meadow Park.

We are still of the opinion that it is not the part of wisdom for the city to hire land for a public playground in West Lynn, considering the fact that the expenditure of a sum of money, the interest of which would not exceed one hundred dollars, would go far in developing the city's land as a playground and in improving the locality.

LYNN, Sept. 2, 1902.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the City Council :

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the Order approved by the Mayor on April 18, 1902, relative to the cost of obtaining land for public playground purposes adjacent to that already acquired on Waterford street, the Commissioners have to say that protracted efforts have failed to secure options or price from some of the land owners upon the described territory. They are of the opinion that the sum of three thousand dollars will secure title to the land with a balance towards fitting it for a public playground, and they recommend the City Council to appropriate that sum to be expended by the Park Commissioners in securing the land by purchase or by condemnation under the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, relating to public playgrounds and for the purpose of adapting it to the desired uses.

Respectfully,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES,

Chairman.

Later action of the City Council is given in the underwritten order.

The funds are now available, and before this report is printed the Commissioners will have recorded a taking of the Little River playground property, a plan of which has been prepared.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, October 14, 1902.

Ordered. That the City Treasurer be and hereby is instructed to issue and sell bonds of the City of Lynn to the amount of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), said bonds to become due and payable on the first day of October, 1912, to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of April and October in each year; the interest to commence on the first day of October, 1902, and cease on the first day of October, 1912.

The aforesaid bonds are issued for the purpose of defraying the expense of purchasing certain land known as the "Little River Property" for a

public playground, and are issued under authority of Revised Laws, Chapter 28, Section 21.

Adopted by yea and nay vote, 19 members voting in the affirmative, none in the negative.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. HENRY KENT, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, October 21, 1902.

Adopted in concurrence by yea and nay vote, eleven Aldermen voting in the affirmative, none in the negative.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved, October 24, 1902.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest :

JOSEPH W. ATWILL, *City Clerk*.

Common.

In the year 1870 the eastern end of the common which is known as the park was low and mud-soaked even as the common has always been. In that year there chanced to be a member of the Board of Aldermen — the late George F. Breed — who was born and bred in the neighborhood and believed that an improvement could be made. Another wide-awake man — ex-Mayor George P. Sanderson — happened to be a member of the Common Council from Ward Three. Both were members of the Committee on Public Property. Each desired to improve his locality. Mr. Sanderson wanted a pond in place of a morass. Mr. Breed sought to fill up the park. Goldfish Pond was excavated, the material was hauled upon the park. Despite the howls of short-sighted critics, these two men did a benefit to the city, they created two spots of beauty, for which they deserve grateful remembrance.

Of the common, James R. Newhall wrote in 1857, not quite a half a century ago, this description :

"Most of our native residents whose heads are beginning to whiten can well remember when the common was an open plain. It was somewhat uneven in surface, however, there being as well as sundry other irregularities, a considerable depression opposite where the old academy stood, called "Academy Hollow," in which the water sometimes collected in sufficient quantities for the occasional bath of the adventurous school boy, who was impatient to try the strength of the new made ice.

The travel flowed partly along the sides and partly up and down the centre. Several buildings also deformed it. Opposite where Commercial street now opens, stood the little yellow schoolhouse where the worthy old Master Blanchard, by the aid of text-book and rod, prepared many now thriving among us for usefulness. A short distance easterly, gravely squatted the "Old Tunnel," where our fathers and mothers delighted to worship, and where, unlike their restless and degenerate sons and daughters, they could enjoy a service of two hours in the coldest day of winter, without a spark of fire and seated upon uncushioned benches.

The "Old Tunnel" was built in 1682. In 1827 it was removed; the frame was remodeled and is now in part that of the Second Universalist house on the corner of Commercial street. A little beyond was the sexton's modest mansion. This was removed to Whiting street, and still stands there, the oldest dwelling in town. It was built at the time the meeting-house was. Then there was a barn and small orchard; and beyond them the gun-house and town-house. The latter was remodeled about the time of its removal and is now the City Hall, in appearance still doing us but little credit. Near the eastern extremity stood another little district schoolhouse.

Upon the common, of course, the militia captains, as well as those of the uniform companies, delighted to exhibit the skill and discipline of their heroic troops. And on the momentous occasion of a regimental muster, when the great hollow square was formed, and hats and caps were reverently doffed, how fervently did the good chaplain pray and extol to the Almighty the untried valor of the assembled hosts! But those days of glory

have passed. And with them have gone the liquor jugs that stood upon the tables under the shadow of the meeting-house, as well as many of those who took their first staggering draughts from those jugs, yea, and the place that knew the Old Tunnel itself now knows it no more.

It was about 1831 that improvements in good earnest commenced upon the common. The roads on the north and south sides were put in good condition, the pond formed, and the matter of fencing and planting trees agitated. It was not, however, fenced till 1848; and probably it would not have been done then had not the ladies zealously come forward and sweated the people from in town and out by way of a fair. Since then a multitude of trees have been planted, at times with indifferent success, till now there is a fair prospect that some of the children of this generation will have a desirable amount of refreshing shade and an undesirable amount of canker worms. The gravel walks recently laid out add much to the appearance and convenience of the place and well compensate for the outlay. But after all it must be conceded that our common can never furnish all that is desirable on account of its being *so low, level and narrow.*"

We have italicized the concluding words of Judge Newhall's description, for though written so many years ago, they were as true when the Park Commissioners took charge of the common two years since as in the earlier time. The trees had grown with fair care to furnish shade. The border streets, North and South Common streets, had from time to time been raised and gave the common a still more hollow and depressed appearance. The heroic method of lifting the whole surface as had been done on the park thirty years before, was beyond the means at the disposal of the Commissioners. Being firmly of the opinion that the common would be improved by raising its surface, we have entered upon the policy of accomplishing the desired result with such material as comes at hand. While the work goes on there may be some offense to the eye, but the ultimate effect will be approved by all observers.

Meadow Park.

Meadow Park is full of possibilities for a valuable recreation ground in the eastern section of the city. The most skeptical of us have become convinced of its adaptability for various uses, among which are playgrounds, a skating pond, a speedway clear of trolley tracks, the best place in the city for the display of fireworks, for firemen's musters, for military evolutions, and for all affairs that require abundant room for spectators and for participants.

A sufficient space at the southern end will be kept free from trees and the approach eighty feet wide, from Chesnut street will afford ample standing place for carriages. The trolley lines upon Chatham and Chestnut streets and Western avenue offer adequate transportation facilities from all sections of the city.

The Fayette street sewer has been substantially repaired and the street is assuming its place as a link in a desired road free from trolley lines from the ocean to the Woods. The boulevarding of Broadway is an aid in this plan and the promised improvement of Lynnfield street will greatly further the same.

It is needless to say that the present generation of our people who would like to share in the benefits that will accrue from these different uses must forego the pleasure unless immediate and larger sums are appropriated; for the present annual amount expended only suffices to continue the filling in and spreading of the material hauled upon the meadow.

Thirteen thousand, five hundred and thirty-one loads of material, consisting of loam and gravel, have been bought during the year, in addition to which a large amount of waste has been deposited by the Board of Health and spread and covered by this department. For years we could take care of all such material as the Board of Health has in this section of the city and we think it would be for the interest of the city to fill its own land rather than that of private parties. So much paper comes with the Board of Health teams that the ashes are insufficient to cover it and we have had to rely upon the drainage department of the Board of Public Works for covering material taken from the catch-basins. If these three departments can work in unison it will not

take long to fill the meadow to the required grade without being obliged to buy from outside parties.

Since the repairs have been made upon the Fayette street sewer, the border streets are in fair condition and while there is still a gradual settling in the meadow, the whole surface is becoming solidified and soon will be firm ground.

Oceanside

Oceanside is a reminder of the wonderfully comprehensive system of parks and playgrounds which Lynn has acquired and is developing. Meadow Park and the Little River playground are yet in the embryo stage but with time, patience and money can meet all the requirements of a growing city in the east and west ends. Lynn Woods lies at the north. Oceanside is upon the southern border. The lesser parks, Goldfish Pond, Washington square and Highland square make attractive local centres. High Rock dominates the whole city and will remain intact even if little money is expended for its care.

Oceanside has become what the public-spirited citizens who so largely contributed to its purchase anticipated—a restful oasis from whence the shining sands and the beach combers of the bay may be watched.

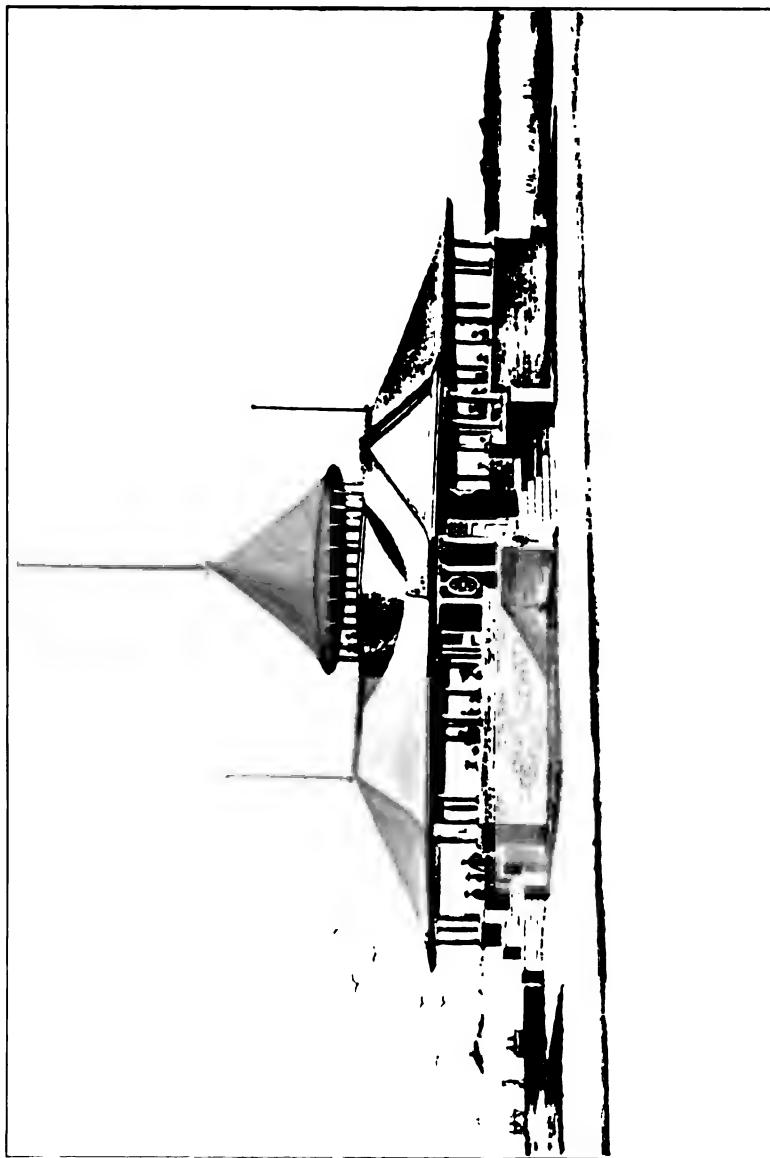
We have heretofore recommended the erection of a shelter pavilion at Oceanside. The band concerts at this place during the year have had the effect of modifying the views of the Commissioners so that we now favor in connection with a shelter pavilion a suitable place for the musicians whenever a city band concert is given. At the request of the Commissioners, Mr. Holman K. Wheeler has prepared a plan for such a structure with the estimated cost of the same. We submit a half-tone of the sketch with Mr. Wheeler's description and have to say that if the City Council will make a suitable appropriation, the Commissioners will take pleasure in procuring the construction with such changes as may seem proper, of the structure.



OCEANSIDE 1892.

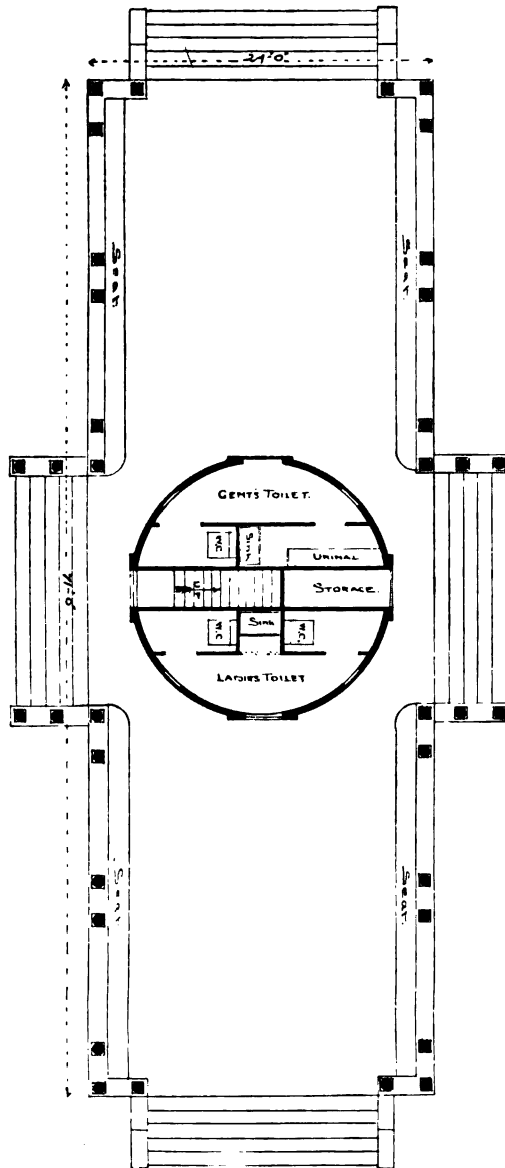


OCEANSIDE 1902.



PROPOSED PAVILION AT OCEANSIDE.

PLAN
OCEANSIDE PAVILION.



Hon. Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman Lynn Park Commissioners:

DEAR SIR,—The following is a description of the pavilion and band-stand, of which you have a plan and perspective view. The building is 24'x71' having a round tower in centre 18' in diameter, the lower part of this tower to contain ladies and gentlemen's toilet, store room, and stairs to band-stand which is located above the roof about 18' from the ground. The foundation is to be of stone and the underpinning of brick which will extend from the grade to 3' above the floor, forming a balustrade around the pavilion and affording protection from wind and storms. The roof is supported on columns set on this wall having iron rods through the centre engaging with the plate and anchored to the brick walls below the floor. The floors to be of best hard pine and the roofs shingled, the shingles to be dipped in stain before they are laid. Stationary seats are placed around the outside walls, and there will be space for a larger number of seats on the main floor, each side of the tower, if so desired. The space under the floor is ample to store all the settees in winter and a door has been provided for this purpose. A cesspool will be provided to take the sewerage from the toilet rooms, which are provided with water closets, urinals and sinks of modern plumbing. The lighting I should say would be best accomplished by electricity. By slightly changing the toilet and store room a confectionery stand could be incorporated, the rent of which would perhaps pay for the care of the toilet rooms. The estimated cost of this pavilion complete in accordance with the drawings is about three thousand dollars (\$3,000). Thanking you for the opportunity to submit the sketch for your consideration, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

H. K. WHEELER, *Architect,*

Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, December 16, 1902.

High Rock.

Delay in printing our last report enabled the Commissioners to give assurance of the acquirement of the Beede property. This is now an accomplished fact. All that is essential of the High Rock property with suitable approaches (save a little slice of the face of the Rock) is now in the keeping of the present and future Lynn.

Napoleon said that England was a nation of shop-keepers. The phrase became an aphorism, though the statement was as false and mendacious as was the life of the sayer. Foreign

writers flippantly say that Americans worship the dollar in place of God. Let the action that we note refute that lie so far as Lynn is concerned. Much is said of the strenuous life, of the utilitarian age, and of the crowding unrest of our people as if nothing else was sought for save commercial or material triumphs over the rest of our fellows. Our fathers were of a strenuous race and habit as they needed to be to keep the wolf (either as a metaphor or a fact) from the door in this bleak climate of ours. They tilled the not too rich soil in the proper seasons. They fished upon the deep in storm and sunshine, and they made shoes when out-of-door life was impossible.

Lynn was the scene of the first iron works established on the soil of America. It has long been noted as the seat of the largest ladies' shoe manufacturing output in the world. Its name on electrical appliances has gone around the globe. But it was reserved for something else to raise it from the plane of a prosperous manufacturing centre to that of an æsthetic community appreciating nature and planning wisely for the future. Lynn was the pioneer in the establishment of a great communal forest where, within sight of the landing place of Endicott and Winthrop and of all the devoted Puritans who planted New England, a promising attempt is being made to restore a wild woodland of pine, hemlock, oak, hickory, beech, hornbeam and all the other native trees that have their habitat upon our hillsides and valleys.

We have prospered and waxed strong in the handling of leather, but in response to the sneers of the people who say we talk leather, smell leather and know nothing but leather, we point to the Great Woods, to Oceanside, and then, perhaps best of all, to Old High Rock, once the people's forum by sufferance, now of right.

As compared with our early colonial neighbors, Boston and Salem, we have no occasion to blush for the loss of our outlooks. The Beacon Hill of Boston has been shovelled down, and though a superb State House stands upon the diminished site, even its gilded dome scarcely affords an outlook on account of the sky-scraping modern buildings about it; while Salem's proud Castle Hill is being blasted away by a stone-crushing company.

Those who have ties of birthright or citizenship in Lynn can truly claim to be associated with no mean city. An extensive European traveller once observed to a man whose memory Lynn cherishes as one of her historians, that with the single exception of Vesuvius, the view from High Rock excelled that at the Bay of Naples. If this traveller had been privileged to stand on Black Rock, Nahant, on a summer evening and watch the gorgeous westering sun reddening the placid waters of Lynn harbor, gilding the spires of the old town, and before it set behind the hills of Saugus, bathing in oriental color and glorifying the crown of High Rock, he might in truth have withdrawn his exception and pronounced our picture as peerless, as have many other world-wide observers.

Not grudgingly, not moved by partisan clamor, not stirred by sectional pride, but actuated and inspired by love of home and of the eternal fitness of things, looking upon the past and into the future, the city dedicates three acres of this adamant hill—this keystone of the grand arch of Lynn's sentiment and reverence—to the use of the people for all coming time.

Mr. Drake makes a query and a reply, "Will it pay?" "And I say it will pay in solid nuggets of healthful enjoyment, even if no higher aspirations are developed, in standing where at every instant man and his works diminish, while those of the Creator expand before you."

Other headlands there are along our picturesque New England coast. Wherever a rock barrier resists old ocean from Bald Head Cliff, in York, to Bailey's Hill, Nahant, the angry waves battle with each tide.

Agamenticus rears its lofty head as a guide for mariners approaching the coast.

Town Hill, Ipswich, reveals a charming landscape, and in a long reach the warning lights from Boone to Squam. The Blue Hills of Milton look down upon the Neponset, and the land the Indian loved so well, and upon innumerable thriving communities. All these the eye grasps by long sweeps.

High Rock is a part of us, is in touch with every pulsation of the people. It dominates Lynn as the famed castle of Auld Scotia's capitol, Edinburgh, the home of Burns and of Scott.

We may describe our heritage with our own Whittier as the

"The land of the forest and the rock."

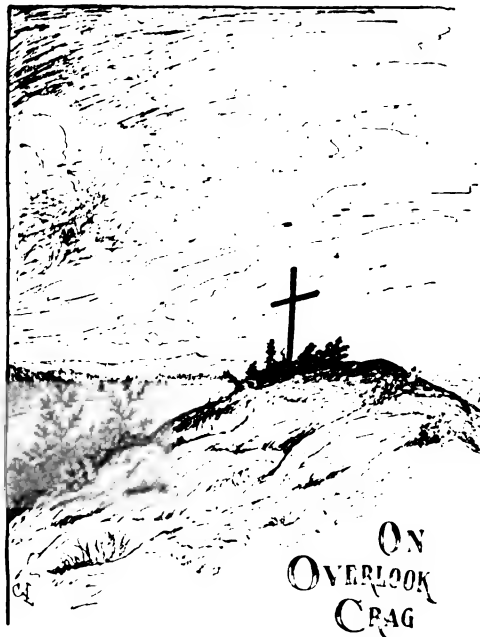
Upon this spot have stood all men who desired to see Lynn, from that June day in 1629 when Edmund and Francis Ingalls, William Dixey and William and John Wood wandered around the coast from Endicott's colony seeking land for a home. From that day to this it has been a mecca to which the returning native and the stranger within our gates have climbed with uncovered heads.

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES,

LYNN, Dec. 20, 1902.

Chairman.



OUR BIRDS.

A list of species of wild birds observed in Lynn Woods and immediate vicinity by Frank Keene :

American Crow,		Resident.
Red Winged Blackbird,	Breeds.	March to November.
Purple Crackle or Crow Blackbird,	"	" " "
Rusty Blackbird,		April and November.
Cow Blackbird,	"	March to October.
Robin		Resident.
Blue Bird,	"	March to November.
Bobolink,	"	May to October.
Cat Bird,	"	" " "
Yellow-billed Cuckoo,	"	" " "
Black-billed Cuckoo,	"	" " "
Kingfisher, belted,	"	April to November.
Blue Jay,		Resident.
Kingbird,	"	May to September.
Whip-poor-will,	"	" " "
Nighthawk,	"	April to September.
Golden Robin or Baltimore Oriole,	"	May to September.
Towhee Bunting or Chewick,	"	May to October.
Meadow-lark,	"	March to November.
Indigo-bird,	"	May to September.
Scarlet Tanager,	"	May to October.
Summer Redbird,	Occasional visitor.	
Goldfinch or Yellow-bird,		Resident.
Purple Finch,		"
House Wren,	Breeds.	April to October.
Winter Wren,	Winter.	November to April; go north in April.
Short-billed Marsh Wren,	Breeds.	May to October.
Long-billed Marsh Wren,	"	" " "
Golden-winged or Flicker Woodpecker,		Resident.
Yellow-bellied,	"	April and October.
Downey,	"	Resident.

Hairy Woodpecker		Resident.
Red-headed, "	Breeds.	May to October.
Pine Siskin	Winter.	October to March; go north in March.
Chipping Sparrow,	Breeds.	April to October.
White-crowned "		May and September.
Song "		Resident.
Fox "		March and April and October.
Tree "	Winter.	September to April; go north in April.
Vesper "	Breeds.	March to November.
Savannah "	"	April to October.
White-throated or Peabody-bird "		April and May and October.
Field "	Breeds.	April to October.
Great Crested Flycatcher,	"	May to September.
Phæbe or Pewee "	"	March to October.
Wood Pewee "	"	April to October.
Least "	"	May to October.
Olive-sided "	"	May to September.
Yellow-bellied "	"	" " "
Rose-breasted Grosbeak,	"	May to October.
Pine "	"	December to April; go north in April.
Ruby-throated Humming-bird,	Breeds.	May to September.
Purple Martin,	"	" " "
Sand "	"	April to October,
Barn Swallow,	"	May to September.
Bank "	"	" " "
Cliff "	"	May to August.
Chimney Swift	"	May to September.
White-bellied Nuthatch,		Resident.
Red-bellied "		"
Brown Creeper,	Winter.	October to April; go north in April.
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned,		April and May and September.
Kinglet, Golden-crested,	Winter.	January to May; go north in May.
American Redstart,	Breeds.	May to September.
Oven-bird or Golden-crowned Thrush,	"	May to October.
Wood "	"	May to September.
Hermit "	"	April to December.
Wilson's "	"	May to September.

Olive-backed Thrush,	Breeds.	May to October.
Brown (Thrasher) "	"	April to October.
American Crossbill,	Winter.	September to April; go north in April.
White-winged "	Occasional	winter visitor.
Red-eyed Vireo,	Breeds.	May to October.
White-eyed "	"	" " "
Blue-head or Solitary "	"	May and October.
Yellow-throated "	"	May to September.
Warbling "	"	" " "
Bay-breasted Warbler,	"	May and September.
Blackburnian "	"	" " "
Black and White "	Breeds.	May to October.
Black and Yellow or Magnolia "	"	May and September.
Black-throated Blue "	"	May and October.
Black-throated Green "	Breeds.	May to October.
Blue, Yellow-backed or Parula "	"	April to September.
Black-poll "	"	June and October.
Cape May "	"	May and September.
Chestnut-sided "	Breeds.	May to September.
Canadian "	"	May and October.
Golden-winged "	"	May and September.
Maryland Yellow-throat "	Breeds.	May to October.
Nashville "	"	" " "
Pine-creeping "	"	May and October.
Yellow Red-poll or Palm "	"	April and October.
Yellow-rumped or Myrtle "	"	Resident.
Yellow or Summer Yellow-bird "	Breeds.	May to September.
Prairie "	"	" " "
Snow Bunting,	Winter.	November to March; go north in March.
Great Northern Shrike or Butcher-bird,	Winter.	November to March; go north in March.
Cedar-bird or Wax-wing,	Breeds.	Feb'y to November.
Junco or Snow-bird,	Winter.	September to May; go north in May.
Red-poll Linnet,	Winter.	October to April; go north in April.
Black-capped Chickadee	Resident.	
Quail or Bob-white,	"	
Ruffed Grouse or Partridge,	"	
American Woodcock,	Breeds.	April to November.
Carolina Dove or Turtle Dove,	"	May to September.
Great Blue Heron,	"	May and September.
Night "	Breeds.	April to September.

Little Green Heron,	Breeds.	April to September.
American Bittern,	"	" " "
Red-tailed or Hen Hawk,	Breeds.	March to October.
March " "	"	March to November.
Sharp-shinned " "	"	March to November.
Sparrow " "		May and September.
Goshawk " "	Winter.	December to March ;
		go north in March.
Duck " "		October.
Red-shouldered " "		April and September.
Great Horned Owl (Rare),	Winter.	September to May.
Barred " "	"	" " " "
Saw-whet " "	"	September to April
Screech " "		Resident.

Frank Keene, a loyal son of Lynn, identified during his whole life with the peculiar industry of his native place — a devoted husband and father — an intelligent collector of rare books and prints illustrative of our local history, a man of winning social gifts, an enthusiastic naturalist, the author of our list of wild birds, died February 11, 1903.

The writer of this note counts it one of the felicities of his life that at his solicitation Frank Keene took time from the exacting duties of his daily business to prepare this authoritative statement of the bird life of our Woods. It has furnished pleasure and instruction to many lovers of Nature and it will be a never ceasing source of satisfaction that he paused long enough to do this kindness to his fellow men.



*GREAT WOODS ROAD.
NORTH OF BURRILL HILL.*

TREES IN LYNN WOODS.

Abies Canadensis. Hemlock.
Acer rubrum. Red or swamp maple.
A. Pennsylvanicum. Striped maple.
Alnus incana. Speckled or hoary alder.
Amelanchier Canadensis. Shad bush. (Service berry.)
Betula lenta. Sweet, black or cherry birch.
B. leutea. Yellow birch.
B. populifolia. American white or gray birch.
Carya porcina. Pignut.
Cornus florida. Flowering dogwood.
Fagus ferruginea. Beech.
Fraxinus Americana. White ash.
F. sambucifolia. Black ash.
Juniperus Virginiana. Red cedar.
Larix Americana. Hachmatac.
Morus rubra. Purple mulberry. (Introduced.)
Nyssa multiflora. Pepperidge. (Sour gum.)
Ostrya Virginica. Ironwood. (Hop-hornbeam.)
Pinus Banksiana. Northern scrub pine.
P. communis. Juniper.
P. rigida. Pitch pine.
P. Strobus. White or Weymouth pine.
Platanus occidentalis. Sycamore. (Buttonwood.)
Populus grandidentata. Large-toothed aspen.
P. tremuloides. American aspen.
Prunus Pennsylvanica. Wild red cherry.
P. serotina. Wild black cherry.
P. Virginiana. Choke cherry.
Quercus alba. White oak.
Q. coccinea. Scarlet oak.
Q. coccinea, var. *tinctoria*. Black oak.
Q. ilicifolia. Bear or scrub oak.
Q. rubra. Red oak.
Rhus copallina. Mountain sumac.
R. glabra. Smooth sumac.

R. typhina. Stag-horn sumac.
R. venenata. Poison sumac. (Dogwood.)
Robinia pseudacacia. Common locust.
Salix alba. White willow.
S. Babylonica. Weeping willow. (Introduced.)
S. discolor. Bog willow.
S. eriocephala. Pussy willow.
Sassafras officinale. Sassafras.
Tilia Americana. American Linden.
Ulmus Americana. American or white elm.

The above list of trees is believed to be correct so far as it goes, but it is very defective inasmuch as it omits more trees than it names.

We have the promise of a competent authority to furnish us a much fuller list for next year's report.

In the meantime we should be pleased to receive suggestions as to omitted trees.



PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

39

Area of Public Grounds and Cemeteries.

	ACRES.
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1,000
Meadow Park	30½
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	2
Oceanside Park	2
King's Beach Park	½
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	½
Highland Square	½
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friends' Cemetery	1½
Eastern Burial Ground	2½
Western Burial Ground	2½

Ponds.

	ACRES.
Hawkes (land and water)	130
Walden	128
Glen Lewis	36
Birch	84
Breed's	64
Flax	75
Sluice	50
Floating Bridge	17
Cedar	4
Holder's	7
Lily	4

Land Bordering Ponds.

	ACRES.
Bought by Water Board	
Breed's	86
Birch	80
Walden	527
Glen Lewis	109

Distances.

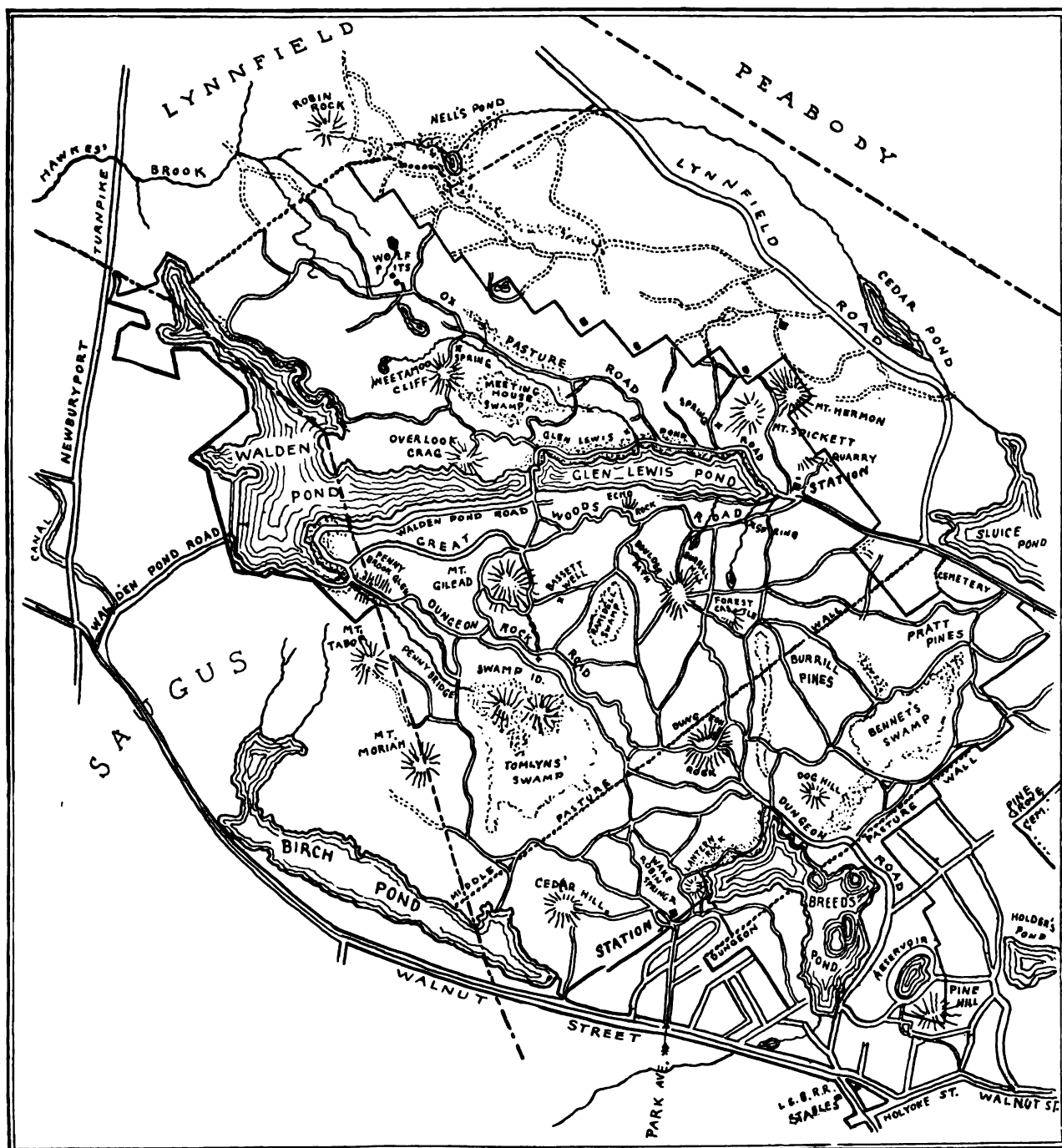
	MILES.
From Central Square to station, terminus of Boston & Northern Railroad at Glen Lewis Pond	3
From same to Walden Pond dam, via Walnut street	5
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to dam by pond roads	2
From Walnut and Myrtle streets to Dungeon Rock	1½
From same to Mt. Gilead by Dungeon Rock	2½

	MILES.
From same by Mt. Gilead and Dungeon Rock to station at Glen Lewis Pond	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Mt. Gilead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Burrill Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Lantern Rock	$\frac{1}{2}$
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Dungeon Rock	1
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Mt. Gilead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Walden Pond by Glen road	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Height of Hills

From State Map.

	FEET.
Burrill Hill	285
Mt. Hermon, near station at Glen Lewis Pond	278
Pine Hill, by reservoir	224
Mt. Gilead	267
Dungeon Rock	210
Cedar Hill	220
High Rock	190
Weetamoo Clift	250
Mt. Lebanon	265
Mt. Moriah	212
Mt. Tabor	222
Mt. Seir	228
Indian Hill	160



LYNN WOODS.
HANDY GUIDE FOR TRAMPERS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ACTS, 1893. CHAPTER 225.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES AND TOWNS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

SECTION 1. Any city or town in the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to take land and rights in land, in fee or otherwise, within its limits, by gift, purchase, eminent domain, or otherwise, or to hire or lease the same for such period and at such annual rental as may be agreed upon, and to hold, preserve, and maintain such land as public playgrounds; *provided however*, that no land shall be purchased, taken, or hired for this purpose until an appropriation sufficient to cover the estimated expense thereof shall, in a city, have been made by the City Council, or in a town, by a legal town meeting. When a Park Commission constituted under the laws of this Commonwealth exists, or is hereafter established in a city or town, the powers and duties granted or imposed by this act and other acts hereafter passed with reference to public playgrounds shall be exercised through such Park Commission.

Public playgrounds may be established and maintained.

Proviso.

Powers and duties of park commission.

Damages.

SECT. 2. The city or town, or its Park Commissioners, if any, shall estimate and determine as near as may be all damages sustained by any person or corporation by the taking of land or by other acts in execution of the powers herein granted; but any party aggrieved by such determination may have the damages assessed in the manner provided by law with respect to damages sustained by reason of the laying

A description
of land taken,
etc., to be
recorded in
Registry of
Deeds.

out of ways. If upon trial damages shall be increased beyond the award the party shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay costs; and costs shall be taxed as in civil cases. Within sixty days after the taking of any land under this act, the city or town, or Park Commission, as the case may be, shall file and cause to be recorded in the proper registry of deeds a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification, with a statement of the purpose for which the same was taken; and no suit for damages shall be brought after the expiration of two years from the date of such recording.

Indebtedness
may be
incurred
beyond debt
limit, etc.

SECT. 3. Any town or city, except the city of Boston, in order to meet the expense of acquiring land for the purposes of this act, may incur indebtedness beyond the limit of indebtedness fixed by law, and may issue bonds, notes, or scrip therefor. But the indebtedness so incurred beyond the debt limit shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation of said town or city. The securities so issued shall be payable within thirty years from the date thereof, and it shall not be necessary to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the same unless the town or city shall so vote. The provisions of chapter twenty-nine of the Public Statutes and of acts in amendment thereof and addition thereto shall, except as herein otherwise provided, apply to the indebtedness hereby authorized and the securities issued hereunder.

P. S. 29, and
amendments,
to apply.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.
[Approved, April 19, 1893.]

ACTS, 1896. CHAPTER 199.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PARKS.

SECTION 1. Whoever violates any rule or regulation for the government or use of any public reservation, parkway, or boulevard, made under authority of law by any board or officer in charge thereof, shall for each offence be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for violation of rules, etc., relative to parks.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

[Approved, March 25, 1896.]

ORDINANCES.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the Public Parks of said city, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park and Oceanside, except with the prior consent of the Board, it is forbidden :

1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or ill use any building, fence, or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing or property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties; to discharge or carry fire-crackers, torpedoes, or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags, or advertising devices; to solicit subscriptions or contributions; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indecent act; to bathe or fish; to solicit the acquaintance of, or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horses or other animals to pass over or stray upon the park lands, provided that this shall not apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.

5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.

6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.

7. To drive or ride any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.

8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.

9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.

10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the Commissioners, or of the park police, or other agents of the Commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.

APPENDIX.

OPINION OF HON. HERBERT PARKER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF MASSACHUSETTS, ON LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION
OF OFFENSIVE ADVERTISING.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, BOSTON, April 8, 1902.

Hon. JAMES J. MYERS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives* :

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the House of Representatives, adopted March 20, 1902, requiring my opinion upon the following questions, viz :—

1. In case Senate Bill, No. 57, House Bill No. 621, House Bill No. 811, or any similar bill regulating and restricting the display of signs, posters and advertisements on any or near public parks and boulevards, should be enacted into law, would owners of property affected by such legislation, or persons having contracts for advertising which could not be lawfully performed by reason of such legislation, be entitled to compensation?
2. If the persons referred to in the foregoing questions are entitled to compensation, can the General Court, by any form of statute, deprive them of that right or prevent the right from coming into existence?
3. Have the local authorities in the various cities and towns of the commonwealth authority under existing laws to regulate and restrict the display of advertisements on or near public parks and boulevards?

In the consideration of these inquiries I take them out of the order in which they are presented. In answer to the third inquiry, I am of opinion that the local authorities in the various cities and towns of the commonwealth have power, under existing laws, to regulate and restrict the display of advertisements only within the limits of public parks, boulevards and public ways. At the boundary of private land their authority ceases.

The second inquiry is stated in this form: "If the persons [owning property affected by the proposed legislation, or having contracts for advertising which could not be lawfully performed by reason of such legislation] are entitled to compensation, can the General Court, by any form of statute, deprive them of that right or prevent the right from coming into existence?"

Confining myself to the precise form of the question, I reply that no statute or phrase of legislation can constitutionally deprive a citizen of compensation to which he is lawfully entitled. It may be, however, that this direct reply does not measure the full scope of the inquiry intended by the Honorable House of Representatives to be transmitted to me.

I answer further, therefore, that I am of opinion that the Legislature may, within the lawful exercise of the police power, impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of private property, and that no right to recover damages is thereby created; the reason being that no private right in such case has been violated and no property of the citizen taken, since all ownership of property is conditioned upon, and subject to, the right of the public, exercised through legislative authority, to restrict the enjoyment of private property in such reasonable manner and to such reasonable degree as the public safety and welfare may require. The exercise of this police power must, however, always be conditioned upon the circumstances which gave rise to its invocation. Not every taking, or restriction, of the use of property, by public authority and without compensation, can be justified under the police power. The restriction must be, if not necessary, at least reasonable. If it be the intent of the Legislature to exercise this police power, it must be unequivocally expressed in the act, and this may, perhaps, best be accomplished by making no provision for compensation. There must be no conditional or alternative provision in this regard. If the act be a lawful exercise of police power, the owner of property has, and can have, no right to compensation. If the legislation be not within the lawful limitation of the police power, any impairment of property rights thereunder would be inoperative, as unconstitutional. I am led, then, to consider the limitations which define the scope of this

police power upon the issues raised by the first inquiry of the Honorable House of Representatives, which is stated as follows: "In case Senate Bill No. 57, House Bill No. 621, or House Bill No. 811, or any similar bill regulating and restricting the display of signs, posters and advertisements on or near public parks and boulevards, should be enacted into law, would owners of property affected by such legislation, or persons having contracts for advertising which could not be lawfully performed by reason of such legislation, be entitled to compensation?"

Senate Bill No. 57 differs from the two House bills, in that it gives the local authorities power to determine the character of all offences. Such power might be exercised in such a way as to make the statute objectionable. This bill and House Bill No. 211 fix a limit in feet beyond which the rules of the park authorities shall have no effect. In my opinion, such limitation is unnecessary to the validity of the act, and is arbitrary in its effect. I discuss, therefore, only House Bill No. 621, which seems best designed to accomplish what I assume to be the intent of the Legislature, and carefully guards the rights of property owners.

The bill provides that the authorities having charge of parks or parkways may make such reasonable rules and regulations respecting the display of signs, posters or advertisements, near and visible from public parks or boulevards, as they may deem necessary for preserving the objects for which such parks or boulevards are established and maintained; and that, after publication of the regulations, any sign, poster or advertisement maintained in violation of them shall be a public nuisance.

Any use of private property which materially interferes with the public comfort, except in those cases where the reasonable requirements of the owner afford him justification or excuse, is a nuisance. Noises and odors have always been treated as nuisances, even without legislative adjudication that they are unwholesome. (*Davis v. Sawyer*, 133 Mass. 289; *Commonwealth v. Harris*, 101 Mass. 29; *Commonwealth v. Perry*, 139 Mass. 198.)

There is no legal reason why an offence to the eyes should have a different standing from an offence to the other organs. To strike the unwilling ear is in principle the same as to catch the unwilling eye. Obnoxious signs have rarely been held to be actionable nuisances, because only lately has the attention of the courts been called to this aggressive method of disfiguring the landscape.

An advertisement upon private land anywhere may be a public nuisance. In every case it would be a question of what is reasonable under the circumstances. The right to put glaring signs where people may not escape them is measured by the degree of annoyance to which the public may be reasonably required to submit for the benefit of private interests. The standard must be determined by the effect of posters upon people generally, in the locality where they are put,—not by their effect upon those who are peculiarly sensitive, nor upon those, on the other hand, whose optic nerves will bear the harshest stimulation without inconvenience. The Legislature may very appropriately recognize and deal with the effect upon people in general of unrestrained scenic advertising, and take measures for its proper repression; and it has often declared certain conditions or objects to be nuisances in themselves, and provided that they may be regulated and controlled by local authorities. (See *Train v. Boston Disinfecting Co.*, 144 Mass. 523; *Langmaid v. Reed*, 159 Mass. 409; *Newton v. Joyce*, 166 Mass. 83.)

Persons whose property is affected by such restrictions have no right to compensation, because one of the incidents to property is a condition that it shall not be so used as unreasonably to impair the interests of the community. See *Commonwealth v. Gilbert*, 160 Mass. 157.)

Similar acts have generally been upheld. In *Ex parte Casinello*, 62 Cal. 538, an ordinance giving the superintendent of streets power to determine where on private land rubbish and broken crockery ware might be dumped was declared valid; so an ordinance prohibiting the beating of a drum on the streets without a permit,—*re Flaherty*, 27 L. R. A. 529 (Cal.); so a law declaring dense smoke a public nuisance was upheld on the

ground that the public comfort was involved, it being immaterial whether such smoke was dangerous to health or to property,—*Moses v. United States*, 16 App. D. C. 428; likewise an ordinance that no person should blast rocks without a permit from the aldermen was sustained,—*Commonwealth v. Parks*, 155 Mass. 551; and a statute that no public bowling alley should be open after six o'clock in the afternoon,—*Commonwealth v. Colton*, 8 Gray, 488. There is no vested right in individuals to be exempt from police regulations.

It is to be specially noted that in other States advertising has been regulated throughout whole cities, and the legislation has been, when attacked, sustained, on the ground that the views in a city, if beautiful and unobstructed, constitute one of its chief attractions, and in that way add to the comfort and well-being of its people. (*In re Wilshire*, 103 Fed. Rep. 620; *Rochester v. West*, 164 N. Y. 510; *The Gunning System v. Buffalo*, N. Y. Supreme Court, App. Div.,—not yet published.)

It is, however, unnecessary, under the order of the Honorable House of Representatives, to consider the power of the Legislature to restrict bill boards everywhere. For especial reasons its power may be properly exercised in case of parks and boulevards.

In *Attorney-General v. Williams*, 174 Mass. 476, at 479, in discussing the well-established principle that the power of eminent domain may be exercised for the sole purpose of educating the public taste, the court says: "The grounds on which public parks are desired are various. They are to be enjoyed by the people who use them. They are expected to minister, not only to the grosser senses, but also to the love of the beautiful in nature in the varied forms which the changing seasons bring. Their value is enhanced by such touches of art as help to produce pleasing and satisfactory effects on the emotional and spiritual side of our nature. Their influence should be uplifting, and in the highest sense educational. If wisely planned and properly cared for, they promote the mental as well as the physical health of the people. For this reason it has always been deemed proper to expend money in the care and adornment of them to make

them beautiful and enjoyable. Their æsthetic effect has never been thought unworthy of careful consideration by those best qualified to appreciate it."

Since the public good justifies the spending of money to produce an æsthetic effect, the court will not hold that a reasonable regulation to preserve the effect for which the public money was spent is beyond the power of the Legislature.

The purpose of educating the public taste by means of parks being declared by the court a public one, and the Legislature being of opinion that the public comfort makes some regulation of the use of private property visible from them needful, the only limit upon the Legislature's power to regulate such use without compensation is that the regulation must not be clearly unreasonable. This bill does not authorize any except reasonable rules. It wisely leaves it to the local boards to formulate the rules, as these should vary according to the needs of the particular locality. Since it lies with the Supreme Court ultimately to determine whether any particular rule is reasonable, there can be no violation of the constitution in this enactment.

The Legislature may delegate to such boards power to make rules, and provide that they may be enforced by suitable penalties. This is not a delegation of the power to enact laws; it is merely a delegation of administrative powers and duties. (See Opinion of the Justices, 138 Mass. 601.)

A person who has a contract for advertising, which this enactment makes illegal, has no more sacred right to be immune from such regulations than the one who owns the property upon which the contract was to be performed. All contracts are subject to such exercise of legislative power. (See *Salem v. Maynes*, 123 Mass. 372.)

Manifestly, neither party to such a contract, upon its becoming illegal by legislative enactment, can maintain an action against the other for its breach. (See *Hughes v. Wamsutta Mills*, 11 Allen, 201; *Commonwealth v. Overby*, 80 Ky. 208; *Bailey v. DeCrespigny*, L. R. 4 Q. B. 180.)

In my opinion, therefore, in case this bill is enacted into law,

neither owners of property affected thereby, nor persons having contracts for advertising prevented thereby, would be entitled to compensation.

Respectfully yours,

HERBERT PARKER,

Attorney-General.

Vol. 776-433
INDEXED
6581
Box 189
C. A. PARKER.

THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN



THE
GREEN
DOLLAR
PARKS
OF
THE CITY
IN
1904

BRINGING
THE
STREET
AND
RIVER

LYNN PARK COMMISSION

THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN



AND
OTHER
PUBLIC
PARKS
OF
THE CITY

IN
1904

BEING THE
SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL
REPORT

OF
LYNN PARK COMMISSION

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HARTFORD PARK COMMISSIONERS
JAN. 14, 1927

FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER,
33 MUNROE STREET,
LYNN, MASS.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(Organized September 6, 1889.)

PRESENT BOARD.

Names,	Appointed.	Term expires.
CHARLES H. HASTINGS	1901	First Monday of April, 1905
NATHAN M. HAWKES	1891	First Monday of April, 1906
P. B. MAGRANE	1898	First Monday of April, 1907
CHARLES S. HILTON	1898	First Monday of April, 1908
ARTHUR W. PINKHAM	1904	First Monday of April, 1909

Chairman, NATHAN M. HAWKES.

Secretary, CHARLES H. HASTINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Compliments of

Nathan M. Hawkes

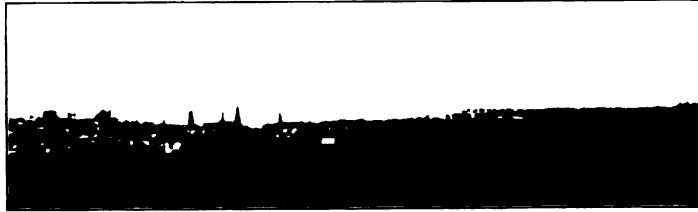
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Report for 1904.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Lynn :

As required by Chapter 28, Section 13, of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, entitled "Public Parks, Playgrounds, and the Public Domain," and by the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn have the honor to submit this sixteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 20, 1904.



PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

AFTER ten years of faithful and efficient service, Mr. James E. Jenkins felt impelled to decline a reappointment to the Board of Park Commissioners, and Mr. Arthur W. Pinkham was appointed in his stead. The selection of Mr. Pinkham was peculiarly appropriate, as it was the taking up by the son of public duty which had been enjoyed by the father, Mr. Charles H. Pinkham, a member of our Board at its organization.

At the annual meeting Nathan M. Hawkes and Charles H. Hastings were re-elected respectively as Chairman and Secretary.

In accordance with a custom of the Board which seems expedient so long as we are not in a financial condition to employ a superintendent or other executive officer, the various reservations have been especially cared for during the year as follows:

Meadow Park, Messrs. Hilton and Pinkham.

Little River Playground, Messrs. Magrane and Pinkham.

Common and Park, Messrs. Hilton and Hastings.

High Rock, Messrs. Hilton and Hawkes.

Highland Square, Goldfish Pond and Washington Square, Messrs. Hastings and Magrane.

Oceanside, Messrs. Hilton and Magrane.

Woods, Messrs. Hawkes and Hastings.

The acquirement and development of accessible areas like Meadow Park and the Little River land as Public Playgrounds go far to do away with the complaint that the Woods are too remote for popular use. Of course there was something in the statement but it should be remembered that the purposes to which these reservations in the centre of population are to be put was not contemplated in securing the wild woodland.

As "History is the complement of poetry," so the playgrounds set off and balance the Woods. Lynn is not the only place to be confronted with the problem of providing playgrounds and parks distinct and separated from each other.

For instance in the report of last year, the Boston Park Commissioners say: "Boston is abundantly well supplied with rural parks and parkways, but these cannot be generally used as playgrounds without interfering with the objects for which they were specially created. The city lacks, however, public grounds which can be used by young men for purposes of sport and recreation, and by young children for the pastimes suited to their age. Some progress has been made in recent years in supplying this want; but Boston, which has set an example to the cities of the world in municipal improvement, is still behind other cities in playground equipment."

The improvement of the urban recreation grounds lessens the danger of clamor for the introduction of incongruous features in the domain which the fathers fondly called

"The Great Woods."

The winter of 1903-4 will be long remembered for its severity the depth and long continuance of snow and the icy mantle that shrouded the woodland trees. We had no fear for that season of the intrusion of the vagabond gunner with his short gun under his greasy coat or of the vagrant cur who follows in his wake.

It was a winter that may be talked about as long as the famous snow time in England that Doctor Blackmore has immortalized in "Lorna Doone"—the winter before the last great battle upon English soil—the fight at Sedgemoor between the forces of King Monmouth and King James in 1685.

The winter will be a marked refutation of the fable that our New England seasons have been ameliorated—that the Gulf stream has moved nearer our shores. It will be a noted season in our annals—a year of an unprecedented number of severe snow storms which piled up the snow in layers that could be counted like the rings of an old tree, or the different strata of geological periods.



UPPER PENNY BROOK ROAD NEAR WALDEN POND.

From Christmas Day, 1903, to early March, no signs of relief for the frozen earth or its inhabitants appeared. The cry went up throughout the northland that the wild birds were perishing from cold—from the icy embrace in which were grasped the bushes from which they were wont to pick seeds and berries, and the trees under which they took shelter from wintry blasts.

With others we attempted relief. We had first to procure snow shoes for the men who were to feed the creatures of the wilderness. Without snow shoes the woods were wholly inaccessible. With packages of suet and grain carried under the arms it was no boy's play to pass over wind-swept ledges and through deep ravines, and keep an even balance upon cumbrous foot gear invented by the North American Indian to stalk the Moose and Bison.

Naturalists remark upon the wonderfully keen eyes of birds. John Burroughs somewhere says: "One winter I cleared away the snow under an apple tree, near the house, and scattered some corn there. I had not seen a bluejay for weeks, yet that very day they found my corn, and after that they came daily and partook of it, holding the kernels under their feet upon the limbs of the trees and pecking them vigorously. Of course the woodpecker and his kind have sharp eyes. Still, I was surprised to see how quickly "Downy" found out some bones that were placed in a convenient place, under the shed, to be pounded up for the hens. In going out to the barn I often disturbed him making a meal off the bits of meat that still adhered to them."

During the week preceding St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, we distributed a hundred boxes attached to trees, and cleared places under evergreens from snow for feeding-places. Along with other material, fifty pounds of suet were hung upon trees, four bushels of oats, two bags of cracked corn, and a barrel of hemp seed were distributed in the remote feeding-places. Did the result prove the value of the experiment? We answer, yes, or, as the familiar motto of the schools has it: "Finis coronat opus."

Among our birds to accept the bounty of the Commissioners were noticed such favorites as the robins, grosbeaks, woodpeckers, blue jays, chickadees, and other northern birds. They

came in such numbers that their web feet blackened the snow about the feeding-places. The shy partridge likewise helped herself and the bushy-tailed gray squirrel stole his share, so that both partridge and squirrel in increased number and plumpness came out with the advent of welcome spring.

In 1903, March 19, fires were set in the Woods. In 1904, on March 19, the snow was so deep that only wearers of snow shoes could penetrate the territory; such are the contrasts we meet.

An important addition to the observation towers in the Woods has been made during the year. The first tower built was upon Burrill Hill, over the boulder on which Mr. Tracey painted "Mt. Nebo." It was a rustic and yet artistic affair, being constructed of cedar and other trees, with the bark on, by the employees of the department.

Its constant use as a watch-tower for fire by the department—its ascent by devotees of nature—its exposure to sun and rain and howling winter storms for a dozen years, had so shaken and weakened it that it was deemed unwise to risk its further use. Someone who may have studied mountain, sky and swaying tree effects from its breezy outlook may treasure the reminiscence: hence we have, while pulling down the old structure, preserved it in half-tone. For a description of the new tower we cannot improve upon that which Mr. Charles A. Lawrence wrote for his illustrated article in the *Item* of June 29, 1904.

The visitor to this slightly hill can stand 325 feet above tide level and forty feet above the hill commanding a view that for variety and beauty can scarce be matched in the State, certainly not at any point below the mountain summits. It is a view so familiar to most Lynn people that it hardly needs any description at this time. It improves upon that seen from the old tower in several ways, such as bringing the sea line up to a continuous horizon, unbroken by any headland. Salem comes more into view, while it was hardly to be seen from the old tower. The great asylum at Danvers rises more prominently than ever in the north, and the western view, always of peculiar interest, is also much more extensive. The whole of Glen Lewis is brought into view, with Bow Ridge prominent in the east and north, with its crags and towering pines.



NEW TOWER BURRILL HILL.

The tower which was built by Frank G. Kelly, stands forty feet high, and is located north of the old tower, and on the highest ground of the hill. Like the old tower, its foundation is partly the native ledges of the summit, and it is anchored firmly to the rock. The four posts are each a stick 7x7 inch hard pine, eighteen feet apart at the base, and ten feet at the top. There are three decks, connected by flights of solidly built stairs, with landings between each deck. Like the Mt. Gilead tower, which it resembles in architecture, the observation deck at the top is surrounded by a high rail spiked firmly to the posts and by seats that occupy the four sides. The outlook, if one glances straight down, is a bit dizzy but this feeling is dispelled by the sense of security afforded by the stout timbers below. It is twenty feet higher than the old tower, and twelve feet higher than the Mt. Gilead structure. In fact, the landing between the first and second decks of the new tower, sights exactly upon a level with the top of the old Burrill Hill tower.

The task of building a tower in this place is not exactly light, but Capt. Frank Kelly loves the woods and perhaps no one else could have been found who would have undertaken it with his enthusiasm. Burrill Hill is a steep-sided eminence, as all know who have climbed it, and only on the northeast side, or that towards the old Great Woods Road, is it accessible to teams. And this means only that the slope is less—it does not take into consideration the boulder strewn nature of the route. But little things like boulders do not frighten a man like the doughty captain of the famous Anchor Club, and so, hauling his lumber up, amid stones and trees, he began the tower and carried it to a successful triumph.

A little knoll on the north side of the Great Woods Road was long ago selected by the Commissioners for a place of shelter—a refuge from sudden summer showers. It is at the base of Mt. Gilead, at the junction of the Triple Ways, and hard by the Tracy Trail, which leads down through the broad leaf grove to the spring above the dam, between Glen Lewis and Walden Ponds. The present year has seen the construction at this point of a rustic pavilion fit and adequate for the use which was

achieved unless the shrubs and flowers are permitted to grow undisturbed.

During the present year the reservations have been so stripped of flowers and flowering plants that they are rapidly being denuded. The rule of the Commission in this regard is as follows :

‘No person shall cut, break, deface, defile or ill use any building, fence, tree, bush, plant or other thing belonging to the Essex County Parks, or have possession of any part thereof.’

‘There is a penalty for the violation of this rule. The Essex County Park Commission, therefore, earnestly urges that all visitors to the parks and reservations abstain entirely from picking or having in their possession any flower, branch or shrub therein ; and moreover, that they do what they can to persuade others to live up to this rule.’

The Commission had intended to set out and cultivate the mountain laurel and the wild azalia, which have almost entirely disappeared from the mountains, but at present this would be useless, and will not be attempted until less difficulty is experienced in the preservation of the trees and shrubs that now exist.”

October 16, 1904, was such a day as Gilbert White, of Selbourne, would have marked as one to be remembered. It was one of our autumnal days when the sun and all the elements combined to make a trip to the Woods a season to be enjoyed and treasured with life's memories. New England's autumnal foliage was never more gorgeous than then. From the towers and from the paths the flaming color delighted many visitors — many visitors in spite of the fact that the Boston and Northern Railroad, in pursuance of its stupid policy, does not send its cars into the Woods in October, when people want to go there, but does send them there in July, when people desire to go to the beaches.

The people enjoy a tramp in the bright woods but they do not relish a dusty walk over city streets. Yet, it was a red letter day to those who ventured.



SUMMIT FULLER HILL.

Some years ago we restored the name of the fathers to our famed Burrill Hill. Another of our hills, that bold sienite knob on the border line between Saugus and Lynn, has been marked on maps as "Mount Tabor." It is not a mountain. It is a shapely, slightly hill that was known in early deeds and days as Fuller Hill. It is in the ninth range of the second division of the common lands of Lynn, made in 1706. On the hill and upon its eastern and western slopes, lots were apportioned in this range to six persons bearing planters' names. Beginning upon the west we find Joseph Burrill, then Thomas Burrage and John Downing. The next lot, being the fifteenth through which diagonally runs the town line between Saugus and Lynn, was assigned to Edward Fuller. Then comes the name of Thomas Loughton, or as we now spell it "Laighton," and easterly or northeasterly, as the range runs, was the land of John Fuller, the namesake and successor of the pioneer, John, and of his son, Lieutenant John.

Why should the name "Fuller Hill" be retained instead of Mt. Tabor? John Fuller came from England to Boston in 1630, when "only seven huts were erected." He came to Lynn in 1644 and settled upon the south bank of Strawberry Brook, at the Western end of Waterhill street. He was a representative to the General Court in 1655 and in many subsequent years. He was clerk of the writs in 1662, and until a new office was created, and Andrew Mansfield became town clerk in 1666. Joseph Fuller was the first senator from Lynn in 1812, and a representative six times. He was the father of Maria Augusta Fuller, of whom Mr. Lewis said that "she was, perhaps, the most talented and imaginative female which Lynn has produced." Joseph Fuller was the first President of the Lynn Mechanics Bank in 1814. His father, Joseph Fuller, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820.

We have not enumerated by any means the public services of the Fuller family in Lynn. Perhaps we have related enough to explain why the Park Commissioners have replaced the title "Mt. Tabor" with the honored name of "Fuller Hill" to one of our fairest outlooks.

Meadow Park.

Meadow Park, with its speedway, has been an interesting study in development. The bed of the speedway was filled with rocks to the depth of one to two feet. The rocks were covered with 1,653 loads of bog soil cut out of the meadow; this was covered with 580 loads of gravel and then upon the surface was spread 6,220 loads of loam and gravel. The steam roller compacted and solidified the various ingredients into a firm, level driving road, free from the trolley and heavy teaming. Trees obstructing the way have been removed and set as guiding posts.

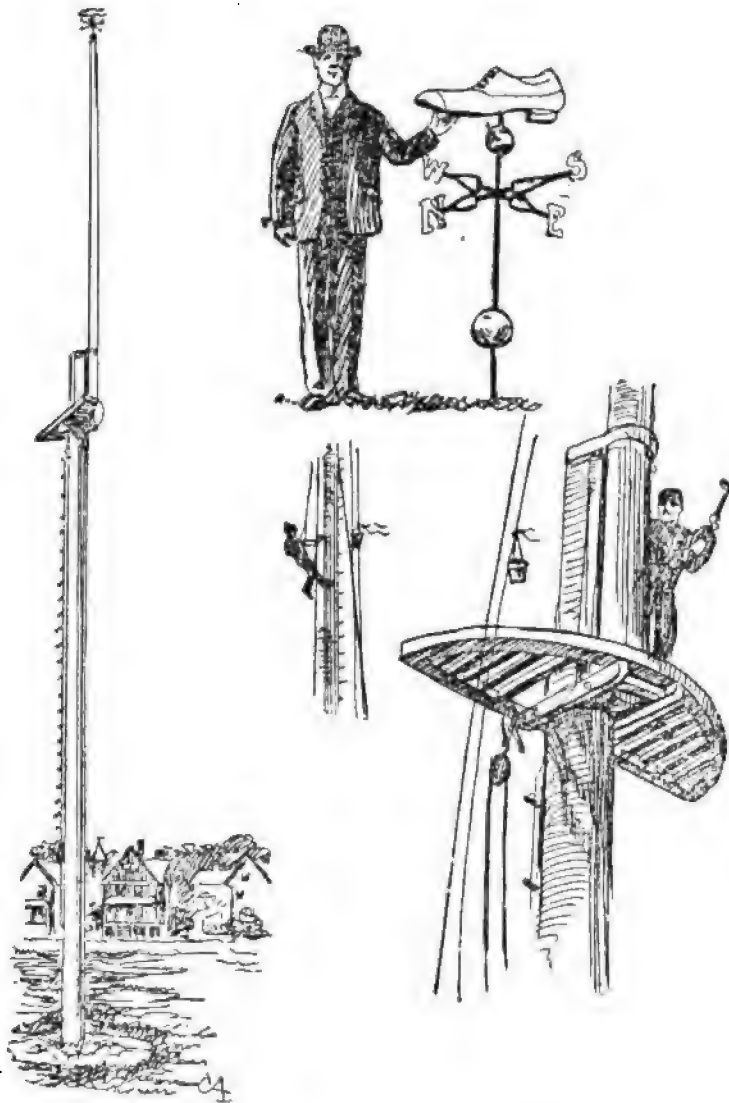
Apart from the speedway, the other city departments dumped 4,226 loads of ashes, and from other sources 4,746 loads of filling were procured, all of which was distributed and spread. A tennis court has been laid out on approved plans. One thousand feet of blind drain has been excavated and filled with proper material from the road to the brook. Four acres of land have been grubbed and the rubbish put in a trench in the rear of the tool-house.

The grove has received a coat of loam to protect the roots of the trees affected by the subsidence of the soil—to level the surface—to provoke the growth of grass. Twenty benches have been put out for resting places.

Three sand boxes with renewed supplies of sand for the children's use were located. Swings were also provided and kept in order until from inadequate police protection the hoodlum element of the neighborhood annoyed and drove away the children to whom we sought to give pleasure and recreation.

The *Daily Evening Item* of July 2 had a sketch pictorial and descriptive of what it properly styled "the highest flag-staff in the city." We reproduce the text and the illustrations for preservation in our reports. On the Fourth of July a handsome flag was raised early in the morning with fit ceremony.

"The new flag-staff for Meadow Park was set yesterday, the entire day being required for the task. The work was in charge of Park Commissioner Charles S. Hilton, and the general direction of the setting was in the hands of J. A. Galeucia, of 44 Lynnfield street, who has charge of the city flags. The pole was set and rigged by H. W. & E. G. Smith, of East Boston, teamers



and piling supplies, whose gang of men, including two expert riggers, completed the job to the taste of the sizable crowd that witnessed the work.

Owing to the peculiar formation of Meadow Park, it was necessary to ensure a firm foundation, and this is difficult when the ground is a mass of peat and muck. But Commissioner Hilton caused the top layers to be removed to the depth of eight feet, when sand was found, and into this was set the bed foundation, layers of concrete, stone and cement. Cross timbers were bedded into this, three sets atop of each other, laid cob fashion, but immovable in their rocky bed, and leaving a hole in the centre for the heel of the great mast that forms the lower part of staff. The butt was tarred for a distance of nine feet, and the staff was then ready. It was swayed up by means of a sling and jack derrick, and safely lowered into the hole, which was closely filled in with cement. It was necessary to lay a special roadway to the spot, as the surface of the meadow, while safe for all other uses, would not bear up the heavy truck teams which the riggers brought. When the topmast, with its remarkable vane was at last safely sent up through the cap and settled into place between the trestle-trees, the crowd felt that a good work was well done. "Billy" and "Tom," the riggers, caused much interest, and as "Billy" swung about on his boatswain's chair, hoisted by two stout men on a gantline, his aerial feats elicited much admiration. He keyed the heel of the topmast into place, while another went off to the east and saw it true by the eye. This was next done from a southerly standpoint, and the great stick was finally in place, with signal halliards rove, ready for the flag.

Where the two parts join is the "top," as sailors call it, similar to those at other public squares and parks in the city. A scaling ladder was spiked firmly to the north side, and the joinery work was done. Then the rigger called for the paint, which was sent up on the signal halliards, and the masthead work received a final coat, and the painter was gradually lowered, painting the mast as he went groundward. The last marks of slings and derricks were thus wiped out, and there remained only for him to be sent aloft to remove the sling by which the gantline block was held.

As he was hoisted rapidly he swung about in apparent danger, but that this did not trouble him at all was evident whenever he

swung too near the painted pole, for he would lightly touch it with the point of his toe and thus fend off, sending himself several feet out in mid-air. At last all was taken down; and he descended by the spike footholds and was safe on earth.

The pole is 80 feet long in the lower mast, 55 feet in the top-mast, with a lap of 7 feet at the masthead and a butt of 8 feet underground. This makes a present height of 120 feet, which, Mr. Galeucia says, is highest now in the city, a few feet higher than either the Common or Wyoma square poles, and considerably higher than at Goldfish Pond, in Lafayette Park, which was lowered some time ago about 30 feet, on account of rot in the wood. But what carries this staff still higher is the unique vane. This is 6 feet high, with the truck and bails, making a total height to the very tip of 126 feet. The vane is a shoe of the Oxford tie pattern and measures 30 inches long and 5½ inches at the widest part of the sole, near the ball of the foot. With this length it is thought the vane will swing fine and free. The staff is all ready for the flag raising, which is to take place on the Fourth, when a 30-foot flag will be thrown to the breeze. May it be proudly supported by the fine staff for a century or more to come."

High Rock.

We asked for an appropriation for the care of High Rock. Nothing was granted. The public safety, however, required that the retaining walls should be repaired, and of the Public Grounds account we expended for this purpose \$252.13, the details of which appear in our financial statement.

Washington Square.

In September, 1861, the little green in Washington square, at the junction of Nahant Street and Broad, was inclosed by a neat iron railing. The women held a fair to raise funds to defray the expense of building the fence. This railing has since been removed and the grounds otherwise improved.

This square, or, mathematically speaking, triangle, is formed by the parting of two of Lynn's finest residential streets. It is surrounded by three conspicuous buildings, the Central Congre-

gational Church, the First Universalist Church, and the Oxford Clubhouse. There is bright promise of a fourth stately structure—the home of the Women's Clubs.

Opposite the square is the ancient burial place of the Society of Friends, to which, from the Friend's burial place in Boston, were tenderly removed all bodies, including the early Quakers who suffered death upon Boston Common rather than depart from the Puritan town.

Goldfish Pond and Park.

Goldfish Pond and Park constitute a composite gem of water, turf, trees and fountain, in a neighborhood in which it is a pleasure to care for a park, since every person who lives about it takes an interest in aiding its growing beauties. Goldfish Park consists of two acres of land and water.

Highland Square.

Highland square lies at the foot of High Rock, in front of the High School building on Essex street, which used to be called the "Marblehead Lane." Like other small squares it was formed from land left over when land was cheap, and the old roads grew out of convenient cut-offs for travelers before the engineer came with his transit and decreed straight, ugly lines.

Oceanside.

Oceanside still lacks its desired shelter pavilion, but to the detriment of its sward and to the discomfort of women and children, it does not lack uncouth young men with alleged sports which are prohibited but persisted in when no officer is in sight, which is most of the time. It does not seem as though in this small but beautiful resting-place the Park Commissioners ought to be obliged to employ a Park Officer considering that it is upon the beat of a regular patrolman.

It may yet be one of the attractions of the stone bound that marks the Lynn and Nahant line to be the trysting place of uniformed officers of three authorities—the Metropolitan, the City of Lynn, and the Lynn Park Commissioners.



GOLD FISH POND AND PARK.

Little River Playground.

In the early days Strawberry Brook, or Little River, as it is known, where the proposed playground is located, was the fairest and largest stream of water that flowed through central Lynn. It gathered the waters from Cedar, Sluice and Flax Ponds, with tributary brooks from the northern hills. It took the water by slight grades from the ponds to the tide-water.

To the south of Strawberry Brook and east of the combined streams of Little River was the upland plain called Waterhill, which fell away gently to the murmuring brook. Fishes from salt water, notably the alewife, glided up the sparkling stream to spawn in the quiet retreats of the pond shallows.

Running water has a profit and fascination to the man of mills and factories. This stream was utilized to its utmost till it became polluted and clogged. The city has called a halt to the misuse of the stream, and at the bend where the water from Holder's Pond meets the stream which we call Strawberry Brook, we hope to make the Little River Playground, even though the waters are inclosed in a straight-jacket.

What has been done with the very limited appropriation at the disposal of the Commissioners for the Playground is related in the subjoined statement of Mr. Pinkham :

N. M. Hawkes, Esq. :

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation of this forenoon I would report as follows :

Your committee in charge of Little River Playground were given an appropriation of five hundred dollars to be spent in improvements for the year 1904.

After looking the ground over carefully they decided to begin work on the eastern corner of the reservation at the junction of Waterford and Woodman streets, where there were several large clay-pits. These holes were constantly kept full of water by the high tides backing up through the Mill Pond and the soil about them was so slippery that it was feared that children might fall in and get drowned.

One man has been employed two hundred and thirty-three days spreading the material which was brought in by the Board of Health and Highway Department teams. The rubbish and coarse stuff he dumped into the pits and the gravel he used for grading.

Although he was not able to complete the work on account of lack of funds, your committee feel that the danger has been reduced to the min-

imum, No record has been kept as to the number of loads received but the result of the season's work may be easily seen since most of the material has been dumped into the clay-pits.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. PINKHAM, *for the Committee.*

Common.

The work on the Common during the year has been upon lines heretofore suggested. Between Hanover and Baker streets, its surface has been lifted, or in other words, its sward and loam have been removed and the excavation thus made was filled by 250 loads of gravel, 280 loads of mixed gravel, 684 loads of gravel and loam, 714 loads of mud and gravel, making a total of 1,958 loads of filling which raised that portion of the Common from a hollow depression to a graceful slope from the centre to the adjoining streets.

The walks around the Common from the band-stand, west by North and South Common streets have been graded by using 764 loads of sweepings and 1,856 loads of blue gravel, a total of 2,620 loads. They are in admirable shape for promenade and for walls of the skating ground if the weather permits the flooding of the Common. The lawn from the flagstaff west to Commercial street, received 284 loads of loam. The flagstaff has received a new vane.

Ever since the Park Commissioners were charged with the care of the Common, they have been annoyed and vexed by the row of ungainly poles laden with wires stretching through its entire length.

The annexed correspondence shows that the Lynn Gas and Electric Co. is doing its share in removing the obnoxious obstructions. The reply of the Board of Public Works gives promise that the desired improvement of the Common may take place early in the coming year.

LYNN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

LYNN, MASS., December 7, 1904.

Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman, Board of Park Commissioners, Lynn, Mass. :

DEAR SIR,—Relative to your inquiries at this office some time ago regarding the removal of poles from the Common, would state that we



VIEW WEST FROM CITY HALL TOWER.

have put in conduit all around the Common and have drawn our wires in and have removed twenty-five per cent. of our wires from the poles on the Common. The balance we expect to have removed by the first of January. After we have removed all our wires there will be left quite a number of wires, the property of the City of Lynn. In fact, they have more wires on these poles than did this company. When the City have removed their wires we will proceed with the work of removing the poles.

Yours truly,

EUGENE B. FRASER, *Treasurer.*

LYNN, MASS., December 9, 1904.

Board of Public Works, Robert S. Sisson, Chairman:

GENTLEMEN,—We enclose a copy of a letter from the Lynn Gas and Electric Co. in reference to wires and poles on the Common. Will you kindly have the wires belonging to the City removed in order that the Gas and Electric Co. may remove the poles, as agreed.

Yours truly,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,
BY NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

CITY HALL, LYNN, MASS., Dec. 14, 1904.

Mr. Nathan M. Hawkes, Lynn, Mass:

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 9th inst. in regard to the removal of the wires belonging to the City from the Common, I beg to advise that probably arrangements will be made early in the year that will permit of the taking down of these wires, and the Board will do it as soon as it can conveniently do so. The cost of the wire for the underground is about \$100 per mile, and it will be necessary for us to secure an appropriation for this purpose.

Yours respectfully,

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

HORACE R. PARKER, *Chief Clerk.*

Many requests for the use of the Common for Sunday services have been considered by the Commissioners. All have been refused. One reason for the refusal, and perhaps a controlling one, was that we could not make a distinction in the use of the Common between the churches and other organizations or bodies seeking the same privilege.

Another class, backed by influential friends, press for the use of the Common for rude athletic sports. The residents along the Common and upon the side streets opening upon this tree-embowered lawn protest, and the Park Commissioners are of the opinion that the public playgrounds upon which the City is expending large annual sums are proper places for such instead of the Common.

As to one of our troubles with the Common, we cannot perhaps speak in fewer words than to give a letter from a well known citizen and friend of our public grounds and the reply of the Commissioners relative to the sanitary building.

WEST LYNN, MASS., June 1, 1904.

Mr. Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman Park Commissioners, City of Lynn:

DEAR SIR,— Please note attached copy of letter to Mr. William H. Woodfall, Chairman Board of Health, which is self explanatory. This matter has been brought to my attention by some of the largest property owners on the Common in the vicinity of Frog Pond. If in your good judgment you see fit to remove the building, you will confer a great favor to the residents along the Common, besides doing away with what in my judgment is a public nuisance, rather than a public benefit.

I understand that your Board has authority to order its removal, and trust that you will favor the idea, and if I am mistaken about your Board having the right to do this, and that an order is necessary from the City Government, please advise me and I will see that necessary order is introduced. I think, however, as I stated above, that you have full authority on the premises and no such order is necessary.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) AMOS C. DAY, *Alderman.*

LYNN, June 22, 1904.

Mr. Amos C. Day:

DEAR SIR,— The sanitary building on the Common is an eyesore and one of our burdens. But it seems proper that a city as large as Lynn should provide at least one such place for the convenience of women and children.

We are not prepared yet to admit that the people of Lynn are so vulgar, the police so lax, or the authorities so parsimonious that we cannot properly care for a place that modern city life demands. Approved dis-

infectants are employed, the scent of which very likely causes offense to the nostrils. With the expected sewer improvements we may remedy the evil without removing the building. Meantime, we are watching the matter and if we cannot civilize the users of the Common and the place becomes a proved nuisance, we will destroy it.

Very truly yours,

NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

Other Correspondence.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 14, 1904.

Ordered, that the Park Commissioners be and hereby are instructed to install a suitable drinking fountain on Lynn Common in the neighborhood of Mall street; the expense thereof to be charged to the account of public grounds.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

CHARLES H. TUCKER, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 21, 1904.

Adopted in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk.*

Approved June 24, 1904.

HENRY W. EASTHAM, *Mayor.*

A true copy. Attest :

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk.*

Sent up for concurrence.

July 7, 1904.

Mr. Martin L. Call, President Common Council, Lynn, Mass. :

DEAR SIR,—The order in relation to a drinking fountain on Lynn Common, in the neighborhood of Mall street, has been received.

When the annual appropriations were made, the work to be done by the Park Commissioners on public grounds was laid out for the year, and plans made for expending the appropriation.

We should be pleased to install a drinking fountain as instructed, provided a suitable appropriation is made for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

June 1, 1904.

Mr. Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman Park Commissioners, Lynn, Mass. :

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to order passed by the City Council, dated April 12th, all city employees are allowed Saturday half-holidays during the months of June, July, August and September, without loss of pay.

You will see that the order of the City Council is obeyed by your department in this respect.

Yours truly,

HENRY W. EASTHAM, *Mayor.*

The annoying feature of the Saturday half-holiday notion in the work of the Park Commissioners is not so much the question of added burden to the city treasury as is the absolute impossibility of safeguarding the charge intrusted to us with all the trained men employed discharged from duty during the very half day in the week when their services are of most value to the city.

Strict compliance with the Saturday half holiday order would seriously cripple the efficiency of the Park Department. All the men regularly employed are needed on Saturday afternoon, especially in the Woods and on the Common when large numbers of people are seeking recreation. Competent substitutes cannot be had for a single half day's work in the week. One dollar per week lost upon each employee does not represent the loss to the city; for transient cannot equal trained labor.

As an example of the bad business of the Saturday half-holiday, we cite Meadow Park, where other departments dump material in large quantities between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. on Saturday. If our men quit—which they have no desire to do—and would not be employed if they did, a mass of paper and other unsightly refuse would be blown over the whole vicinity all day Sunday. It is imperative that our men should tidy up the place Saturday afternoon. The same objection applies to all the reservations under our charge.

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

LYNN, December 31, 1904.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Public Playground.

LAND.

Credit.	
Balance from 1903	\$1,124 35
EXPENDITURES.	
Land taken, Gillespie, Catherine, land	\$90 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eastman & Bradford, surveying and setting bound stones	\$185 75
Hale, Willard J., recording deeds	4 55
Tapper, John W., services, settling claims for land damages	175 00
	<u>365 30</u>
	\$455 30
Balance to account of 1905	669 05
	<u>\$1,124 35</u>

Public Playground.

MAINTENANCE.

Credit.	
Appropriation	\$500 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Brockway-Smith Corporation, supplies	\$4 09
Meserve, R. I. & Co., stamps	1 90
New England Tel. and Tel. Co., rent	8 00
Sewell Martin, labor	466 00
	<u>\$479 99</u>
Transferred to Contingencies	20 01
	<u>\$500 00</u>

Public Parks.**CREDIT.**

Appropriation		\$3,000 00
Transferred from Poor Department	\$700 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	55 10	
	<hr/>	755 10
		<hr/>
		\$3,755 10

EXPENDITURES.

Hawkes, Nathan M. (Chairman Park Commission) salary		\$300 00
Labor pay rolls (Lynn Woods)	\$1,861 50	
Labor pay rolls (Oceanside Park)	154 62	
	<hr/>	2,016 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Austin, M. E., office supplies	\$9 55	
Bachelor, Elizabeth W., typewriting	14 00	
Blaney, John W. & Co., cement, sand and pipe .	18 25	
Donnelly, Peter, rubber boots	3 00	
Doubleday, Page & Co., subscription to <i>Country Life</i>	3 00	
Eeles, Frederick & Co., book binding	20 50	
Folsom & Sunergren, half-tones	82 76	
Graham, John H., painting	96 00	
Harding, Joseph W. & Co., axe	1 25	
Hastings, Charles H., food for birds in Lynn Woods	5 70	
Hawkes, Alice, clerical services	50 00	
Hawkes, Nathan M., preparing 1903 report .	50 00	
Hurley, Thomas, stone, loam and teaming .	130 00	
Hutchinson, W. H., supplies	152 97	
Hutchinson, W. H., repairing lawn-mower (Oceanside) and supplies	4 45	
Kelly, Frank G., carpenter work	500 31	
Knight, Thomas, fire extinguishers	56 00	
Lamper, J. B. & W. A., food for birds in Lynn Woods	4 94	
Lewis, Joseph C., signs	34 75	
Little, Brown & Co., Massachusetts Revised Laws	6 50	
Marshman, Gideon, keys	80	

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$1,244 73	\$2,316 12
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PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

29

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,244 73	\$2,316 12
Meek, H. M., Publishing Co., directory	2 00	
Neal, Peter M., rent of barn (Oceanside)	25 00	
Newhall, David S., teaming settees (Oceanside)	2 50	
Newhall, Howard Mudge, insurance	15 00	
Newhall, L. C., views in Lynn Woods	6 00	
Newhall, W. F., bird glasses	3 00	
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., rent and messages	8 30	
Nichols, Thomas P., cloth signs and printing	33 75	
Oxford Stable, horse hire	8 00	
Pollard, C. F., two pairs snow shoes	11 00	
Seaman, T. F., blacksmithing	1 45	
Soule Art Co., platinum prints	30 00	
Stickney, F. C., Agent, telephone index	75	
The Globe-Wernicke Co., office supplies	16 25	
Webster, F. S., Co., office supplies	3 25	
	<hr/>	1,410 98
		<hr/>
		\$3,727 10
Transferred to Contingencies		28 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,755 10

Public Grounds.

CREDIT.

Appropriation		\$3,000 00
Transferred from Poor Department	\$250 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	224 33	
	<hr/>	474 33
		<hr/>
		\$3,474 33

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls (Common)	\$1,698 25	
Labor pay rolls (High Rock)	103 03	
	<hr/>	\$1,801 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atherton, Guilford Lumber Co., lumber	\$10 02	
Benner, F. R., canvas bag	1 00	
Brockway-Smith Corporation, supplies	45 12	
Davenport, S. H., plants and labor	365 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$421 14	\$1,801 28

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$421 14	\$1,801 28
Dunbar, E. H. Co., rubber boots	5 50	
Ellison, James, sharpening lawn mower	6 65	
Farrington, Thomas, teaming	73 50	
Galeucia, J. A. & Son, care of flag staffs and flags.	64 14	
Heath H. W., Hose bibbs	4 80	
Heeney William, sharpening drills	1 07	
Highway Department, removing snow, \$36.56		
Goldfish Pond, \$18.87 Washington square	55 43	
Highway Department, removing brown-tail moth nests	75 64	
Hoyt, R.B., painting band-stand (Goldfish Pond),	38 00	
Hurley, Thomas, filling (Common)	167 30	
Hurley, Thomas, filling (High Rock)	98 00	
Hutchinson, W.. H., supplies	39 68	
Laybold, James, blacksmithing	1 65	
Love, R. M., plants and labor	153 75	
Lynn Gas and Electric Co., lighting electric fountain	35 00	
McKeen, William H., plumbing and labor on fence (Common)	34 40	
McLaughlin, J. H., concrete paving	2 83	
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., rent	8 00	
Pilling, A. J., operating electric fountain	72 50	
Pool, H. F., hose repairs	50	
Post Office, stamps	13 50	
Sampson, Murdock & Co., directory	3 00	
Snow, W. A. & Co., weather-vane	30 00	
Street and Crosswalk cleaning, filling	207 70	
Twombly Bros., repairs (Fountain and Common fence)	3 52	
Whittredge, W. C. & Co., cement and sand (Common)	4 75	
Whittredge, W. C. & Co., cement and sand (High Rock)	51 10	
		1,673 05
		<u>\$3,474 33</u>

Meadow Park Speedway.

CREDIT.

Loan	\$1,500 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	331 75	
		<u>\$1,831 75</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

31

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$655 25
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bryer, Arthur E., filling	\$10 80	
Farrington, Thomas, teaming and filling	259 80	
Hurley, Thomas, teaming and filling	284 60	
Litchfield, E. P., filling	23 20	
McDermott, P. J., filling	56 70	
McDonough, M., filling	532 20	
Nyberg, John, filling	3 20	
Sheehan, John & Son, filling	6 00	
		<hr/>
		1,176 50
		<hr/>
		\$1,831 75

Meadow Park Improvements.

CREDIT.

Loan	\$3,500 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	200 00	
Received from Charles S. Hilton (sales of sods and grass)	26 42	
		<hr/>
		\$3,726 42

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$2,106 75
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bell, Daniel, carpenter work	\$12 00	
Benner, F. R., canvas bag	1 00	
Brockway-Smith Corporation, supplies	3 33	
Bryer, A. E., filling	42 60	
Carroll, James, filling	11 10	
City Engineer's Department, plans and labor	17 46	
Doulens, W. M., Essex County Road Map	1 25	
Farrington, Thomas, teaming and filling	424 80	
Galeucia, J. A. & Son, flag staff	385 00	
Galeucia, J. A. & Son, care of flag staff and flag,	11 66	
Gorman, L. A., nails	40	
Hilton & Sons' Express, expressing	90	
Hurley, Thomas, filling	381 60	
Hutchinson, W. H., supplies	26 45	
Hutchinson Lumber Co., lumber	45 08	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$1,364 63	\$2,106 75

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,364 63	\$2,106 75
Kelly, Frank G., carpenter work	19 36	
Laybold, Nathan, filing saws	70	
Lynch, John, filling	90	
McDonough, M., gravel	22 80	
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., rent	8 00	
Nyberg, John, filling	25 65	
Sheehan, John & Sons, filling	53 10	
Southwick, Walter H., filling	36 00	
Spurr, Wake B., flag	34 68	
The United Die Co., tool repairs	2 45	
Tupper, John, ladder	1 80	
Union Advertising Co., signs	3 60	
White Bros., binding reports	15 00	
Whitten & Cass., record book	21 00	
Whittredge, W. C. & Co., cement and sand	3 35	
		1,613 02
		<u>\$3,719 77</u>
Transferred to Contingencies		6 65
		<u>\$3,726 42</u>



WITH A NATURE LOVER IN THE GREAT WOODS.

L. A. Wentworth.

Winter Scenery.

Over hill and field and swamp the soft snow lies like a great white mantle, hiding the trickling brook and the fern by its brim and touching the hemlock spray with feathery fluffs. It is in the early year in the Great Woods of Lynn and with our friend the nature lover for a guide we are slowly wending our way along the boundaries of the big park.

With hardly a sound falling upon our ears save the soft pit-pat of the snow-shoes we follow our guide until he pauses beneath the majestic grove that appears on the map of the park as Burrill Pines. What is more inspiring in winter than the evergreens? When withered stalks and blasted seed-pods are all that remain of the once beautiful flowers of summer the hemlock and the pine and their cherry relatives are still rich in the beauties of nature and ever ready to welcome us to their friendly shelter.

Here from the summit of the hill a slight foretaste of the views that may be seen from the higher eminences is had; the Dungeon Pines to the southward and farther east the undulations of Pine Grove Cemetery appear as prominent features of the view and beyond them are the dim lines of the distant city seemingly sleeping beneath its shroud of white.

Descending the hill to the northwest we start along a path that winds through woods of oak and maple toward the heart of the great reserve.

The paths continually rise and fall, each rise however bringing the traveler higher than before; massive rocks and boulders are passed, on the sides of which the hardy wood fern clings, braving the frosts of winter with its fresh green fronds as beautiful as in the days of summer and beneath it, covering the moister places with their carpet of green are the delicate mosses.

Never-dying and green, too, are the Club-moss and the Ground-pine, the latter peeping from the snow in liliputian groves that mimic in miniature the giant groups of its hardy namesake, keeping a ceaseless vigil while other life sleeps beneath the sward. How many things one can see at this time of year depends upon the love of nature that is inherent in him. Some find naught but waste and desolation, but the initiated know better. In its winter bareness each tree has a character of its own and even the humble weed, now dry and rattling in the wind, can tell us the story of its life. And there are many other things besides,—the bright berries that still dangle from their stalks, the seeds that fall at a touch and myriads of similar features have secrets for those who seek them.

With a glance at these features as we press on we find that still higher and higher land is reached until by a steep climb and a short walk across a miniature plateau we arrive at the base of Burrill Hill tower.

From the platforms of this structure the view is most inspiring; the long line of the shore miles away to the southwest, the dim shadow of the Blue Hills at the south, and the undulating hills that stretch away to the west, the north, and the northeast seem silent and grand in their winter dress. The most prominent object within the park limits is the tall structure to the west known as the Mt. Gilead tower, built some years before the tower on which we stand, but similar to it in general appearance. South of this is the smaller tower on Swamp Island, its distance from us showing the great expanse of ground which is covered by the reservation.

Descending from the tower and crossing the plateau again our path now lies to the north through rough oak woods to the thoroughfare called the Great Woods road, which leads down, with many gradual curves, toward the Great Woods entrance of the park. Part way down the rugged bluff of Echo Rock is visited, from its top the long indentation which marks the line of the ponds of the water supply being visible, the frozen surface of the upper pond called Glen Lewis stretching away to the northeast, and beyond it the snow-capped summits of Mt. Hermon and Mt. Spickett.



DUNGEON ROAD NEAR BREED'S POND.

Then it is the Great Woods road once more and we are again at the boundaries of the park. Several miles of rugged snow-shoeing have been traversed but only a small part of the reservation has been covered; later on, when winter's spell has been broken we will seek more knowledge in the grand old woods that make up this beautiful expanse of natural territory. Few who have ever stood beneath its majestic pines or viewed the glories of its scenery can come away without a silent feeling of gratitude and praise for the far-seeing ones who have made these things possible.

The Coming of Spring.

Once more we are beneath the grand old pines, but this time in the vicinity of historic old Dungeon Rock. Freed from the icy grip of winter the nearby brook is trickling merrily and along the margins of Dog Hill Swamp, where the venerable botanist Tracy so often was wont to botanize, the hardy Skunk Cabbage pokes its spathe and tightly curled leaf bud above its mossy bed. The pollen shakes from the alders as we touch their overreaching branches and the brilliant red of the Swamp Maples is already a prominent feature of the woodlands.

On the ledges the mosses look fresh and green and patches of the little Pennsylvania and Umbelled Sedges with their tiny flower spikes dot the drier places on the hillside. The "pussies" of the dwarf early willows and their relatives the poplars are swelling fast, while the hazel swings its tassels in the breeze like tiny caterpillars, the yellow dust flying from them as they are shaken by our touch. This is a season of catkins, for there is no better method for dispersing pollen in the leafless season than this one of dangling clusters of stamens tossed by the early breezes.

From Dungeon Rock we take the Undercliff Path, one of the most beautiful woodland ways that a park could contain. Here are magnificent groups of hemlocks, some of them clinging to the cliffs far above us, and beneath them the wood-ferns still as fresh and beautiful as in early winter.

Where a warm ledge is found the little Dwarf Cinquefoil accompanies the early sedges and the hardy Ovate-leaved Violet opens the season for its lovely tribe. This little early favorite is one of the brightest visitors of spring and wherever a sandy roadside or dry pasture is to be found there will our little friend be seen. The Early Everlasting too is one of the commonest of plants to be found in dry soil at this season, keeping company with the Early Saxifrage and the Pennsylvania Sedge in nearly every rocky place about the fields and pastures.

Still keeping to the Undercliff Path we reach, after a short walk, the borders of Tomlin's Swamp which skirts the path on the left for the rest of our trip on this lovely forest way. The little Sweet White Violet is blossoming in its bed of Fern Moss and Sphagnum, and the tiny stars of the Goldthread keep it company in many spots along the swamp, while an occasional Wood Anemone may reward a search along the other side of the path where it is drier. If we are fortunate we may find the Hepatica, although this early comer has its chosen spots and is often hunted for in vain in many localities. If we find it there is one thing we must remember,—and that is not to pluck it. Our public parks depend upon the beauty of their trees, their shrubs and their flowers for their attractiveness, and no plucked blossom can ever have the value that it does in its own woodland home, where it has been placed by the unerring judgment of nature. Persons who seek our public parks only to tear up in their ignorant greed abnormal handfuls of wild flowers have no right in such places and should be dealt with in a manner that will teach them a much needed lesson.

Near the end of Undercliff Path we come in sight of the road which passes the base of Mt. Gilead, and crossing it we make our way up the steep incline that leads to the summit. From the tower that stands on this elevation a view is obtained which is similar to that from Burrill Hill, the latter tower being but little higher than the one where we stand. About us the woods are taking on a reddish tinge from the Red Maples and the landscape seems to be slowly awakening from its long sleep.

Ere long the bursting leaves will enliven the country round and springtime will be here in all its glory.

After a short sojourn at the summit another path is taken and our party once more enters the woods of oak that surround the mountain.

It is early yet for a great variety of blossoms, but a very few weeks shall pass ere the Violets, the Columbines, the Solomon's Seal and myriads of other beauties of the springtime will be out in full force. Then will the air be laden with the sweet odor of the Wild Cherry, the lovely *Corydalis* will dangle from its rocky clefts, and the *Cypripedium* hold aloft its dainty slippers 'neath canopy of hemlock and pine.

It is with reluctance that we leave such scenes to return to the bustle of city life; when we go, however, we take with us new hopes and aspirations, new life for our labors, and a sense of something within us that we have breathed from mother nature — a magic touch that no artifice of man will ever replace.

Late Spring and Early Summer.

This is the time when the character of the flora in the Great Woods begins to be revealed in all its glory. There are many species in flower now which are deeply interesting to the botanist, for they are either rare or uncommon about the surrounding country and this feature is one which should bring feelings of pride to all nature lovers of our locality.

On the higher hills of the park on one of our May trips we find the beautiful pink and white bells of the Bearberry, which some have wrongly called Mountain Cranberry, from its resemblance to this more northern species. It trails along the ledges much after the habit of the *Hudsonia* of the seashores but its bell-like blossoms remind one of the blueberry, to which it is related. Occasionally near it on a few of the hills has been found the Sand Cherry of the seashore, doubtlessly propagated from seeds carried by the various birds that visit the beaches. The latter plant closely resembles a chokeberry in habit but the flowers are quite distinct botanically.

The *Corydalis* is quite plentiful in many of the rocky places at this time, especially preferring the clefts of ledges and steep cliffs; it was one of the most cherished favorites of the botanist

Tracy and he lovingly refers to it his work upon the Essex Flora. Few indeed were the flowers that his experienced eye did not discover and his mind preserve recollections of; without his wonderful love of nature as a stimulus he would have been unable to do the heroic work that he performed for the benefit of future generations in connection with the Lynn Great Woods.

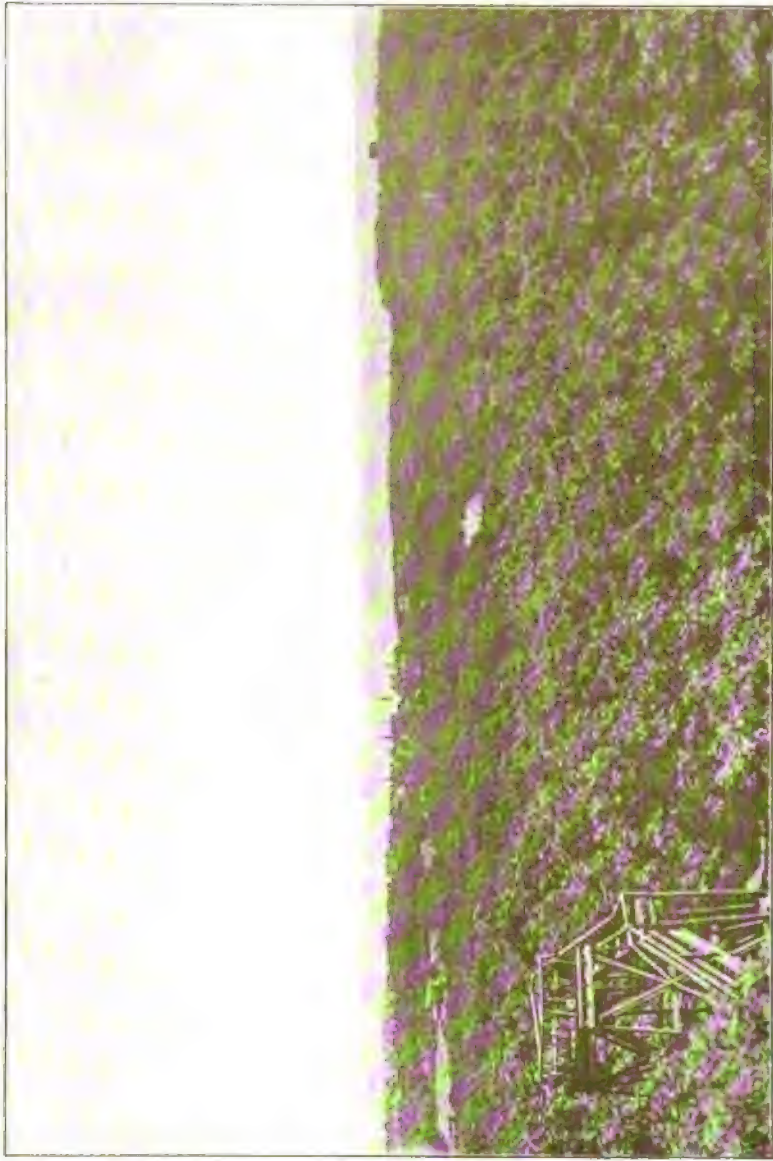
One of the most beautiful trips in the Great Woods in May is a visit to the enchanting woodland way called Cornel Path, where the snowy clusters of the Flowering Dogwood flaunt their blooms against a background of leafless twigs. Here we find shaded cliffs covered with exquisite mosses, tall birches with bark of glimmering white, and enchanted little nooks where many a floral wonder bursts into bloom with the advent of the warm spring zephyrs. Many a little paradise like this exists in the great park, its beauties free to be enjoyed by all who would listen to the voice of nature.

When the summer days come and vegetation grows still more rampant our trips grow richer in instructiveness, myriads of species send forth their blossoms in abundance and the nature lover must have sharp eyes and willing feet to imbibe even a small portion of the instruction that mother nature sets forth. If one blossom can command the study of the greatest minds for years how immeasurably grand is the field that now opens before the seekers after knowledge in field and meadow and woodland.

Early summer brings many welcome visitors to greet us on our trips; the Viburnums and various Cornels are opening their clusters of white, the Meadow Rue is beckoning, and Pyrolas of different species begin to dot the woodland sward with their deliciously scented blossoms. To describe a small part of the attractions with justice would require time unlimited, as may be proven by a perusal of the list of species belonging to the park flora. From now on it is a continuous succession of blossoms through the golden days of summer and autumn.

Glories of Summer and Autumn.

In July the flora takes on an air of sub-tropical richness that is absent from our northern spring landscapes. Nature seems to



VIEW SOUTH FROM NEW BURRILL HILL TOWER.

be trying to fill every nook and corner with some living, growing thing and whichever way we turn we meet some newly opened blossom which we hardly realized had budded. As a background for all this come a multitude of graceful grasses and sedges in a marvellous variety of form and habit, most of them unknown to the ordinary observer by name, yet as much a part of the plan of nature as their more conspicuous neighbors.

Not the least of the background plants, as we may well call them, are the ferns, whose exquisite fronds add an air of richness to the flora that no other group of plants could replace. We see many species of these in our trips through the woods during the season. Some of them such as the Wood-Ferns, the Dicksonia, and the Cinnamon Fern tribe, are quite common but species like the Broad Beech Fern and the tiny Maiden-hair Spleenwort bring joy to the heart of the enthusiastic botanist.

Many a place in the vicinity of Lynn had we searched for the handsome Broad Beech Fern in vain, yet here in Lynn Woods on a memorable day its triangular fronds were found in hundreds in a hidden nook where only the watchful eye of the botanist would detect them. But not all our rare species of ferns are so fortunately revealed, a season's search for new localities for some species resulting in failure in many cases.

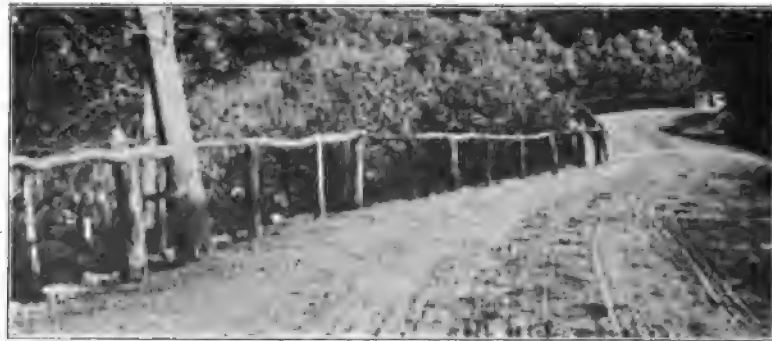
Of the more showy genera of summer we might mention the Gerardias, the St. Johnsworts, the Spiraeas, the Milkweeds and scores of others less commonly known, all these gradually mingling with and then giving place to the fall groups, such as the Bush Clovers, the Asters and the Golden Rods. Then our trips begin to savor of autumn, and we soon realize that the glories of the fall flora are upon us.

And what glories they are; the hill and the woodland, the meadow and the field, are ablaze with the yellow of the Golden Rod; unnumbered millions of blue and white-rayed Asters make the landscape gay, and the Joe Pye Weed purples the swamps with its showy clusters for miles around.

Then comes the season of scarlet berry and crimson leaf, and the year draws near its close; we hear the sound of the falling

nuts, the birds are flying southward, the Witch Hazel is waving us a fond good-bye from the thicket on the hill, and we know that another season is slowly fading into a memory.

Who can say that this memory will not be a pleasant one. To those who properly appreciate the beautiful park system that the City of Lynn has within its boundaries, this little record, drawn from recollections of many a delightful ramble, is dedicated. When stories of man's benefactors are written in years to come may the founders of the public parks of the United States of America hold first place as true lovers of humanity.



THE FLORA OF LYNN WOODS.

L. A. Wentworth.

During the past year quite a number of additional species of plants have been noted as inhabitants of the Park. Some of these are worthy of being considered rare, while others are of fairly frequent occurrence, but have escaped the observation of persons interested in matters botanical. Some families, such as the grasses and sedges for instances, have received little or no attention from local students, and as yet they are somewhat inclined to be incomplete. The mosses come in the uninvestigated class also, their study along botanical lines being almost entirely neglected; on account of their beauty and marvellous delicacy, however, such species as are actually known to grow in the Park are included in the flora. With the mosses added the list now includes all the leaf and root-bearing classes of plant life that inhabit the reservation.

Bryophyta. (Moss Plants.)

MARCHANTIACEAE. LIVERWORT.

Marchantia polymorpha. Common Liverwort.

JUNGERMANNIACEAE. SCALE MOSSES.

Bazzania trilobata. Three-toothed Bazzania.

Blasia pusilla. Blasia.

Jungermannia Schraderi. Schrader's Jungermannia.

Kantia trichomanis. Kantia.

Lejeunia clypeata. Buckler-shaped Lejeunia.

Lophocolea bidentata. Two-toothed Lophocolea.

L. heterophylla. Various-leaved Lophocolea.

Porella platyphylla. Broad-leaved Porella.

Ptilidium ciliare. Fringed Ptilidium.

Radula complanata. Radula.

SPHAGNACEAE. SPHAGNUM FAMILY.

- Sphagnum acutifolium. Acute-leaved Peat-Moss.
- S. cymbifolium. Spoon-leaved Peat-Moss.
- S. squarrosum. Spreading Peat-Moss.

BUXBAUMIACEAE. BUXBAUMIA FAMILY.

- Buxbaumia aphylla. Common Buxbaumia.

GEORGIACEAE. GEORGIA FAMILY.

- Georgia pellucida. Georgia.

POLYTRICHACEAE. HAIR-CAP FAMILY.

- Catharina angustata. Narrow-leaved Catharina.
- C. undulata. Wavy Catharina.
- Polytrichum commune. Common Hair-cap.
- P. juniperinum. Juniper Hair-cap.
- P. piliferum. Awned Hair-cap.

FISSIDENTACEAE. FISSIDENS FAMILY.

- Fissidens omnudoides. Small Fissidens.

LEUCOBRYACEAE. WHITE MOSS FAMILY.

- Leucobryum glaucum. White Moss.

DICRANACEAE. BROOM MOSS FAMILY.

- Ceratodon purpureus. Ceratodon.
- Dicranella heteromalla orthocarpa. Erect Dicranella.
- Dicranum fulvum. Fulvous Dicranum.
- D. fuscescens. Fuscous Dicranum.
- D. scoparium. Broom Moss.
- Ditrichum tortile. Brown Ditrichum.

WEBERACEAE. WEBERA FAMILY.

- Webera sessilis. Sessile Webera.

GRIMMIACEAE. GRIMMIA FAMILY.

- Hedwigia albicans. Hedwigia.

FUNARIACEAE. CORD MOSS FAMILY.

- Funaria hygrometrica. Cord Moss.

BRYACEAE. BRYUM FAMILY.

- Bryum argenteum. Silvery Bryum.
- B. caespitosum. Tufted Bryum.
- B. proliferum. Giant Bryum.

BARTRAMIACEAE. BARTRAMIA FAMILY.

- Bartramia pomiformis. Apple Moss.
- Philonotis fontana. Philonotis.

MNIACEAE. MNIMUM FAMILY.

- Gymnocybe palustris. Gymnocybe.
- Mnium hornum. Long-leaved Mnium.
- M. punctatum. Early Mnium.
- M. punctatum elatum. Large-leaved Mnium.
- M. sylvaticum. Woodsy Mnium.

LESKEACEAE. LESKEA FAMILY.

- Hyclomium proliferum. Shaggy Moss.
- Thelia hirtella. Common Thelia.
- Thuidium delicatulum. Fern Moss.

HYPNACEAE. HYPNUM FAMILY.

- Amblystegium serpens. Creeping Amblystegium.
- Hypnum crista-castrensis. Plume Moss.
- H. cupressiforme. Cypress Hypnum.
- H. Haldanianum. Common Hypnum.
- H. imponens. Pinnate Hypnum.
- H. pratense. Meadow Hypnum.
- H. reptile. Creeping Hypnum.
- H. Schreberi. Schreber's Hypnum.
- Plagiothecium denticulatum. Slender Plagiothecium.
- P. deplanatum. Flattened Plagiothecium.
- P. sylvaticum. Woodsy Plagiothecium.

BRACHYTHECIACEAE. BRACHYTHECIUM FAMILY.

- Brachythecium plumosum. Feathery Brachythecium.
- B. rivulare. Rivulet Brachythecium.
- B. salebrosum. Common Brachythecium.
- Rynchostegium serrulatum. Dark Beaked Moss.

ISOETHECIACEAE. TREE MOSS FAMILY.

- Climacium Americanum. American Tree Moss.
- C. dendroideum. European Tree Moss.

FONTINALACEAE. WATER MOSS FAMILY.

- Fontinalis Dalecarlica. Common Water Moss.

Pteridophyta. (Fern Plants.)

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE. ADDER'S TONGUE FAMILY.

- Botrychium dissectum. Dissected Grape-fern.
- B. obliquum. Ternate Grape-fern.
- B. Virginianum. Rattlesnake Fern.

OSMUNDACEAE. CINNAMON FERN FAMILY.

- Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern.
- O. Claytoniana. Interrupted Fern.
- O. regalis. Flowering Fern.

POLYPODIACEAE. FERN FAMILY.

- Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair.
- Asplenium ebeneum. Ebony Spleenwort.
- A. Filix-foemina. Lady Fern.
- A. trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort.
- Dicksonia pilosiuscula. Dicksonia.
- Dryopteris Boottii. Bootts Wood Fern.
- D. cristata. Crested Fern.
- D. cristata Clintoniana. Clinton's Crested Fern.
- D. marginalis. Evergreen Wood Fern.
- D. Noveborocensis. New York Fern.
- D. simulata. Simple-veined Marsh Fern.
- D. spinulosa dilatata. Broad Spinulose Fern.
- D. spinulosa intermedia. Spinulose Wood Fern.
- D. Thelypteris. Marsh Fern.
- Onclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.
- G. Struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.
- Phegopteris hexagonoptera. Broad Beech Fern.
- Polypodium vulgare. Common Polypody.
- Polystichum acrostichoides. Christmas Fern.
- Pteris aquilina. Common Brake.
- Woodsia ilvensis. Rusty Woodsia.
- Woodwardia angustifolia. Narrow Chain-Fern.
- W. Virginica. Chain-Fern.

EQUISETACEAE. HORSETAIL FAMILY.

- Equisetum arvense. Field Horsetail.
- E. hyemale. Scouring-rush.

LYCOPODIACEAE. CLUB-MOSS FAMILY.

- Lycopodium clavatum. Common Club-moss.
- L. complanatum. Festoon Ground Pine.
- L. lucidulum. Shining Club-moss.
- L. obscurum. Ground Pine.

SELAGINELLACEAE. SELAGINELLA FAMILY.

- Selaginella apus. Low Selaginella.
- S. rupestris. Rock Selaginella.

Spermatophyta. (Seed Plants.)

PINACEAE. PINE FAMILY.

- Chamaecyparis thyoides. White Cedar.
- Juniperus communis. Juniper.
- J. Virginiana. Red Cedar.
- Larix laricina. Hackmatack.
- Pinus rigida. Pitch Pine.
- P. strobus. Pitch Pine.
- Tsuga Canadensis. Hemlock.

TYPHACEAE. CAT-TAIL FAMILY.

Typha latifolia. Common Cat-tail.

SPARGANIACEAE. BUR-REED FAMILY.

Sparganium androcladum. Branching Bur-reed.

ALISMACEAE. WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY.

Alisma Plantago-aquatica. Water Plantain.

Sagittaria latifolia. Broad-leaved Arrow-head.

GRAMINEAE. GRASS FAMILY.

Agropyron repens. Couch Grass.

Agrostis alba. Red-top.

A. hyemalis. Rough Hair-grass.

A. perennans. Thin-grass.

Aira caryophylla. Silvery Hair-grass.

Andropogon scoparius. Broom Beard-grass.

A. Virginicus. Virginia Beard-grass.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. Sweet Vernal-grass.

Chaetochloa viridis. Green Foxtail.

Cinna arundinacea. Wood Reed-Grass.

Dactylis glomerata. Orchard Grass.

Danthonia spicata. Wild Cat-grass.

Echinochloa crus-galli. Barnyard-grass.

Holcus lanatus. Velvet-grass.

Muhlenbergia tenuiflora. Slender Muhlenbergia.

Oryzopsis asperifolia. Mountain Rice.

Panicularia brachyphylla. Short-leaved Manna-grass.

P. Canadensis. Rattlesnake-grass.

P. nervata. Long Manna-grass.

P. obtusa. Blunt Manna-grass.

Panicum agrostoides. Agrostis-like Panicum.

P. capillare. Old Witch Grass.

P. Columbianum. Columbia Panicum.

P. depauperatum. Starved Panicum.

P. dichotomum. Forked Panicum.

P. latifolium. Broad-leaved Panicum.

P. proliferum. Spreading Panicum.

P. pubescens. Downy Panicum.

P. Scribnerianum. Scribner's Panicum.

P. sphaerocarpon. Round-fruited Panicum.

Phleum pratense. Timothy.

Poa alsodes. Grove Meadow-grass.

P. annua. Annual Spear-grass.

P. pratensis. Kentucky Blue-grass.

Syntherisma linearis. Small Crab-grass.

S. sanguinalis. Crab-grass.

CYPERACEAE. SEDGE FAMILY.

- Carex cephaloidea*. Thin-leaved Sedge.
- C. comosa*. Bristly Sedge.
- C. costellata*. Ribbed Sedge.
- C. crinita*. Fringed Sedge.
- C. festucacea*. Fescue Sedge.
- C. Goodenovii*. Goodenough's Sedge.
- C. gracillima*. Graceful Sedge.
- C. hystericina*. Porcupine Sedge.
- C. intumescens*. Bladder Sedge.
- C. laxiflora*. Loose-flowered Sedge.
- C. leptalea*. Bristle-stalked Sedge.
- C. lupulina*. Hop Sedge.
- C. Muhlenbergii*. Muhlenberg's Sedge.
- C. pallescens*. Pale Sedge.
- C. Pennsylvanica*. Pennsylvania Sedge.
- C. scoparia*. Pointed Broom Sedge.
- C. sterilis*. Little Prickly Sedge.
- C. stipata*. Awl-fruited Sedge.
- C. stricta*. Tussock Sedge.
- C. tenuis*. Slender-stalked Sedge.
- C. tribuloides*. Blunt Broom Sedge.
- C. umbellata*. Umbelled Sedge.
- C. virescens*. Downy Green Sedge.
- G. vulpinoidea*. Fox Sedge.
- Cyperus filiculmis*. Slender Cyperus.
- C. strigosus*. Straw-colored Cyperus.
- Dulichium arundinaceum*. Dulichium.
- Eleocharis acicularis*. Needle Spike-rush.
- E. olivacea*. Bright-green Spike-rush.
- E. ovata*. Ovate Spike-rush.
- E. tenuis*. Slender Spike-rush.
- Eriophorum Virginicum*. Cotton Grass.
- Rhynchospora glomerata*. Clustered Beaked-rush.
- Scirpus atrovirens*. Dark-green Bulrush.
- S. cyperinus*. Wool-grass.
- S. cyperinus eriophorum*. Slender-stalked Wool-grass.
- S. lineatus*. Reddish Bulrush.
- S. planifolius*. Wood Club-rush.
- Stenophyllus capillaris*. Hair-like Stenophyllus.

ARACEAE. ARUM FAMILY.

- Arisaema triphyllum*. Indian Turnip.
- Calla palustris*. Water-arum.
- Peltandra Virginica*. Arrow-arum.
- Symplocarpus foetidus*. Skunk Cabbage.

LEMNACEAE. DUCKWEED FAMILY.

- Lemna minor. Lesser Duckweed.
- Spirodela polyrhiza. Greater Duckweed.

XYRIDACEAE. YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY.

- Xyris Caroliniana. Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass.

ERIOCAULACEAE. PIPEWORT FAMILY

- Eriocaulon septangulare. Seven-angled Pipewort.

PONTEDERIACEAE. PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY.

- Pontederia cordata. Pickerel-weed.

JUNCACEAE. RUSH FAMILY.

- Juncus acuminatus. Sharp-fruited Rush.
- J. Canadensis. Canada Rush.
- J. pelocarpus. Brownish-fruited Rush.
- J. dichotomus. Forked Rush.
- J. effusus. Common Rush.
- J. tenuis. Slender Rush.
- Juncoides campestre. Wood-rush.

MELANTHACEAE. BUNCH FLOWER FAMILY.

- Uvularia sessifolia. Sessile-leaved Bellwort.
- Veratrum viride. Indian Poke.

LILIACEAE. LILY FAMILY.

- Lilium Canadense. Wild Yellow Lily.
- L. Philadelphicum. Red Wood Lily.

CONVALLARIACEAE. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY FAMILY.

- Unifolium Canadense. False Lily-of-the-valley.
- Medeola Virginiana. Indian Cucumber-root.
- Salomonium biflora. Solomon's Seal.
- Trillium cernuum. Nodding Trillium.
- Vagnera racemosa. False Solomon's Seal.

SMILACEAE. SMILAX FAMILY.

- Smilax herbacea. Carrion Flower.
- S. rotundifolia. Catbrier.

AMARYLLIDACEAE. AMARYLLIS FAMILY.

- Hypoxis hirsuta. Yellow Star-grass.

IRIDACEAE. IRIS FAMILY.

- Iris versicolor. Larger Blue Flag.
- Sisyrinchium angustifolium. Northern Blue-eyed Grass.
- S. graminoides. Common Blue-eyed Grass.

ORCHIDACEAE. ORCHID FAMILY.

- Arethusa bulbosa*. Arethusa.
- Blephariglottis lacera*. Ragged-fringed Orchis.
- B. grandiflora*. Larger Purple-fringed Orchis.
- Corallorhiza* *Corallorhiza*. Early Coral-root.
- C. multiflora*. Large Coral-root.
- C. odontorhiza*. Small-flowered Coral-root.
- Gymnadeniopsis clavellata*. Small Green Wood Orchis.
- Gyrostachys cernua*. Nodding Ladies' Tresses.
- G. gracilis*. Slender Ladies' Tresses.
- Isotria verticillata*. Whorled Pogonia.
- Limodorum tuberosum*. Grass-pink.
- Peramium pubescens*. Downy Rattlesnake Plantain.
- P. repens*. Northern Rattlesnake Plantain.
- Pogonia ophioglossoides*. Snake-mouth Orchis.

SALICACEAE. WILLOW FAMILY.

- Populus grandidentata*. Large-toothed Aspen.
- P. tremuloides*. American Aspen.
- Salix cordata*. Heart-leaved Willow.
- S. discolor*. Glaucous Willow.
- S. eriocephala*. Pussy Willow.
- S. fragilis*. Crack Willow.
- S. humilis*. Prairie Willow.
- S. nigra*. Black Willow.
- S. rostrata*. Beaked Willow.

MYRICACEAE. BAYBERRY FAMILY.

- Comptonia peregrina*. Sweet Fern.
- Myrica cerifera*. Bayberry.
- M. gale*. Sweet Gale.

JUGLANDACEAE. WALNUT FAMILY.

- Hicoria alba*. Mockernut.
- H. glabra*. Pignut Hickory.
- H. ovata*. Shagbark Hickory.

BETULACEAE. BIRCH FAMILY.

- Alnus incana*. Speckled Alder.
- A. rugosa*. Smooth Alder.
- Betula lenta*. Cherry Birch.
- B. lutea*. Yellow Birch.
- B. papyrifera*. Canoe Birch.
- B. populifolia*. American White Birch.
- Corylus Americana*. Common Hazel-nut.
- C. rostrata*. Beaked Hazel.
- Ostrya Virginiana*. Hop Hornbeam.

FAGACEAE. BEECH FAMILY.

- Fagus Americana*. American Beech.
- Quercus alba*. White Oak.
- Q. bicolor*. Swamp White Oak.
- Q. coccinea*. Scarlet Oak.
- Q. nana*. Bear Oak.
- Q. rubra*. Red Oak.
- Q. velutina*. Black Oak.

ULMACEAE. ELM FAMILY.

- Ulmus Americana*. American Elm.

URTICACEAE. NETTLE FAMILY.

- Adiantum punctatum*. Clearweed.
- Boehmeria cylindrica*. False Nettle.
- Urtica gracilis*. Slender Nettle.

SANTALACEAE. SANDALWOOD FAMILY.

- Comandra umbellata*. False Toad-flax.

POLYGONACEAE. BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.

- Polygonum arifolium*. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb.
- P. aviculare*. Doorweed.
- P. Carey*. Carey's Persicaria.
- P. emersum*. Swamp Persicaria.
- P. Hydropiper*. Smartweed.
- P. Hydropiperoides*. Mild Water-pepper.
- P. lapathifolium*. Pale Persicaria.
- P. Pennsylvanicum*. Pennsylvania Persicaria.
- P. Persicaria*. Ladies' Thumb.
- P. sagittatum*. Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb.
- Rumex Acetosella*. Sheep Sorrel.
- R. crispus*. Curled Dock.
- R. obtusifolius*. Broad-leaved Dock.

CHENOPODIACEAE. GOOSEFOOT FAMILY.

- Chenopodium album*. White Goosefoot.

AMARANTHACEAE. AMARANTH FAMILY.

- Amaranthus retroflexus*. Rough Pigweed.

PHYTOLACCACEAE. POKEWEEED FAMILY.

- Phytolacca decandra*. Pokeweed.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE. PINK FAMILY.

- Alsine graminea*. Lesser Stitchwort.
- A. media*. Chickweed.
- Cerastium viscosum*. Mouse-eared Chickweed.
- Moehringia lateriflora*. Blunt-leaved Sandwort.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE.—*Continued.*

- Sagina procumbens. Procumbent Pearlwort.
- Scleranthus annuus. Knawel.
- Silene antirrhina. Sleepy Catchfly.
- S. cucubalus. Bladder Campion.
- Tissa rubra. Sand Spurrey.

NYMPHAEACEAE. WATER LILY FAMILY.

- Nuphar advena. Yellow Pond Lily.
- Nymphaea odorata. Water Lily.

RANUNCULACEAE. CROWFOOT FAMILY.

- Actaea alba. White Baneberry.
- Anemone quinquefolia. Wood Anemone.
- A. Virginiana. Tall Anemone.
- Anemonelle thalictroides. Rue Anemone.
- Aquilegia Canadensis. Columbine.
- Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold.
- Clematis Virginiana. Common Clematis.
- Coptis trifolia. Goldthread.
- Hepatica triloba. Hepatica.
- Ranunculus abortivus. Small-flowered Crowfoot.
- R. acris. Common Buttercups.
- R. bulbosus. Bulbous Buttercups.
- R. delphinifolius. Yellow Water-Crowfoot.
- R. fascicularis. Early Crowfoot.
- R. recurvatus. Hooked Crowfoot.
- R. repens. Creeping Crowfoot.
- R. sceleratus. Cursed Crowfoot.
- R. septentrionalis. Marsh Crowfoot.
- Thalictrum dioicum. Early Meadow-Rue.
- T. polygamum. Tall Meadow-Rue.

BERBERIDACEAE. BARBERRY FAMILY.

- Berberis vulgaris. Common Barberry.

LAURACEAE. LAUREL FAMILY.

- Lindera Benzoin. Spice-bush.
- Sassafras officinale. Sassafras.

PAPAVERACEAE. POPPY FAMILY.

- Chelidonium majus. Celandine.
- Capnoides sempervirens. Pale Corydalis.
- Sanguinaria Canadensis. Bloodroot.

CRUCIFERAE. MUSTARD FAMILY.

- Barbarea vulgaris. Yellow Rocket.
- Brassica nigra. Black Mustard.

CRUCIFERAE.—*Continued.*

- Capsella Bursa-pastoris. Shepherd's Purse.
- Cardamine Pennsylvanica. Pennsylvania Bitter-cress.
- Lepidium ruderaie. Roadside Peppergrass.
- L. Virginicum. Wild Peppergrass.
- Roripa Nasturtium. Water-cress.
- R. palustris. Marsh-cress.
- Sisymbrium officinale. Hedge Mustard.

SARRACENIACEAE. PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY.

- Sarracenia purpurea. Pitcher-plant.

DROSERACEAE. SUNDEW FAMILY.

- Drosera rotundiflora. Round-leaved Sundew.

SAXIFRAGACEAE. SAXIFRAGE FAMILY.

- Saxifraga Virginicensis. Early Saxifrage.

GROSSULARIACEAE. GOOSEBERRY FAMILY.

- Ribes oxycanthoides. Northern Gooseberry.

HAMAMELIDACEAE. WITCH HAZEL FAMILY.

- Hamamelis Virginiana. Witch Hazel.

PLATANACEAE. PLANE-TREE FAMILY.

- Platanus occidentalis. Buttonwood.

ROSACEAE. ROSE FAMILY.

- Agrimonia hirsuta. Agrimony.
- Fragaria Virginiana. Wild Strawberry.
- Geum Canadense. White Avena.
- Potentilla argentea. Silvery Cinquefoil.
- P. Canadensis. Canada Cinquefoil.
- P. Monspeliensis. Rough Cinquefoil.
- P. pumila. Dwarf Cinquefoil.
- Rosa blanda. Smooth Meadow Rose.
- R. Carolina. Swamp Rose.
- R. humilis. Pasture Rose.
- R. rubiginosa. Sweet Brier.
- Rubus Americanus. Dwarf Raspberry.
- R. hispidus. Running Swamp Blackberry.
- R. nigrobaccus. Tall Blackberry.
- R. occidentalis. Thimbleberry.
- R. procumbens. Low Blackberry.
- R. strigosus. Raspberry.
- Spiraea salicifolia. Meadow-sweet.
- S. tomentosa. Hardhack.

POMACEAE. APPLE FAMILY.

- Amelanchier Botryapium. Shadbush.
- A. Canadensis. Juneberry.
- Aronia atropurpurea. Purple Chokeberry.
- A. nigra. Black Chokeberry.
- Cratoegus coccinea. Scarlet Haw.

DRUPACEAE. PLUM FAMILY.

- Prunus Pennsylvanica. Wild Red Cherry.
- P. serotina. Wild Black Cherry.
- P. Virginiana. Choke Cherry.

PAPILIONACEAE. PEA FAMILY.

- Apios tuberosa. Wild Bean.
- Baptisia tinctoria. Wild Indigo.
- Falcata comosa. Hog Peanut.
- Genista tinctoria. Woad-waxen.
- Lespedeza capitata. Round-head Bush-clover.
- L. hirta. Hairy Bush-clover.
- L. frutescens. Wand-like Bush-clover.
- L. procumbens. Trailing Bush-clover.
- Medicago lupulina. Black Medick.
- Meibomia Canadensis. Canada Tick-trefoil.
- M. grandiflora. Acuminate-leaved Tick-trefoil.
- M. Michauxii. Prostrate Tick-trefoil.
- M. nudiflora. Naked-flowered Tick-trefoil.
- Robinia Pseudacacia. Common Locust.
- Trifolium arvense. Rabbit-foot Clover.
- T. aureum. Golden Hop-clover.
- T. hybridum. Alsike.
- T. pratense. Red Clover.
- T. repens. White Clover.

GERANIACEAE. GERANIUM FAMILY.

- Geranium Carolinianum. Carolina Geranium.
- G. maculatum. Wild Geranium.
- G. Robertianum. Herb Robert.

OXALIDACEAE. OXALIS FAMILY.

- Oxalis stricta. Yellow Wood-sorrel.

POLYGALACEAE. MILKWORT FAMILY.

- Polygala polygama. Racemed Milkwort.
- P. sanguinea. Purple Milkwort.
- P. verticillata. Whorled Milkwort.

EUPHORBACEAE. SPURGE FAMILY.

- Euphorbia maculata. Spotted Spurge.

CALLITRICHACEAE. WATER-STARWORT FAMILY.

- Callitriche heterophylla. Larger Water-starwort.
- C. verna. Vernal Water-starwort.

ANACARDIACEAE. SUMAC FAMILY.

- Rhus copallina. Dwarf Sumac.
- R. glabra. Smooth Sumac.
- R. hirta. Staghorn Sumac.
- R. radicans. Poison Ivy.
- R. vernix. Poison Sumac.

ILICACEAE. HOLLY FAMILY.

- Ilex verticillata. Winterberry.
- Illiciodes mucronata. Mountain Holly.

CELASTRACEAE. STAFF-TREE FAMILY.

- Celastrus scandens. Climbing Bittersweet.

ACERACEAE. MAPLE FAMILY.

- Acer Pennsylvanicum. Striped Maple.
- A. rubrum. Red Maple.
- A. Saccharum. Sugar Maple.

BALSAMINACEAE. JEWEL-WEED FAMILY.

- Impatiens aurea. Pale Touch-me-not.
- I. biflora. Spotted Touch-me-not.

RHAMNACEAE. BUCKTHORN FAMILY.

- Ceanothus Americanus. Red-root.

VITACEAE. VINE FAMILY.

- Parthenocissus quinquefolia. Woodbine.
- Vitis aestivalis. Summer Grape.
- V. labrusca. Northern Fox Grape.

TILIACEAE. LINDEN FAMILY.

- Tilia Americana. American Linden.

HYPERICACEAE. ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY.

- Hypericum Canadense. Canada St. John's-wort.
- H. mutilum. Small St. John's-wort.
- H. perforatum. Common St. John's-wort.
- Sarothra gentianoides. Orange-grass.
- Triadenum Virginianum. Marsh St. John's-wort.

CISTACEAE. ROCK-ROSE FAMILY.

- Helianthemum Canadense. Frost-wort.
- Lechea minor. Small Pinweed.
- L. tenuifolia. Narrow-leaved Pinweed.
- L. villosa. Hairy Pinweed.

VIOLACEAE. VIOLET FAMILY.

- Viola blanda*. Sweet White Violet.
- V. cucullata*. Marsh Blue Violet.
- V. fimbriatula*. Ovate-leaved Violet.
- V. Labradorica*. Dog Violet.
- V. lanceolata*. Lance-leaved Violet.
- V. pedata*. Bird's-foot Violet.
- V. pubescens*. Downy Yellow Violet.
- V. sagittata*. Arrow-leaved Violet.

LYTHRACEAE. LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY.

- Decodon verticillatus*. Swamp Loosestrife.

ONAGRACEAE. EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY.

- Circaea Lutetiana*. Enchanters Nightshade.
- Epilobium angustifolium*. Great Willow-herb.
- E. coloratum*. Purple-leaved Willow-herb.
- Isnardia palustris*. Marsh Purslane.
- Kneiffia pumila*. Small Sundrops.
- Onagra biennis*. Evening Primrose.

HALORAGIDACEAE. WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY.

- Prosperpinaca palustris*. Mermaid-weed.

ARALIACEAE. GINSENG FAMILY.

- Aralia hispida*. Bristly Sarsaparilla.
- A. nudicaulis*. Wild Sarsaparilla.
- A. racemosa*. American Spikenard.

UMBELLIFERAE. PARSLEY FAMILY.

- Cicuta bulbifera*. Cut-leaved Water Hemlock.
- C. maculata*. Water Hemlock.
- Daucus carota*. Wild Carrot.
- Sanicula Marylandica*. Sanicle.
- Sium cicutaefolium*. Water-parsnip.
- Washingtonia Claytoni*. Woolly Sweet-cicely.
- Cornus alternifolia*. Alternate-leaved Cornel.
- C. Canadensis*. Dwarf Cornel.
- C. stolonifera*. Red-osier Cornel.
- C. Florida*. Flowering Dogwood.
- C. paniculata*. Panicked Cornel.
- Nyssa sylvatica*. Tupelo.

CLETHRACEAE. WHITE ALDER FAMILY.

- Clethra alnifolia*. Sweet Pepperbush.

PYROLACEAE. WINTERGREEN FAMILY.

- Chimaphila maculata*. Spotted Wintergreen.
- C. umbellata*. Pipsissewa.

PYROLACEAE.—Continued.

- Moneses uniflora*. One-flowered Pyrola.
- Pyrola chlorantha*. Greenish-flowered Pyrola.
- P. elliptica*. Shin-leaf.
- P. rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Pyrola.

MONOTROPACEAE. INDIAN PIPE FAMILY.

- Hypopitys Hypopitys*. False Beech-drops.
- Monotropa uniflora*. Indian Pipe.

ERICACEAE. HEATH FAMILY.

- Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. Red Bearberry.
- Azalea viscosa*. Clammy Azalea.
- Gaultheria procumbens*. Checkerberry.
- Kalmia angustifolia*. Sheep Laurel.
- Xolisma ligustrina*. Privet Andromeda.

VACCINIACEAE. HUCKLEBERRY FAMILY.

- Gaylussacia dumosa*. Dwarf Huckleberry.
- G. frondosa*. Dangleberry.
- G. resinosa*. High-bush Huckleberry.
- Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. Cranberry.
- Vaccinium atrococcum*. Black Blueberry.
- V. corymbosum*. Tall Blueberry.
- V. Pennsylvanicum*. Dwarf Blueberry
- V. vacillans*. Low Blueberry.

PRIMULACEAE. PRIMROSE FAMILY.

- Anagallis arvensis*. Scarlet.
- Lysimachia quadrifolia*. Four-leaved Loosestrife.
- L. terrestris*. Bulb-bearing Loosestrife.
- Steironema lanceolatum*. Lance-leaved Loosestrife.
- Trientalis Americana*. Star-flower.

OLEACEAE. OLIVE FAMILY.

- Fraxinus Americana*. White Ash.
- F. nigra*. Black Ash.
- Ligustrum vulgare*. Privet.

GENTIANACEAE. GENTIAN FAMILY.

- Gentiana Andrewsii*. Closed Gentian.

APOCYNACEAE. DOGBANE FAMILY.

- Apocynum androsaemifolium*. Spreading Dogbane.

ASCLEPIADACEAE. MILKWEED FAMILY.

- Asclepias exaltata*. Poke Milkweed.
- A. incarnata*. Swamp Milkweed.
- A. quadrifolia*. Four-leaved Milkweed.
- A. Syriaca*. Common Milkweed.

CONVOLVULACEAE. MORNING-GLORY FAMILY.

Convolvulus arvensis. Small Bindweed.

CUSCUTACEAE. DODDER FAMILY.

Cuscuta Gronovii. Common Dodder.

BORAGINACEAE. BORAGE FAMILY.

Echium vulgare. Blueweed.

Echinopspermum-Virginicum. Beggars Lice.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

VERBENACEAE. VERVAIN FAMILY.

Verbena urticifolia. White Vervain.

LABIATAE. MINT FAMILY.

Hedeoma pulegioides. American Pennyroyal.

Lycopus Americanus. Cut-leaved Water Horehound.

Mentha Canadensis. Wild Mint.

Nepeta Cataria. Catnip.

Prunella vulgaris. Self-heal.

Scutellaria galericulata. Hooded Scullcap.

S. lateriflora. Common Scullcap.

Trichostema dichotomum. Blue Curls.

SOLANACEAE. NIGHTSHADE FAMILY.

Solanum Dulcamara. Bittersweet.

S. nigrum. Black Nightshade.

SCROPHULARIACEAE. FIGWORT FAMILY.

Chelone glabra. Turtle-head.

Dasystoma flava. Downy False Foxglove.

D. pedicularia. Fern-leaved False Foxglove.

Gerardia paupercula. Small Purple Gerardia.

G. tenuifolia. Slender Gerardia.

Gratiola aurea. Golden Hedge-hyssop.

G. Virginiana. Clammy Hedge-hyssop.

Ilysanthes dubia. False Pimpernel.

Linaria Canadensis. Blue Toad-flax.

L. vulgaris. Butter-and-eggs.

Melampyrum lineare. Cow-wheat.

Mimulus ringens. Monkey-flower.

Verbascum Thapsus. Mullen.

Veronica officinalis. Common Speedwell.

V. scutellata. Marsh Speedwell.

LENTIBULARIACEAE. BLADDERWORT FAMILY.

Utricularia vulgaris. Common Bladderwort.

OROBANCHACEAE. BROOM-RAPE FAMILY.

Thalesia uniflora. One-flowered Broom-rape.

PLANTAGINACEAE. PLANTAIN FAMILY.

- Plantago aristata*. Bracted Plantain.
- P. lanceolata*. English Plantain.
- P. major*. Common Plantain.

RUBIACEAE. MADDER FAMILY.

- Cephalanthus occidentalis*. Button-bush.
- Galium circaezans*. Cross-cleavers.
- G. lanceolatum*. Lance-leaved Bedstraw.
- G. tinctorium*. Marsh Bedstraw.
- G. trifidum*. Small Bedstraw.
- G. triflorum*. Fragrant Bedstraw.
- Houstonia coerulea*. Bluets.
- Mitchella repens*. Partridge-berry.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE. HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY.

- Diervilla trifida*. Bush Honeysuckle.
- Sambucus Canadensis*. Elderberry.
- Viburnum cassinoides*. Withe-rod.
- V. acerifolium*. Maple-leaved Viburnum.
- V. dentatum*. Arrow-wood.
- V. lentago*. Sheep-berry.

CAMPANULACEAE. BELLFLOWER FAMILY.

- Campanula aparinoides*. Marsh Bellflower.
- Lobelia cardinalis*. Cardinal Flower.
- L. inflata*. Indian Tobacco.
- L. spicata*. Spiked Lobelia.

CICHORIACEAE. CHICORY FAMILY.

- Cichorium intybus*. Chicory.
- Hieracium paniculatum*. Panicked Hawkweed.
- H. scabrum*. Rough Hawkweed.
- H. venosum*. Rattlesnake-weed.
- Krigia Virginica*. Dwarf Dandelion.
- Lactuca Canadensis*. Wild Lettuce.
- L. sagittifolia*. Arrow-leaved Lettuce.
- L. spicata*. Tall Blue Lettuce.
- Leontodon autumnale*. Fall Dandelion.
- Nabalus albus*. White Rattlesnake-root.
- N. trifoliolatus*. Tall Rattlesnake-root.
- Taraxacum officinale*. Dandelion.

AMBROSIACEAE. RAGWEED FAMILY.

- Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Ragweed.
- Xanthium glabratum*. Smooth Cocklebur.

COMPOSITAE. THISTLE FAMILY.

- Achillea millefolium*. Yarrow.
Anaphalis margaritacea. Pearly Everlasting.
Antennaria plantaginifolia. Early Everlasting.
Arctium minus. Common Burdock.
Aster acuminatus. Whorled Aster.
A. cordifolius. Heart-leaved Aster.
A. divaricatus. White Wood Aster.
A. dumosus. Bushy Aster.
A. laevis. Smooth Aster.
A. laterifolius. Starved Aster.
A. macrophyllus. Large-leaved Aster.
A. multiflorus. White Wreath Aster.
A. Novi Belgii. New York Aster.
A. paniculatus. Panicked Aster.
A. patens. Late Purple Aster.
A. puniceus. Red-stemmed Aster.
A. undulatus. Wavy-leaved Aster.
A. vimineus. Small White Aster.
Bidens cernua. Nodding Bur Marigold.
B. connata. Swamp Beggar Ticks.
B. frondosa. Common Beggar Ticks.
Carduus arvensis. Canada Thistle.
C. lanceolatus. Spear Thistle.
C. odoratus. Pasture Thistle.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. Common Daisy.
Doellingeria infirma. Cornel-leaved Aster.
D. umbellata. Flat-topped Aster.
Erechtites hieracifolia. Fireweed.
Erigeron annuus. Annual Fleabane.
E. pulchellus. Robin's Plantain.
E. ramosus. Smaller Daisy Fleabane.
Eupatorium ageratoides. White Snakeroot.
E. perfoliatum. Common Thoroughwort.
E. purpureum. Joe-Pye-weed.
E. verbenaeifolium. Vervain-leaved Thoroughwort.
Euthamia graminifolia. Lance-leaved Golden Rod.
Gnaphalium obtusifolium. Fragrant Everlasting.
G. uliginosum. Low Cudweed.
Helianthus divaricatus. Woodland Sunflower.
Ionactis linariifolius. Stiff-leaved Aster.
Leptilon Canadense. Canada Fleabane.
Senecio aureus. Golden Ragwort.
Sericocarpus asteroides. White-topped Aster.
Solidago bicolor. Silver Rod.

COMPOSITAE. — *Continued.*

- S. caesia.* Slender Golden Rod.
- S. Canadensis.* Canada Golden Rod.
- S. juncea.* Early Golden Rod.
- S. neglecta.* Swamp Golden Rod.
- S. nemoralis.* Gray Golden Rod.
- S. puberula.* Downy Golden Rod.
- S. rugosa.* Rough Golden Rod.
- S. serotina.* Saw-tooth Golden Rod.
- S. ulmifolia.* Elm-leaved Golden Rod.
- Tanacetum vulgare.* Tansy.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

- Acer saccharinum.* White Maple.
- Amorpha fruticosa.* False Indigo.
- Berberis Thunbergii.* Japanese Barberry.
- Campanula rotundifolia.* Harebell.
- Clintonia borealis.* Northern Clintonia.
- Hypericum prolificum.* Shrubby St. John's-wort.
- Kalmia latifolia.* Mountain Laurel.
- Lonicera sempervirens.* Trumpet Honeysuckle.
- Magnolia Virginiana.* Sweet Bay.
- Malus Malus.* Common Apple.
- Morus rubra.* Red Mulberry.
- Pinus resinosa.* Noway Pine.
- Polystichum Braunii.* Braun's Holly Fern.
- Ptelea trifoliata.* Hop Tree.
- Rhododendron maximum.* Great Laurel.
- Rosa rugosa.* Japanese Brier Rose.
- Salix Babylonica.* Weeping Willow.

THE FAUNA OF LYNN WOODS.

By C. A. Clark.

Mammalia. (Mammals)

Vulpes vulgaris. Red Fox.
Procyon lotor. Raccoon.
Lepus sylvaticus. Gray Rabbit.
Arctomys monax. Woodchuck.
Mephitis Mephitica. Skunk.
Putorius vison. Mink.
Putorius ermineus. Weasel.
Sciurus carolinensis. Gray Squirrel.
Sciurus hudsonius. Red Squirrel.
Sciuropterus volucella. Flying Squirrel.
Tamias striatus. Chipmunk.
Fiber zibethicus. Muskrat.
Mus decumanus. Common Rat.
Mus musculus. Common Gray Mouse.
Zapus hudsonius. Jumping Mouse.
Hesperomys leucopus. White-footed Mouse.
Avicola riparius. Meadow Mouse.
Condylura cristata. Star-nosed Mole.
Blarina brevicauda. Mole Shrew.
Atalapha cinereus. Hoary Bat.
Atalapha noveboracensis. Red Bat.
Vespertilio subulatus. Little Brown Bat.



LYNN WOODS. EAST OUTLOOK FROM WEETAMOO CLIFF.

THE BIRDS.

By George M. Bubier.

From personal observation and from notes collated I have arranged the accompanying list of birds observed in the Great Woods and Oceanside during the season of 1904.

Previous lists have embraced all species on record to the date of publication. This is presented for the further purpose of giving those bird lovers who are not especially familiar with bird life and habits a glimpse into the character of this class of the native fauna of our public reservations.

Many of the species given in the Woods list have been observed both in the wooded and the beach sections, but the Oceanside list includes only those which have been there noted.

Birds form one of the most interesting classes of animal life. They are more generally distributed than any other class, being found in all climates betwixt the poles. Amid arctic snows or in the shade of tropical jungles, in the arid desert or above the crest of the wave, they soar on restless wings, the most buoyant and happy type of the animal kingdom.

There are about 13,000 species of birds known to ornithology. Records show that 320 species, and 42 sub-species have, at some time or other, been observed within the confines of Massachusetts. The economic value of birds inhabiting a region, especially agricultural, is inestimable, and the service they render mankind by destroying troublesome insects, small rodents and seeds of injurious weeds, is almost beyond calculation. Estimates by eminent entomologists place the loss in the United States to agricultural interests through injurious insects at no less than \$200,000,000 annually, not including the damages to forest and ornamental trees, or to ornamental gardens. Not until one notes and realizes the work accomplished by a single bird in a single summer day, can the invaluable aid of birds to

a season's agriculture be in any measure appreciated. Throughout the day the swallows and swifts dart hither and thither, with marvellous rapidity, devouring innumerable insects in their flight; the warblers flit from branch to branch, gracefully and industriously picking their insect food from among the leaves; the vireos, with sharp eyes that bode ill to any pest, search closely for stragglers hiding on the under side of the leaves. Woodpeckers, nuthatches and creepers find in the crevices of tree trunks insect eggs and larvae, morsels delicious for them, while sparrows and thrushes, in their lower flight, wage implacable war against all kinds of terrestrial insect life. Even during the night, while men sleep, this beneficent work is carried on by the whip-poor-wills, nighthawks and other nocturnal species.

The benefit rendered by a single bird may be realized by referring to the reports of various authorities upon bird and insect life. An examination of the stomachs of four chickadees by the State ornithologist disclosed 1,028 eggs of the common canker worm. Professor Beal estimates that tree sparrows, in the state of Iowa, consume collectively 875 tons of weed seed in a single winter, and his estimate assumes only ten birds to the square mile. Even hawks, generally regarded as harmful only, (with the exception of the sharp-shinned and coopers) are shown by investigation of the Department of Agriculture to render valuable services.

As scavengers many species of birds bestow great benefits by devouring decayed matter; the gulls, for instance, ridding shores and beaches of putrid matter which otherwise would become detrimental to public health. Even the diminutive and despised English sparrow is diligent and persistent in returning good for evil.

Aside from this utilitarian aspect of the subject comes another—the sentimental or emotional. What would this world be without the enchantment of bird beauty and song. Imagine the spring without the bluebird—the ocean unswept by the graceful gull—the summer without the robin. Yet; as much as mankind owes to these little feathered rays of sunshine, he gives to them but little of the protecting care which is their due. Inhu-

man humanity permits a high rate of mortality among birds in thickly populated sections. In the country districts they are the prey of the despicable ignoramus "behind the gun." They have their natural enemies to contend with — vagrant cats, squirrels, foxes. Many suffer from the depredations of their own kind. Crows and blue jays, especially in the nesting season, are hostile to some of the smaller species.

Of the birds to be heard in full song in the Park our best songsters are the wood thrush, the brown thrasher and the cat-bird, but there is hardly a species whose voice is totally devoid of melody. Even the chirp of the least of the native birds is a welcome sound in winter, while the thrill of the spring note of the bluebird is one of the ecstasies of life to the bird lover.

In recent years much efficient work for promoting bird protection has been accomplished by various societies, notably by the Audubon Society. The public schools also have instilled in the young commendable education to the same end. Let us hope that this good work may proceed and expand so that our remaining beautiful feathered friends may be saved from the sad fate of the wild pigeon, the Labrador duck and the great auk.

Our Wild Birds.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe.
Anas obscura. Black Duck.
Anas discors. Blue-winged Teal.
Aix sponsa. Wood Duck.
Aythya affinis. Lesser Scaup Duck.
Branta canadensis. Canada Goose.
Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern.
Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron.
Ardea virescens. Green Heron.
Nycticorax nycticorax naevius. Black-crowned Night Heron.
Fulica americana. American Coot.
Philohela minor. American Woodcock.
Tringa minutilla. Least Sandpiper.
Totanus flavipes. Yellow-legs.
Totanus solitarius. Solitary Sandpiper.
Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper.
Colinus virginianus. Bob-white.
Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse.

Circus hudsonius. Marsh Hawk.
Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Buteo lineatus. Red-shouldered Hawk.
Buteo latissimus. Broad-winged Hawk.
Falco columbarius. Pigeon Hawk.
Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. American Osprey.
Megascops asio. Screech Owl.
Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo.
Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher.
Dryobates villosus. Hairy Woodpecker.
Dryobates pubescens medianus. Downy Woodpecker.
Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Sap-sucker.
Colaptes auratus. Flicker.
Antrostomus vociferus. Whip-poor-will.
Chordeiles virginianus. Night-hawk.
Chaetura pelagica. Chimney Swift.
Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated Humming-bird.
Tyrannus tyrannus. Kingbird.
Sayornis phoebe. Phoebe.
Contopus virens. Wood Pewee.
Empidonax minimus. Least Fly-catcher.
Cyanocitta cristata. Blue Jay.
Corvus americanus. American Crow.
Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink.
Molothrus ater. Cowbird.
Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird.
Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole.
Scolecophagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird.
Quiscalus quiscula aeneus. Bronzed Grackle.
Pinicola enucleator. Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus purpureus. Purple Finch.
Loxia curvirostra minor. American Crossbill.
Spinus tristis. American Goldfinch.
Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin.
Poocaetes gramineus. Vesper Sparrow.
Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna. Savanna Sparrow.
Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow.
Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow.
Spizella monticola. Tree Sparrow.
Spizella socialis. Chipping Sparrow.
Spizella pusilla. Field Sparrow.
Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco.
Melospiza fasciata. Song Sparrow.
Melospiza georgiana. Swamp Sparrow.

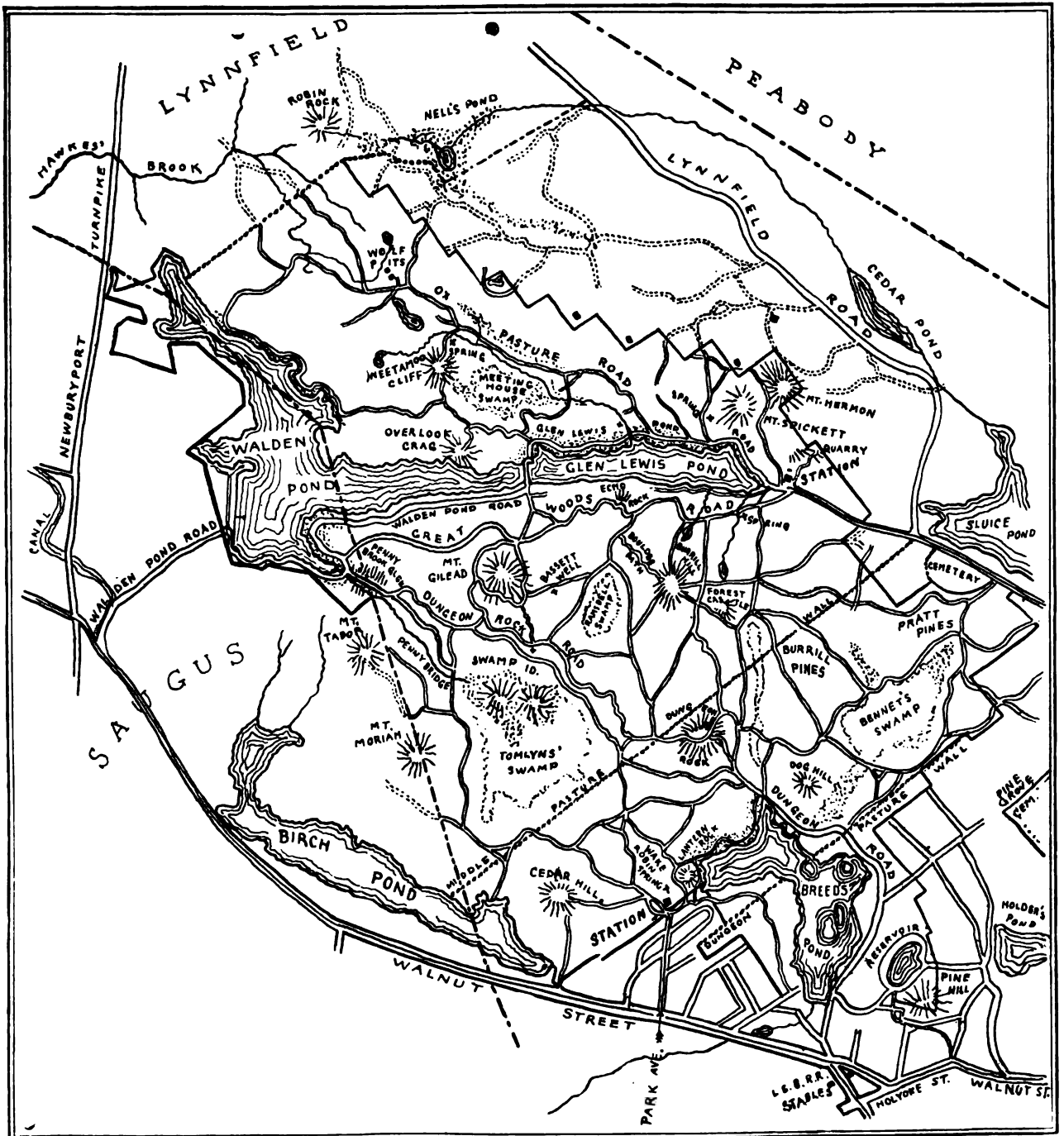
Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow.
Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Towhee.
Zamelodia ludoviciana. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
Passerina cyanea. Indigo Bunting.
Piranga erythromelas. Scarlet Tanager.
Chelidon erythrogastra. Barn Swallow.
Tachycineta bicolor. Tree swallow.
Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing.
Lanius borealis. Northern Shrike.
Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo.
Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo.
Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated Vireo.
Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler.
Helminthophila chrysoptera. Golden-winged Warbler.
Helminthophila reficapilla. Nashville Warbler.
Compsothlypus americana. Parula Warbler.
Dendroica aestiva. Yellow Warbler.
Dendroica caerulescens. Black-throated Blue Warbler.
Dendroica coronata. Myrtle Warbler.
Dendroica maculosa. Magnolia Warbler.
Dendroica pennsylvanica. Chestnut-sided Warbler.
Dendroica striata. Black-poll Warbler.
Dendroica virens. Black-throated Green Warbler.
Dendroica vigorsii. Pine Warbler.
Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea. Yellow Palm Warbler.
Dendroica discolor. Prairie Warbler.
Seiurus aurocapillus. Oven Bird.
Seiurus noveboracensis. Water Thrush.
Geothlypis trichas. Maryland Yellow-throat.
Wilsonia canadensis. Canadian Warbler.
Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Catbird.
Harporynchus rufus. Brown Thrasher.
Certhia familiaris americana. Brown Creeper.
Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch.
Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Parus atricapillus. Chickadee.
Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet.
Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Turdus mustelinus. Wood Thrush.
Turdus fuscescens. Wilson's Thrush.
Turdus ustulatus swainsonii. Olive-back Thrush.
Turdus aonalaschkae pallasii. Hermit Thrush.
Merula migratoria. American Robin.
Sialia sialis. Bluebird.

Introduced Species.

Phasianus colchicus. English Pheasant.
Passer domesticus. English Sparrow.

Oceanside Park List.

Urinator imber. Loon.
Urinator lumme. Red-throated Loon.
Uria lomvia. Brunnich's Murre.
Larus marinus. Great Black-backed Gull.
Larus argentatus var. American Herring Gull.
Merganser serrator. Red-breasted Merganser.
Aythya marila nearctica. American Scaup Duck.
Glaucionetta clangula americana. American Golden-eye.
Chariotonetta albeola. Buffle-head.
Clangula hyemalis. Old-squaw.
Oidemia americana. American Scoter.
Oidemia deglandi. White-winged Scoter.
Oidemia perspicillata. Surf Scoter.
Tringa canutus. Knot.
Arquatella maritima. Purple Sandpiper.
Tringa alpina pacifica. Red-backed Sandpiper.
Tringa fuscicollis. White-rumped Sandpiper.
Ereunetes pusillus. Semipalmated Sandpiper.
Calidris arenaria. Sanderling.
Totanus melanoleucus. Great Yellow-legs.
Charadrius squatarola. Black-bellied Plover.
Aegialitis semipalmata. Semipalmated Plover.
Arenaria interpres. Turnstone.
Otocoris alpestris. Horned Lark.
Sturnella magna. Meadow Lark.
Plectrophenax nivalis. Snowflake.



LYNN WOODS. HANDY GUIDE FOR TRAMPERS.

AREA OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

	ACRES.
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1,000
Meadow Park	304
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	2
Oceanside Park	2
King's Beach Park	1 1/2
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	1/2
Highland Square	1/2
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friends' Cemetery	14
Eastern Burial Ground	2 1/2
Western Burial Ground	2 1/2

Ponds.

	ACRES.
Hawkes (land and water)	130
Walden	128
Glen Lewis	36
Birch	84
Breed's	64
Flax	75
Sluice	50
Floating Bridge	17
Cedar	4
Holder's	7
Lily	4

Land Bordering Ponds.

Bought by Water Board.

	ACRES.
Breed's	86
Birch	80
Walden	527
Glen Lewis	109

Distances.

	MILES.
From Central Square to station, terminus Boston & Northern Railroad at Glen Lewis Pond	3
From same to Walden Pond dam, via Walnut street	5
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to dam by pond roads	2
From Walnut and Myrtle streets to Dungeon Rock	1½
From same to Mt. Gilead by Dungeon Rock	2½

	MILES.
From same by Mt. Gilead and Dungeon Rock to station at Glen Lewis Pond	3½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Mt. Gilead	1½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Burrill Hill	¾
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Lantern Rock	½
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Dungeon Rock	1
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Mt. Gilead	1½
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Walden Pond by Glen road	1½

Height of Hills.

From State Map.

	FEET.
Burrill Hill	285
Mt. Hermon, near station at Glen Lewis Pond	278
Pine Hill, by reservoir	224
Mt. Gilead	267
Dungeon Rock	210
Cedar Hill	220
High Rock	190
Weetamoo Cliff	250
Mt. Lebanon	265
Mt. Moriah	212
Fuller Hill or Mt. Tabor	222
Mt. Seir	228
Indian Hill	160

REVISED LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER 28.

OF PUBLIC PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

SECTIONS 1-16.	Public Parks.
SECTIONS 17, 18.	Improvement of Public Grounds.
SECTIONS 19-22.	Public Playgrounds.
SECTION 30.	Penalty.

PARK COMMISSIONERS. *Section 1.* — A town in which, at a meeting called and notified at least seven days in advance in the same manner as meetings for the election of town officers, a majority of the voters, voting by ballot with the use of the voting list, adopt the provisions of the first fourteen sections of this chapter or have so adopted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, may elect a board of park commissioners, consisting of three persons, and prescribe their term of office, and the mayor of a city which, at meetings to be held at one time in the usual voting places of the city on such days as the board of aldermen, at a regular meeting, shall designate, called in the same manner as meetings for the election of city officers, accept said provisions may, with the approval of the city council, appoint a board of park commissioners for said city, consisting of five persons, who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively from the first Monday in May next following such appointment, or until their successors are appointed and qualified; and thereafter the mayor shall annually before the first Monday in May, with like approval appoint one such commissioner for a term of five years from said first Monday in

AREA OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

	ACRES.
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1,000
Meadow Park	30½
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	2
Oceanside Park	2
King's Beach Park	½
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	½
Highland Square	½
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friends' Cemetery	1½
Eastern Burial Ground	2½
Western Burial Ground	2½

Ponds.

	ACRES.
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Indian Hill	160

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

[illegible]

C.

and add to such park any street or part thereof, adjoining and parallel with any boundary line of the same; but the consent of the public authorities having control of such street, and the written consent of a majority of the owners of land abutting thereon, shall first be obtained. They shall have the same power and control over such streets as they have over parks, boulevards or driveways, and a city or town may invest them with the control, improvement and maintenance of any of the streets thereof for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this section.

ADDITIONAL POWERS. *Section 4.*—The Park Commissioners shall have the authority given to the mayor and aldermen, the selectmen, road commissioners, tree warden and forester, respectively, by Section 10 of Chapter 51 and Sections 6, 9, 12, 13 and 14 of Chapter 53, in places under their jurisdiction.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS; ASSESSMENTS. *Section 5.*—They may, from time to time, levy or cause to be levied an assessment on contiguous property abutting on such streets not exceeding one-half of the first cost of improvements therein as estimated by such boards, but not for any subsequent repairs thereof. Such assessment may be apportioned into not more than four annual installments, with interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of demand until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes or assessments.

CONTROL OF STREETS TO REVERT, WHEN. *Section 6.*—If any streets or parts thereof shall pass from the control of any such boards, the power and authority over the same granted or authorized by Sections 3 and 5 shall revert to the city or town.

TAKING OF LAND; PROCEEDINGS. *Section 7.*—Such boards shall, within sixty days after the taking of land under the provisions of the first fourteen sections of this chapter, file

and cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the country or district in which such land lies, a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification. In a town no taking of land by the right of eminent domain shall be valid unless it is reported to the town, filed, accepted and allowed, as provided by Section 71 of Chapter 48.

DETERMINATION OF DAMAGES. *Section 8.* — Such boards shall estimate and determine all damages sustained by the taking of land or by other acts in the execution of their powers; but a person aggrieved thereby may have his damages assessed by a jury in the superior court in the manner provided for the assessment of damages sustained by the laying out of ways. If upon a trial damages are increased beyond the award, the petitioner shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay costs.

FEE OF LAND TO VEST IN CITY OR TOWN. *Section 9.* — The fee of land acquired for a park under the provisions of this chapter shall vest in the city or town in which it is laid out; and such city or town shall be liable for all damages assessed, as provided in the preceding section, and for all costs and expenses lawfully incurred by its board of park commissioners. A city or town may take and hold in trust or otherwise any grant, gift, bequest or devise, made for the purpose of laying out or improving any parks therein.

PUBLIC PARK LOAN. *Section 10.* — A city council may issue from time to time, and to an amount not exceeding the sum actually expended for the purpose or taking of land for parks, bonds, or certificates of debt, to be denominated on the face thereof "PUBLIC PARK LOAN," bearing such interest and payable at such times as may be determined by said city council, which shall establish a sinking fund sufficient, with accumulating interest, to provide for the payment of such loan at maturity. All amounts received for betterments which accrue by the laying out of parks under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into such sinking fund.

PARKS TO BE PERPETUAL. *Section 11.* — Land taken for or held as a park by cities and towns under the provisions of this chapter shall be forever kept open and maintained as public parks; but, except in parks in the city of Boston and in parks comprising less than one hundred acres in extent, structures for shelter, refreshment and other purposes may be erected of such material and in such places as, in the opinion of the fire commissioners, if any, do not endanger buildings beyond the limits of such park; and the provisions of Section 20 of Chapter 53 shall not apply to such buildings. No street or way and no steam railroad or street railway shall be laid out over any portion of such park except in places and in the manner approved by the board of park commissioners.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS. *Section 12.* — No military encampment, parade, drill, review or other military evolution or exercise shall be held or performed on any park laid out as aforesaid, nor shall any military body, except in case of riot, insurrection, rebellion or war, enter or move in military order therein without the consent of such board.

ANNUAL REPORTS. *Section 13.* — Such boards shall make reports of their respective doings and detailed statements of all receipts, expenditures and liabilities for the proceeding year in towns, at the annual town meetings and at such other times as the town directs, and in cities, to the city council annually, in December.

BALLOTS ON ACCEPTANCE OF CHAPTER. *Section 14.* — Ballots on acceptance of this and the preceding sections of this chapter shall be "yes" or "no" in answer to the question, "Shall Sections 1 to 14 inclusive, of Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws, authorizing cities and towns to lay out public parks within their limits, be accepted?" The ballots cast shall be assorted, counted, and public declaration made thereof in the manner prescribed in Sections 236 to 241 inclusive, of Chapter 11.

SECOND MEETING, WHEN. *Section 15.*—A second meeting for the purpose of voting upon the acceptance of said sections shall not be called within twelve months after the first, unless the first meeting fails through illegality or irregularity in the proceedings.

BUILDING LINE ON PARKWAY. *Section 16.*—In a city which by a vote of its city council, or in a town which by a vote of a town meeting, accepts this section, or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, the board of park commissioners may in accordance with the provisions of Section 103 of Chapter 48, establish a building line distant at no point more than twenty-five feet from any exterior line of a parkway, boulevard or public way in which a park abuts; and the extreme height to which buildings upon such parkway, boulevard or public way may be erected shall be seventy feet exclusive of such steeple, towers, domes, cornices, parapets, balustrades, sculptured ornaments, chimneys and roofs as such board may approve. Whoever sustains damage by the establishment of such building line shall have the same remedy therefor as if his land were taken for the laying out of a highway.

IMPROVEMENTS OF PUBLIC GROUNDS.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS IN TOWNS. *Section 17.*—A town having public grounds or open spaces in any of its streets, highways or town ways, which have been or may be designated by it as not needed for public travel, may give the improvement thereof to corporations within its limits organized under the provisions of Section 19 of Chapter 124, which, under the direction of the selectmen or road commissioners, shall have the use, care and control thereof and may grade, drain, curb and fence the same, set out shade or ornamental trees, lay out flower plats, and otherwise improve them.

PENALTY FOR INJURY, ETC. *Section 18.* — Any person who wilfully or maliciously drives cattle, horses or other animals, or any team or vehicle on or across such grounds or ways, or destroys or removes any fence or railing on such grounds or ways, or plays ball or other games thereon, or otherwise interferes with or injures the work of the corporation having the care of the property so injured shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars, which shall be paid over to such corporation.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS. *Section 19.*—The board of park commissioners, if any, otherwise the city or town, may take land within the municipal limits, in fee or otherwise, by gift, purchase or by the right of eminent domain, or lease the same, and maintain it as a public playground; but no land shall be so taken or leased until an amount equal to the estimated cost thereof has been appropriated by the city or town. The city or town or board of park commissioners, as the case may be, shall, within sixty days after the taking of land, under the provisions of this section, file and cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land lies, a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification, and a statement of the purpose for which it was taken.

DAMAGES, ASSESSMENTS AND COSTS. *Section 20.* — Said board, or if there is none, the city council of a city or the selectmen of a town, shall estimate and determine the damages sustained by such taking of land; but a person aggrieved thereby may have his damages assessed in the manner provided for the assessment of damages sustained by the laying out of ways if suit therefor is brought within two years after the recording of such taking. If, upon a trial, damages in excess of the award shall be recovered, the petitioner shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay them.

INDEBTEDNESS BEYOND LIMIT AUTHORIZED. *Section 21.*—A city or town, except the city of Boston, may, in order to meet the expense of acquiring land for the purposes named in Section 19, incur indebtedness beyond the limit of municipal indebtedness to an amount not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of its assessed valuation. It shall not be necessary to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the same unless the city or town so votes.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS. *Section 22.*—If, in a town in the metropolitan parks district as defined in Section 3 of Chapter 407 in the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, or in any city, tenement buildings are built about or contiguous to open spaces, the owners of such buildings may apply to the board of park commissioners, if any, or, in a city or town of said district having no park commission, to the metropolitan park commission, and said boards may, with the approval of the board of health of the city or town, take a lease of such open spaces for a neighborhood playground for a term not exceeding fifteen years, subject to renewal, at a rental not exceeding the taxes thereon. The owners of such buildings shall have the care and control thereof under the supervision of the board of park commissioners, or if there is none, of the selectmen.

PENALTY.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF RULES OF PARKS. *Section 30.*—Whoever violates any rule or regulation for the government or use of any public reservation, parkway or boulevard made under authority of law by any board or officer in charge thereof shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

ORDINANCES.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the Public Parks of said city, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park and Oceanside, except with the prior consent of the Board, it is forbidden :

1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or illuse any building, fence, or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing or property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles ; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties ; to discharge or carry fire-crackers, torpedoes, or fireworks ; to make fires ; to have any intoxicating beverages ; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares ; to post or display signs, placards, flags, or advertising devices ; to solicit subscriptions or contributions ; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling ; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indecent act ; to bathe or fish ; to solicit the acquaintance of, or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horse, or other animals to pass over or stray upon the park lands, provided that this shall not apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.

5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.
6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.
7. To ride or drive any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.
8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.
9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.
10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the Commissioners, or of the park police, or other agents of the Commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.



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THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN



AND
OTHER
PUBLIC
PARKS
OF
THE CITY
IN
1906

BEING THE
EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL
REPORT

OF
LYNN PARK COMMISSIONERS

THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN

AND

Compliments of

Nathan M. Hawkes

Chairman



1906

BEING THE
EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL
REPORT

OF
LYNN PARK COMMISSIONERS



COMMON—ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1906.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Lynn:

As required by Chapter 28, Section 13, of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, entitled "Public Parks, Playgrounds, and the Public Domain," and by the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn has the honor to submit this eighteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 20, 1906:



Dungeon Road.

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The membership and officers of the Board remain as heretofore, Nathan M. Hawkes having been reappointed as a member for the term of five years, and Nathan M. Hawkes and Charles H. Hastings were respectively re-elected at the annual meeting as Chairman and Secretary.

At that meeting the division of duties among the members in caring for the respective reservations for the year was continued as follows:

For the Common and Park, Mr. Pinkham.

For Goldfish Pond and Park, Washington Square and Highland Square, Mr. Hastings.

For Oceanside and Little River Playground, Mr. Magrane.

For Meadow Park and Speedway, Mr. Hilton.

For Lynn Woods, Mr. Hawkes.

For High Rock, the Board as a committee of the whole.

Importance of Municipal Parks.

"A city that does not acknowledge the necessity for public parks as a means for promoting the welfare and happiness of its people, and recognize the substantial advantages that follow the making of a city attractive and comfortable as

a place of residence, is not progressing, but is already on the wane."—Andrew Cowan.

Report of Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island.

"A liberal provision of parks in a city is one of the surest manifestations of the intelligence, degree of civilization and progressiveness of its citizens. While there are many things, both small and great, which may contribute to the beauty of a great city, unquestionably one of the greatest is a comprehensive system of parks and parkways."

"In former days the real woods and the unpolluted rivers were not far away from most city centres; an unspoiled nature extended her full beneficence to those who needed it. Conditions have changed, the park need has now become vital like the need for public water and sewerage systems.

Report of Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island.

The Great Woods had reached a stage of growth and development where the cost of maintenance could have been minimized so as not to be at all burdensome when in the twinkling of an eye the modern plague of gypsy and brown-tail moths was carried into the reservation from infested neighborhoods. We have heretofore related our trials with each of these pests.

The past winter had in it elements which in a large degree lessened the damage from the brown-tails. They are not wholly eliminated, but much less in evidence at present. Let it be remembered that the unknown forces in nature rather than man's agency intervened to check the brown-tail.

Man cannot exterminate the gypsy moth even with quack nostrums and costly sprayers invented to sell the victims and slay the moths. Man can however, by honest and sustained effort check the scourge and limit its ravages 'till the forces of nature again come to the rescue.

If we had been given help promised by the city in the

matter of spraying during the year, the Woods would have been freed from many of the dirty blotches, which are clusters of gypsy eggs. Despite the neglect with which we were treated, with the work which we were able to do, Lynn Woods will compare favorably with any similar acreage in the infested district, which has been favored with much larger repressive expenditure of private or public funds.

To the neglect of other work all the available resources of the Commissioners have been applied to the moth matter and we shall continue the labor so far as our funds and the co-operation of other departments will permit.

As the matter stands our groves of pine—the most susceptible to injury and on many accounts our most valuable trees—are as yet little affected, except those about the Dungeon, most of which can be saved. The damage so far in our reservation is more apparent than real, as it is largely in sprout oaks along the roads. The danger, however, is menacing and the whole force of the municipality should be exerted in saving the Woods, for, if the pest wins there, all the trees will be ruined and Lynn will look like a fire-stricken city, to the great detriment of the human and animal life in the whole affected region.

As the year closes the city is clearing the underbrush and diseased and decayed trees from a belt seventy-five feet wide on either side of our Woods roads, with the expectation of banding and spraying the trees in the spring.

The limited force in the employ of the Park Department is co-operating by attempting a similar work in the important Burrill and Pratt and Dungeon groves of coniferous veterans of a century old. If these can be preserved Aaron Burrill and Micajah C. Pratt will not have spared the noble pines in vain.

Woods fires began as usual early in April, the seventh and eighth days of which month were marked by several such mishaps, which by the vigilance of the keepers were checked before doing large damage.

The spring wind storm which sweeps the last year's leaves from the deciduous trees came later than usual this year in a gale of wind and rain on Sunday, April 15. The rain that comes at this season is gratifying to the Commissioners, as it beats down the decaying leaves to perform their function of making mould for root cover and preventing early fires and it also lessens the task of the watchers on the towers.

The woods fire season was continued in earnest on Sunday, April 29. At least eight fires, some, at least, of probably incendiary origin, were detected in as many wide apart localities, and extinguished by the half dozen men employed on that day. A larger force ought to be kept on duty in the danger season and the tax payers must pay for protection from rowdies.

The prevailing spring wind, which we so much dread, was at its extreme velocity on Sunday, May 13. Forewarned, we guarded the Woods with a large force and checked any serious fires, although the alarms arose to over thirty in number for the season.

The concurrence of spring winds and spring fires constrained us to refuse to allow the spring band concerts, which the Boston and Northern Railroad desired to give with the laudable purpose of gathering nickels for the Company and incidentally entertaining large assemblages. Until the people are educated sufficiently to be as careful in a public reservation of the dangers of slovenly fires as they would be in their own homes, the Commissioners cannot be expected to expose their charge to unnecessary risk.

A series of Sunday band concerts such as pleased many last year was renewed this fall in the natural amphitheatre between the hills, which is known as Blood's Swamp Landing. The first was held on September 23 and others were held, weather permitting, to November 4, inclusive.

These concerts were allowed in the autumn that people might have music for the ear, with the vivid yellows and scarlets of the rock maples, the pale lemon of the shellbarks,

the visions of ochre flaming upon the sumach and sassafras, or the dominating oak, which turns from russet brown to livid red and purple, all for the eye, whereby the senses may retain memories of sweet sounds and bright colors from the Woods when dull November and the colorless months of Winter shut the people indoors.

The twenty-first day of October, 1906, was the crowning moment of the display of forest foliage for the year. If everybody did not get out of doors on that day the fault must be laid to the veiling of the sun and to the chill of the wind in city streets. The people who love nature ought to know that the trees and hills temper the breeze to its chosen votaries, and that a shiver on the pavement becomes an exhilaration when transported to the aisles of the forest

The Common.

"Havens of Sweetness and Rest."

"The parks are havens of sweetness and rest for mothers and wives and sweethearts; above all, they are for the children, for all the people, high and low, with equal rights and privileges for every class."—Andrew Cowen.

"Prosperity depends upon vitality of labor."

"Upon the health, happiness and well-being of the laboring classes must depend no small proportion of the future prosperity of the city. With parks and playgrounds within easy reach, the vitality of every man, woman and child who labors will be increased and his potentiality in every way enhanced."—H. P. Kelsy in Report on Improvement of Columbia, S. C.

The mild hints of the Park Commissioners as to the use of the Common by mountebanks who cater to open-mouthed hayseed rustics on holidays appear to have little weight when the public money is to be expended.

Of course, there is one day in the annual calendar, Inde-

pendence Day, when we have to allow the tastes of the purveyors and users of amusements to have full scope. We found this year that Lynn was still in the embryotic stage, when a community can find no more fitting acknowledgment of our glorious Fourth of July than to inflate a gas bag and try to make it float. It would be just as dignified to indulge in the old-time children's soap-bubble game.

Fortunately, in one respect at least, the summer of 1906 was a wet one. The grass grew so abundantly that though it cost the labor of an extra man to keep the lawn in a desired velvety condition through the season, it recovered from the scars of the annual digging quicker than in ordinary years.

It has been necessary to replace a dozen or more trees, which had died a natural death or had been killed by trying to improve the Common with tainted material, with new and young trees. This was not wholly a loss as a change of height, of color and of shape in such a place is a relief to the eye. The old trees on such a convenient practicing ground as the Common are very liable to be hacked and pruned by licensed axemen. The fresh young trees—natural in form, untrimmed, make an agreeable contrast to old and artificially trained veterans. Young trees are also less liable to the attacks of parasites and insect pests than old and enfeebled ones.

The flower beds of the park from early spring till the season of frost have done credit to Mr. Love's skill and taste and have been a delight to citizens and strangers in the centre of the city. It is rare to achieve such a happy blending of tree and flower effects upon the same ground.

April 10 was a marked day on the Common, for the hideous line of poles that had disfigured it for so many years was laid low, not by the gale of the night before, but by the axe blows of the stalwart men of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company.

A concrete walk has been laid across the Common be-



COMMON PARK—Before removal of poles

tween Harwood and Shepard Streets. This has been done as a forerunner of other aids to dry feet and the saving of shoe leather, when money can be spared from fighting the gypsy moth.

Of course, the location of this walk did not suit a large contingent of the sidewalk committee, but as we did not have time to consult that committee, we had to rely upon our own judgment in the matter.

Meadow Park

presents an uneventful but steady improvement. During the year 1628 loads of ashes have been received from the Board of Health and about half as many loads have been hauled by private parties. We have bought 8608 loads of gravel. The grading on the dump measures about three acres. A piece 780 feet in length has been ditched and filled with broken stone.

The cricket crease promised on Tracy Avenue has become an accomplished fact.

A new fence has been built from Marsh's factory to the tennis court.

The annual city fireworks exhibition on the Fourth of July was held here.

On July 7 five matched ball games, on July 17 four, on July 22 two, and on the last named day a cricket matched game were played. On one other day five matched ball games were played and an average of five ball games were played per week from April 19 to October 1, 1906.

The tennis court has been kept in order, as also the sand pits for children, so far as police protection was provided.

Meadow Park Speedway.

At all times we have striven in our care of the public reservations to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens. We found a demand and an opportunity

in Meadow Park to aid and gratify a large and respectable constituency by constructing a convenience and attraction of modern city life—a speedway for gentlemen drivers of the horse.

The appropriation for the speedway for the year was fifteen hundred dollars, which has all been expended and a transfer had to be made to the account, by reason of excess of expenditure. In the last three years nearly five thousand dollars have been devoted to this special purpose. Nobody will regret this, as we have competent expert authority for the assertion that, "The Park Commissioners have given to the horsemen of the city a speedway which is absolutely up to date and the equal of any in New England." This speedway is a quarter of a mile long and has a fence on each side constructed of cedar posts 5" in diameter, set 6' apart on centres. There is a very substantial hub rail, 12" wide by 2" thick, and a top rail of 4x4 set edgewise. Underneath this top rail is a wrought-iron pipe, which runs the electric wires for timing the horses and for the telephone wires from the judge's stand on the one end to the starter's stand on the other. This fence is 4' high from the top of the finished grade of the speedway to the top of the fence. All the material is dressed stock and the whole is painted with a double coat of white.

Little River Playground.

"Playgrounds are primarily selected and improved for particular forms of recreation, and only such beauty and ornamentation are allowable as will not unduly interfere with their usefulness for their intended purpose. As the noise of those who use them makes them somewhat objectionable to neighbors, it is often best to combine them with public squares in such a way as to partially separate and screen their strictly utilitarian parts from adjoining streets and buildings, as in the case of Charlesbank in Boston."

—*Report of Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island.*

We believe that the City Council did a wise thing when it sold a portion of the Butman's Mill territory upon Summer Street and devoted the proceeds towards developing the Little River Playground. A playground is in its nature a lung developing and legitimately a noisy place, which is full as well to have somewhat removed from the public street.

The sum received from the sale to Mr. Kelly was appropriated by the City Council to aid the Park Commissioners in the work of public playground maintenance. The previous appropriations of five hundred dollars per year gave us little opportunity for satisfactory results.

The City Council also transferred the control of the Butman's Mill Pond property to the Park Commissioners by an order, which for future reference in the history of Lynn's Reservations in hereunto printed.

We also append an explanatory letter of the Mayor with the suggestions of which we concur.

CITY OF LYNN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 26, 1906.

Ordered, that the land owned by the City of Lynn, formerly known as Butman's Mill Pond and bounded on the south by Summer Street; on the east by land of Kelly, Twomey, Driscoll, McCabe, Quinn, Clancy, Healey, Daley, and others; northerly by the Saugus Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad; and westerly by land of Searles, be, and hereby is, set apart and dedicated forever for the purposes of a playground of the City of Lynn, and the control and jurisdiction over the said land is hereby transferred to the Board of Park Commissioners.

Adopted, sent up for concurrence.

CHARLES H. TUCKER, *Clerk*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, July 5, 1906.

Adopted in concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

Approved, July 10, 1906,

CHARLES NEAL BARNEY, *Mayor*.

A true copy, Attest:

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

CITY OF LYNN, MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 12, 1906.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS,

Gentlemen: You have already received a copy of the order constituting the Butman's Mill Pond property, so-called, a playground, and placing the same in your care. The report of the committee to which the matter was referred included a recommendation, which was adopted, but which does not appear in the order sent to you. That was, that the filling of the ground and the building of the culvert remain for the present year in the hands of the Board of Public Works.

I think your board will see the justice of this, as the board has already made its plans and called for bids. I have no doubt that if your board desires, arrangements can be made in the future for the continuance of the culvert by the Board of Public Works.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES NEAL BARNEY,
Mayor.

The stone walls of the canal through the Butman land are a credit to the builders and will stand for ever. Mark the contrast with the double-barreled, wooden box through the Little River land north of the railroad. No man can tell why two courses of wood work were laid unless it was



BURRILL PINES

expected that the tide would go up one and down the other for flushing purposes. We have agreed to cover this rotten makeshift for carrying a running stream with a plank top that we may not drown the would-be users of the future playground. Before long a stone-lined conduit, which ought to cross the railroad west of the present place, will have to be constructed.

Strawberry Brook and Little River were in the early days the fairest waterways of the town. Now they are the foulest and it is perhaps well to hide them from man's sight.

Like President Lincoln, we do not propose to cross a bridge till we reach it.

But we can say now that these two tracts of land devoted to public playground purposes by the wisdom of the City Council, and cut in halves by the Saugus Branch tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, ought in the future to be united by a bridge over or an arch under the railroad.

The Park Commissioners received during the year an order, reading:—

"Ordered, that the Board of Park Commissioners be, and hereby are, requested to lay out a suitable base ball diamond on Little River Playground, first giving a public hearing upon the matter."

This order was referred by the City Council to the Park Commissioners. Upon the order we have to report that no necessity exists for a public hearing upon the matter, as the Park Commissioners are of the opinion that such a convenience for athletic sport should be had at the Playground.

The people interested in ball playing may lay out base ball diamonds and play ball upon any part of the playground with the consent and approval of Mr. Magrane of the Park Commissioners.

High Rock.

On December 16, 1905, the tower was dedicated with due

formality, but the building with its keys remained in the hands of the contractors, they claiming not to have completed their work until March 17, 1906, when, the keys having been delivered to the Park Commissioners, the Mayor with the Commissioners and the architect opened with infinite pains the doors of the structure, found its interior obstructed with snow, every pane of glass broken, and many of the window sashes destroyed. When entrance was effected to the telescope-room the instrument was found to be badly rusted.

March 20, 1906, the Mayor formally notified the Commissioners that the annual appropriation bill contained an item of seven hundred and fifty dollars, which was available for the care of the land and building upon High Rock. A police officer was put in charge until a caretaker could be selected.

On March 27, 1906, Henry Grover was appointed caretaker for the balance of the year from April 1, 1906. The duties, the hours and the difficulties of the position are as yet unsolved and must for a while be purely experimental.

The caretaker, who in former years had ample experience as a police officer, has had abundant work in the High Rock reservation with drunken people, men and women who expected to continue the old-time custom of sobering off on the windy summit of High Rock. A large number of such cases were taken to the Police Court and so dealt with that the evil seems to be abated, much to the relief of decent visitors and people of the vicinity.

In addition to the caretaker, we have had on Sundays and special occasions the help of an officer from the Police Department.

The tower has drawn throngs of citizens and strangers and will continue to attract sightseers when the telescope is properly adjusted and the building put in order, which work has been going on through the year.

Among other bills approved and paid to make the struc-



BREED'S POND—Looking from base of Lantern Rock

ture safe are those of the Chelmsford Foundry Co. for three hundred and sixty-six dollars for iron work installed. The work included two double folding gates for the main doors, wire guards for two windows, iron guards for all of the inside and outside openings and also the iron points let into the stone on the battlement. The extra points were put in upon the suggestion of the custodian of the Tower, as he found that the people were liable to sit upon the top stones of the battlement, and these have protected.

To illustrate the trouble we have had in making the telescope adapted to public or educational use, we insert two letters:

NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

MR. N. M. HAWKES,
Lynn, Mass.

Dear Sir: I enclose estimate for refiguring the telescope lens. This expenditure will give you a first-class lens, worth \$500, and good for all time. I think that the excellence of the rest of the telescope would justify the securing of the best lens possible, and you will then have an instrument useful both for entertainment and instruction.

When I took the lens to the instrument factory, I made an examination of it with the appliances there available, and this confirmed my previous impression obtained from views of various celestial objects.

I suggested to Mr. Lundin that perhaps the present surfaces of the lens could be corrected sufficiently to make it do, but he is unwilling to undertake this, saying that he can not get satisfactory results that way. He wants to grind all surfaces perfectly flat, and refigure the curves from the beginning. I presume any other reliable firm would take the same position.

I shall await instructions in regard to this matter.

Very truly,

35 Eustis St., N. Cambridge.

W. C. BRENKE.

P. S. The work on the lens will take about three or four weeks.

of the tower and examined the instrument. We found that the weights and pendulum were missing, that many of the small screws and appliances for adjusting were gone and that much of the steel and iron work was very rusty.

We instructed Mr. Brenke to proceed immediately to put the instrument in first-class condition, to obtain new parts in place of those missing, and to carefully adjust the apparatus so that it may be put into use as soon as possible.

Since that day Mr. Brenke with his mechanic has visited the tower about ten times and today all seems to be in readiness and in good working order with the exception of the lens. This important part was carefully examined and tested at Harvard and found to be unfit for use in its present condition. Accordingly, with the advice and consent of Mayor Barney, we have ordered the glass to be reground.

As soon as the work is completed Mr. Brenke will hand in a report of the work done by him and an opinion as to the condition of the instrument when your committee took charge of it, which was on the day he first saw it.

It is the intention of your committee to set aside two evenings a week this winter and devote them entirely to High School teachers and pupils, that they may take up special work in astronomy in the tower.

We would further report that iron gratings have been installed in all the apertures and points have been set in on the stone caps to prevent people from sitting in dangerous positions. As soon as the winter storms arrived we put up wooden shutters to keep out the elements.

We would recommend that an arc light be placed on the pole at the end of the right of way and about one hundred yards west of the tower. Failure to do this may cause some accidents this winter when classes are held in the evening.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR W. PINKHAM,

Of Committee on Common and High Rock.

During the coming year the Mount Hood Terrace Way to High Rock should be made safe for travel from Essex Street, as it is the normal approach to the reservation from the city. It should also be lighted and a flag staff, from which the ensign of our country might wave, should be erected upon the plateau on the heights.

Oceanside.

Oceanside, which since its development by the city has been so much enjoyed by the people, is a connecting link between Nahant Beach and the shore boulevard, now being constructed by the Metropolitan Park Commission.

To complete the boulevard from Nahant Street over the Nahant Road to Washington Street at Nahant Beach requires a widening of the Nahant Road by taking land from the Oceanside reservation.

To accomplish this a proposition has been made to the City Council, which appears in a petition of the Board of Trade and a communication from the Park Commissioners to the City Council hereto annexed:

CITY OF LYNN.

PETITION OF BOARD OF TRADE.

LYNN BOARD OF TRADE,

25 EXCHANGE ST., LYNN, MASS., Sept. 29, 1906.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

Gentlemen: The Executive Committee of the Lynn Board of Trade, at a meeting held September 18, voted unanimously to respectfully request your honorable body to adopt some measure for transferring Oceanside Park to the Metropolitan Park Commission, in order that the extension of the Lynn Shore Drive, soon to be completed, can be continued from Nahant Street, Lynn, to Nahant.

This would insure forever the keeping open of this park

land for the people of Lynn, would relieve the city of the expense of patrolling, lighting and caring for it, and would make the entire ocean front of the city one of the most beautiful parkways in the country.

Trusting that this suggestion will receive favorable consideration, we remain,

Very truly yours,

LYNN BOARD OF TRADE,

W. H. TREEN, *President*.

H. A. SAWYER, *Secretary*.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, Oct. 3, 1906.

Referred to the Park Commissioners. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH W. ATTWILL, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Oct. 9, 1906.

Referred in concurrence to Park Commissioners.

CHARLES H. TUCKER, *Clerk*.

LYNN, MASS., Nov. 20, 1906.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL,

Gentlemen: The Park Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of a petition of the Board of Trade presented to the City Council and referred to the Park Commissioners in regard to the transfer of Oceanside to the Metropolitan Park Commission. In reply to which we have to say that the reservation which is known as Oceanside was acquired by the city in 1893 largely through the efforts of the late Philip A. Chase, then Chairman of the Lynn Park Commissioners.

Mr. Chase received contributions from citizens to the amount of \$8,600. The City Council voted the sum of \$12,000 towards the purchase of the land. The land was

bought at an expense of \$20,000. All subsequent expenditures, including the sea wall, the concrete walks, filling, grading, seats and care have been paid for out of the City Treasury.

The grantors conveyed the land "to the said City of Lynn, to its own use and behoof forever for park purposes." Much depends upon the legal construction of these words of the habendum of the conveyances, upon which matter we suggest that the opinion of the City Solicitor should be sought by the City Council. Should the Solicitor advise that the City Council may legally dispose of the land, we are of the opinion that it should be done in such a manner as to safeguard the use for which it was dedicated. That is to say, especially upon its water front as a public park, as intended by the City Council and the donors, and by the Park Commissioners as improved and used mainly with a promenade and resting place as a prevailing motive.

If the care of Oceanside is taken over by the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, the expense to the city for maintenance will be done away with, the police protection will be fully as adequate as it has ever been.

If the City Council deems it expedient to transfer the care of Oceanside to the Metropolitan Park Commissioners it will without doubt be done under agreement and conditions acceptable to the City Council and each Park Commission.

With these views the Park Commissioners respectfully submit the matter to the Mayor and City Council.

Respectfully submitted,

LYNN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

NATHAN M. HAWKES,
PATRICK B. MAGRANE,
CHARLES H. HASTINGS,
ARTHUR W. PINKHAM.

The demand for sites for summer camps on the shores of Sluice Pond and the publishing of a recent Atlas of Lynn in which two parcels of land, one of peculiar beauty opposite St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery, each marked on the plan as property of the City of Lynn, has led some people to inquire if the land could be sold.

It may be well to say that these spots with another on the west side of Lynnfield Street were secured by the late Philip A. Chase, then Chairman of the Park Commissioners, for park purposes and to preserve a portion of the Wyoma Drive as an agreeable entrance to the Woods. They were conveyed to the city by Mr. Chase as a complement to the Woods and were paid for out of the appropriation for Public Parks and should forever remain as a part of the great park of Nature with which Lynn has been blessed.

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman*

LYNN, DEC. 31, 1906.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Public Parks.

CREDIT.

Appropriation		\$3,000 00
Transferred from Public Grounds	\$750 00	
Transferred from Liquor Licenses	500 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	329 22	
		<u>1,579 22</u>
		\$4,579 22

OCEANSIDE PARK.

Labor pay rolls	\$175 13	
Collins Hardware Co., supplies	7 55	
Ellison, James & Son, sharpening lawn mower	5 25	
King, W. G., rent of storehouse	25 00	
McLaughlin, J. H., laying concrete	12 50	
Walsh, W. C., signs	4 00	
		<u>\$229 43</u>

LYNN WOODS.

Labor pay rolls (Lynn Woods)	\$3,150 25
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MISCELLANEOUS

Andrew, John & Son, Inc., half-tones for Annual Report	\$24 15	
Bacheller, E. W., typewriting	5 00	
Breed, Joseph & Sons, lumber	21 87	
Collins Hardware Co., supplies	3 88	
Cropley, Charles H., car fares	7 10	
Doubleday, Page & Co., subscription	6 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$68 00	\$3,379 68

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$68 00	\$3,379 68
Emery, John, frames and framing	9 10	
Fay, William A., lumber	66 39	
Folsom & Sunergren, half-tones for Annual Report	71 82	
Gordon, Hiram W., brass plates	1 00	
Graham, Fred J., teaming	21 25	
Hawkes, Alice, clerical services	60 00	
Hawkes, Nathan M. (Chairman Park Commissioners), salary	300 00	
Hutchinson, W. H., supplies	439 31	
Hutchinson Lumber Co., lumber	3 50	
Kelly, F. G., carpenter work	43 37	
Lewis, Joseph C., signs	13 75	
Newhall, Lorumus C., views for Annual Report	3 35	
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company service	20	
Nichols, Thomas P., printing	47 00	
Pevear, Everett C., office supplies	6 75	
Remick, D. H., gloves	6 50	
Sanborn & Co., teaming	2 00	
Soule Art Publishing Co., pictures for Annual Report	35 15	
Wentworth, L. A., photography	1 10	
		1,199 54
		\$4,579 22

Public Grounds.

CREDIT.

Appropriation	\$3,750 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	503 63	
		\$4,253 63

EXPENDITURES.

HIGH ROCK TOWER.

Grover, Henry, caretaker	\$504 00	
Chelmsford Foundry Co., iron work	366 00	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$870 00

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

29

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$870 00
City Engineer's Department, labor	1 75	
Collins Hardware Co., supplies	5 42	
Davis & Young, supplies	80	
Fadden, Joseph G., carpenter work	3 71	
Hutchinson, W. H., supplies	11 44	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., lighting	14 56	
Newhall, W. F., labor on telescope	10 00	
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company service	8 67	
Police Department, service of officers	73 25	
Sampson & Allen, supplies	4 23	
		<hr/>
		\$133 83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Austin, M. E., office supplies	\$13 90	
Coleman, D. P., fertilizer and loam	30 00	
Dearborn, Edward D., repairs on Soldiers' Mon- ument	2 95	
Eeles, Frederick & Co., binding reports	25 15	
Fernald, John, carpenter work, toilet (Com- mon)	9 88	
Galencia, J. A. & Son, care of flags and poles	76 64	
Gilson-Hatch & Wood, supplies	66	
Hutchinson, W. H., supplies	60 96	
Jones, M. D. & Co., settees	50 00	
Lawrence, Charles A., cover design for Annual Report	7 50	
Lewis, Joseph C., signs	5 25	
Love & May, plants and labor	506 00	
Love, R. M., plants and labor	1,169 23	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., lighting electric foun- tain (Common)	40 00	
Meek, Henry M. Publishing Co., Directory	2 00	
Morgan, John F. & Son, repairing fence and toilet (Common)	219 33	
<i>Municipal Journal & Engineer</i> , subscription	2 00	
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company service	16 20	
Peveratt, Eyerett C., office supplies	12 35	
Police Department, service of officers (Common)	105 00	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$2,385 00	\$1,008 83

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPROT.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$2,385 00	\$1,003 83
Post Office, postage	20 00	
Richards, L. J. & Co., Atlas	25 00	
Sampson & Murdock Co., Directory	3 00	
Tupper, John, ladder	10 80	
Wheeler, Henry A., flags	56 00	
		<u>\$2,499 80</u>
		\$3,503 63
Transferred to Public Parks	750 00	
		<u>\$4,253 63</u>

Public Playground Maintenance.

CREDIT.

Appropriation	\$500 00
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RECEIPTS.

Thomas A. Kelley, sale of land, Summer St.	5,750 55
	<u>\$6,250 55</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$444 76
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FILLING.

Coleman, D. P.	\$36 05
Coleman, P. H.	121 80
White, Thomas L.	104 65
	<u>262 50</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

City Engineer's Department, labor	\$2 63
Hastings & Sons Publishing Co., advertising	20 90
Hutchinson, W. H., fork	75
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company service	10 78
Pevear, Everett C., office supplies	5 39
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	<u>\$40 45</u> <u>\$707 26</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

31

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$40 45	\$707 26
The News Publishing Co., advertising	14 50	
Whitten, Frank S., printing	17 21	
		<u>72 16</u>
		\$779 42
Transferred to Public Playground Land	\$8 65	
Balance to account of 1907	5,462 48	
		<u>5,471 13</u>
		\$6,250 55

Public Playground Land.

CREDIT.

Transferred from Contingencies	\$618 40	
Transferred from Public Playground Maintenance	8 65	
		<u>\$627 05</u>

EXPENDITURES.

LAND TAKEN.

Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	\$350 00	
McCarthy, John F.	275 00	
		<u>\$625 00</u>

RECORDING DEEDS.

Hale, Willard J.	\$2 05	\$2 05
		<u>\$627 05</u>

MEADOW PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

CREDIT.

Loan	\$3,500 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	119 40	
		<u>\$3,619 40</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$1,549 75
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FILLING.

Bryer, Arthur E.	\$259 60
Eade, J. C.	2 00
Farrington, Thomas	584 80
King, Patrick	100 00
Linnehan, Patrick	27 60
Lynn Granolithic & Construction Co.	16 80
McDermott, P. J.	21 00
McDonough, M.	71 50
McLaughlin, John	67 60
Murray, Peter	65 20
Sheehan, John	111 60
Sheehan, John W.	338 80
Southwick, Walter H.	19 20
	<hr/>
	\$1,721 70

BUILDING FENCE.

Kelly, F. G., carpenter work	226 12
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Galencia, J. A. & Son, care of flag and flag staff	\$33 41
Hutchinson, W. H., supplies	19 40
Lamper, J. B. & W. A., sand	12 12
Laybold, Nathan, filing saws	70
Mara, T. J., supplies	2 50
White Bros., binding reports.	15 75
Whitten, Frank S., printing	37 95
	<hr/>
	121 83
	<hr/>
	\$3,619 40

MEADOW PARK SPEEDWAY.

CREDIT.

Loan	\$1,500 00
Transferred from Contingencies	125 06
	<hr/>
	\$1,625 06

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

33

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$106 86
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FENCE.

City Engineer's Department, plans and labor .	\$11 40	
Kelly, F. G., building contract	1,078 00	
		<u>1,089 40</u>

FILLING.

Bryer, Arthur E.	\$125 20	
Farrington, Thomas	88 80	
McLaughlin, John	6 40	
Murray, Peter	51 20	
Sheehan, John W.	157 20	
		<u>428 80</u>
		<u>\$1,625 06</u>



From Castle Hill to Intervale.

THE BIRDS.

BY GEORGE M. BUBIER.

Our public reservations and their environment present such a diversity of conditions as to make them attractive to many species of birds.

As gunning in the reservations is prohibited, birds have lost much of their shyness and in some cases have become so tame as to allow very close approach. Students of ornithology at home and from abroad avail themselves of this favorable opportunity for study.

Following will be found a list of species represented in and near the reservations during the year 1906. Nearly all of them are common either as permanent residents or as winter or summer visitors or transitory migrators. Some of these visitors are very irregular in their presence. For example, the Pine Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins and White-winged Crossbills may be absent one winter and numerous in another. The Cape May Warbler, a rare transient visitor, and the White-eyed Vireo, a rare summer resident, have been observed in the wooded reservations this year.

Our shore is frequented by many of the species found also in the Woods, but the Oceanside list does not include those named in the Woods list.

The lists are arranged conformably with the check list of the American Ornithologists' Union.

Our Wild Birds.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe.
Anas obscura. Black Duck.
Branta canadensis. Canada Goose.



THE CHASM AT DUNGEON ROCK

Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern.
Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron.
Butorides virescens. Green Heron.
Nycticorax nycticorax naevius. Black-crowned Night Heron.
Philohela minor. American Woodcock.
Totanus flavipes. Yellow-legs.
Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper.
Colinus virginianus. Bob-white.
Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse.
Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Accipiter atricapillus. American Goshawk.
Buteo lineatus. Red-shouldered Hawk.
Falco columbarius. Pigeon Hawk.
Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. American Osprey.
Cryptoglaux acadica. Saw-whet Owl.
Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo.
Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher.
Dryobates villosus. Hairy Woodpecker.
Dryobates pubescens medianus. Downy Woodpecker.
Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Sap-sucker.
Colaptes auratus leteus. Flicker.
Antrostomus vociferous. Whip-poor-will.
Chordeiles virginianus. Night-hawk.
Chaetura pelagica. Chimney Swift.
Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated Humming-bird.
Tyrannus tyrannus. Kingbird.
Sayornis pheobe. Pheobe.
Contopus virens. Wood Pewee.
Empidonax minimus. Least Fly-catcher.
Cyanocitta cristata. Blue Jay.
Corvus Brachyrhynchos. American Crow.
Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink.
Molothrus ater. Cowbird.
Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird.
Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole.
Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird.
Quiscalus quiscula aeneus. Bronzed Grackle.
Pinicola enucleator leucura. Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus purpureus. Purple Finch.
Loxia curvirostra minor. American Crossbill.
Loxia leucoptera. White-winged Crossbill.
Acanthis linaria. Redpoll.

Astragalinus tristis. American Goldfinch.
Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin.
Poocetes gramineus. Vesper Sparrow.
Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow.
Spizella monticola. Tree Sparrow.
Spizella socialis. Chipping Sparrow.
Spizella pusilla. Field Sparrow.
Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco.
Melospiza cinerea melodia. Song Sparrow.
Melospiza georgiana. Swamp Sparrow.
Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow.
Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Towhee.
Zamelodia ludoviciana. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
Cyanospiza cyanea. Indigo Bunting.
Piranga erythromelas. Scarlet Tanager.
Hirundo erythrogastra. Barn Swallow.
Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow.
Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing.
Lanius borealis. Northern Shrike.
Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo.
Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo.
Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated Vireo.
Vireo noveboracensis. White-eyed Vireo.
Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler.
Helminthophila chrysoptera. Golden-winged Warbler.
Helminthophila rubricapilla. Nashville Warbler.
Compsothlypis americana usneae. Northern Parula Warbler.
Dendroica tigrina. Cape May Warbler.
Dendroica aestiva. Yellow Warbler.
Dendroica caerulescens. Black-throated Blue Warbler.
Dendroica coronata. Myrtle Warbler.
Dendroica maculosa. Magnolia Warbler.
Dendroica pensylvanica. Chestnut-sided Warbler.
Dendroica striata. Black-poll Warbler.
Dendroica blackburniae. Blackburnian Warbler.
Dendroica virens. Black-throated Green Warbler.
Dendroica vigorsii. Pine Warbler.
Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea. Yellow Palm Warbler.
Dendroica discolor. Prairie Warbler.
Seiurus aurocapillus. Oven Bird.
Seiurus noveboracensis. Water Thrush.
Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla. Maryland Yellow-throat.
Wilsonia pusilla. Wilson's Black-cap.

Wilsonia canadensis. Canadian Warbler.
Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart.
Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Catbird.
Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher.
Certhia familiaris americana. Brown Creeper.
Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch.
Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Parus atricapillus. Chickadee.
Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet.
Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Hylocichla mustelina. Wood Thrush.
Hylocichla fuscescens. Wilson's Thrush.
Hylocichla Aliciae. Gray-cheeked Thrush.
Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii. Olive-backed Thrush.
Hylocichla guttata pallasii. Hermit Thrush.
Merula migratoria. American Robin.
Siala sialis. Bluebird.

Introduced Species.

Phasianus torquatus. Ring Pheasant.
Passer domesticus. English Sparrow.

Oceanside Park List.

Colymbus auritis. Horned Grebe.
Gavia imber. Loon.
Cephus Grylle. Black Guillemot.
Alle alle. Dovekie.
Larus marinus. Great Black-backed Gull.
Larus argentatus. Herring Gull.
Sterna hirundo. Common Tern.
Sula bassana. Gannet.
Merganser serrator. Red-breasted Merganser.
Clangula clangula americana. American Golden-eye.
Charitonetta albeola. Bufflehead.
Harelda hyemalis. Old Squaw.
Oidemia deglandi. White-winged Scoter.
Oidemia perspicillata. Surf Scoter.
Actodromas minutilla. Least Sandpiper.
Pelidna alpina sakhalina. Red-backed Sandpiper.
Ereunetes pusillus. Semipalmated Sandpiper.
Calidris arenaria. Sanderling.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover.
Aegialitis semipalmata. Semipalmated Plover.
Aegialitis meloda. Piping Plover.
Falco Sparverius. American Sparrow Hawk.
Octocoris alpestris. Horned Lark.
Passerina nivalis. Snowflake.
Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. Savanna Sparrow.
Anthus Pensilvanicus. American Pipit.



Breed's Pond.



BIRCHES ON CASTLE WAY

THE FLORA OF LYNN WOODS.

L. A. WENTWORTH.

Botanist of Park Commissioners.

It has been found necessary to make but little change in the list of plants this year, the present list being a very nearly perfect review of those species which grow within the park. It combines the result of quite a number of researches, including those of Cyrus M. Tracy, who made a special study of this section. The list of mosses has been discontinued on account of the small size of these plants and the small popular interest in their study.

Some of the plants in the Woods have a special interest for local botanists on account of their rarity in this section. The Bearberry, the White Snakeroot, the Broad Beech Fern, the Maidenhair Spleenwort, some of the Tick-trefoils, and a few other species are liable to be singled out by students who go over the list. The flora of the park in fact furnishes material for quite a prolonged study for any one interested in botany.

Pteridophyta. (Fern Plants.)

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE. ADDER'S TONGUE FAMILY.

Botrychium dissectum. Dissected Grape-fern.

B. obliquum. Ternate Grape-fern.

B. Virginianum. Rattlesnake Fern.

OSMUNDACEAE. CINNAMON FERN FAMILY.

Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern.

O. Claytonianna. Interrupted Fern.

O. regalis. Flowering Fern.

POLYPODIACEAE. FERN FAMILY.

- Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair.
- Asplenium ebeneum. Ebony Spleenwort.
- A. Filix-foemina. Lady Fern.
- A. trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort.
- Dicksonia pilosiuscula. Dicksonia.
- Dryopteris Boottii. Boots Wood Fern.
- D. cristata. Crested Fern.
- D. cristata Clintonianna. Clinton's Crested Fern.
- D. marginalis. Evergreen Wood Fern.
- D. Noveboracensis. New York Fern.
- D. simulata. Simple-veined Margaret Fern.
- D. spinulosa dilatata. Broad Spinulose Fern.
- D. spinulosa intermedia. Spinulose Wood Fern.
- D. Thelypteris. Marsh Fern.
- Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.
- G. struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.
- Phegopteris hexagonoptera. Broad Beech Fern.
- Polypodium vulgare. Common Polypody.
- Polystichum acrostichoides. Christmas Fern.
- Pteris aquilina. Common brake.
- Woodsia ilvensis. Rusty Woodsia.
- Woodwardia angustifolia. Narrow Chain-Fern.
- W. Virginica. Chain-Fern.

EQUISETACEAE. HORSETAIL FAMILY.

- Equisetum arvense. Field Horsetail.
- E. hyemale. Scouring-rush.

LYCOPODIACEAE. CLUB-MOSS FAMILY.

- Lycopodium clavatum. Common Club-moss.
- L. complanatum. Festoon Ground Pine.
- L. lucidulum. Shining Club-moss.
- L. obscurum. Ground Pine.

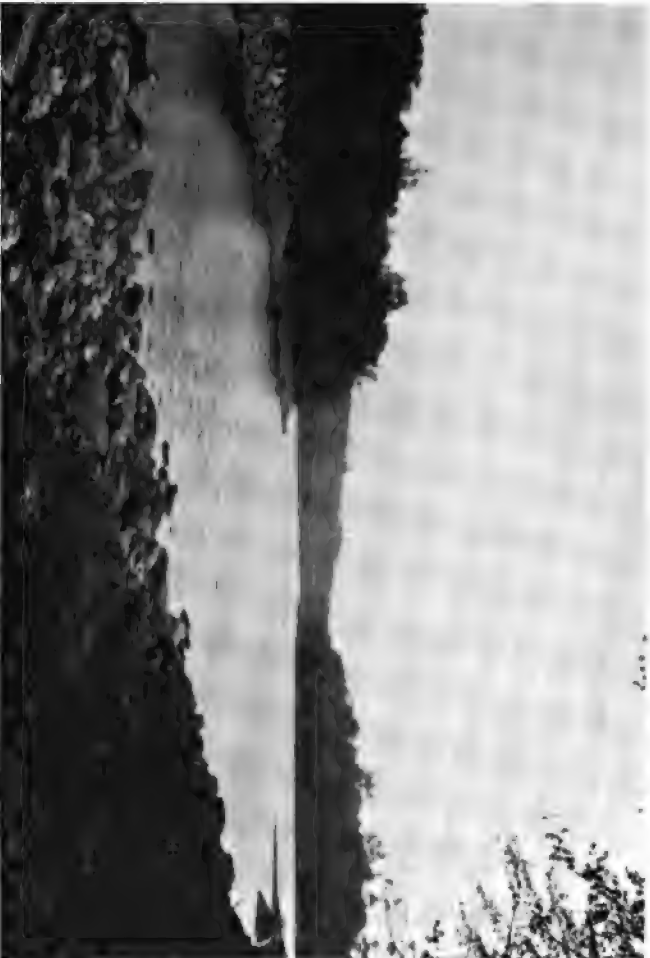
SELAGINELLACEAE. SELAGINELLA FAMILY.

- Selaginella apus. Low Selaginella.
- S. rupestris. Rock Selaginella.

Spermatophyta. (Seed Plants.)

PINACEAE. PINE FAMILY.

- Chamaecyparis thyoides. White Cedar.
- Juniperus communis. Juniper.



BREED'S POND—Looking South from Dungeon Road

J. Virginiana. Red Cedar.
 Larix laricina. Hackmatack.
 Pinus rigida. Pitch Pine.
 P. strobus. Pitch Pine.
 Tsuga Canadensis. Hemlock.

TYPHACEAE. CAT-TAIL FAMILY.

Typha latifolia. Common Cat-tail.

SPARGANIACEAE. BUR-REED FAMILY.

Sparganium angustifolium. Branching Bur-reed.

ALISMACEAE. WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY.

Alisma Plantago-aquatica. Water Plantain.
 Sagittaria latifolia. Broad-leaved Arrow-head.

GRAMINEAE. GRASS FAMILY.

Agropyron repens. Couch Grass.
 Agrostis alba. Red-top.
 A. hyemalis. Rough Hair-grass.
 A. perennans. Thin-grass.
 Aira caryophylla. Silver Hair-grass.
 Andropogon scoparius. Broom Beard-grass.
 A. Virginicus. Virginia Beard-grass.
 Anthoxanthum odoratum. Sweet Vernal-grass.
 Chaetochloa viridis. Green Foxtail.
 Cinna arundinacea. Wood Reed-Grass.
 Dactylis glomerata. Orchard Grass.
 Danthonia spicata. Wild Cat-grass.
 Echinochloa crus galli. Barnyard-grass.
 Holcus lanatus. Velvet-grass.
 Muhlenbergia tenuiflora. Slender Muhlenbergia.
 Oryzopsis asperifolia. Mountain Rice.
 Panicularia brachyphylla. Short-leaved Manna-grass.
 P. Canadensis. Rattlesnake-grass.
 P. nervata. Long Manna-grass.
 P. obtusa. Blunt Manna-grass.
 Panicum agrostoides. Agrostis-like Panicum.
 P. capillare. Old Witch Grass.
 P. Columbianum. Columbia Panicum.
 P. depauperatum. Starved Panicum.
 P. dichotomum. Forked Panicum.
 P. latifolium. Broad-leaved Panicum.
 P. proliferum. Spreading Panicum.

P. pubescens. Downy Panicum
P. Scribnerianum Scribner's Panicum.
P. sphaerocarpon. Round-fruited Panicum.
Phleum pratense Timothy
Poa alsodes. Grove Meadow-grass
P. annua Annual Spear-grass
P. pratensis. Kentucky Blue-grass
Syntherisma linearis. Small Crab-grass.
S. sanguinalis. Crab-grass

CYPERACEAE. SEDGE FAMILY

Carex cephaloidea Thin-leaved Sedge.
C. comosa. Bristly Sedge.
C. costellata. Ribbed Sedge.
C. crinita Fringed Sedge
C. festucacea. Fescue Sedge.
C. Goodenovoi. Goodenough's Sedge.
C. gracillima Graceful Sedge
C. hystericina. Porcupine Sedge
C. intumescens Bladder Sedge
C. laxiflora. Loose-flowered Sedge
C. leptalea Bristle-stalked Sedge.
C. lupulina. Hop Sedge
C. Muhlenbergii. Muhlenberg's Sedge.
C. pallescens. Pale Sedge.
C. Pennsylvanica. Pennsylvania Sedge.
C. scoparia. Pointed Broom Sedge.
C. sterilis. Little Prickly Sedge.
C. stipata. Awl-fruited Sedge
C. stricta. Tussock Sedge
C. tenuis. Slender-stalked Sedge.
C. tribuloides. Blunt Broom Sedge.
C. umbellata. Umbelled Sedge.
C. virescens. Downy Green Sedge
G. vulpinoidea. Fox Sedge.
Cyperus filiculmis. Slender Cyperus.
C. strigosus. Staw-colored Cyperus.
Dulichium arundinaceum Dulichium.
Eleocharis acicularis. Needle Spike-rush.
E. olivacea. Bright-green Spike-rush.
E. ovata. Ovate Spike-rush.
E. tenuis. Slender Spike-rush.
Eriophorum Virginicum. Cotton Grass.

Rynchospora glomerata. Clustered Beaked-rush.
Scirpus atrovirens. Dark-green Bulrush.
S. cyperinus. Wool-grass.
S. cyperinus eriophorum. Slender-stalked Wool-grass.
S. lineatus. Reddish Bulrush.
S. planifolius. Wood Club-rush.
Stenophyllus capillaris. Hair-like *Stenophyllus*.

ARACEAE. ARUM FAMILY.

Arisaema triphillum. Indian Turnip.
Calla palustris. Water-arum.
Peltandra Virginica. Arrow-arum.
Symplocarpus foetidus. Skunk Cabbage.

LEMNACEAE. DUCKWEED FAMILY.

Lemna minor. Lesser Duckweed.
Spirodela polyrhiza. Greater Duckweed.

XYRIDACEAE. YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY.

Xyris Caroliniana. Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass.

ERIOCAULACEAE. PIPEWORT FAMILY.

Eriocaulon septangulare. Seven-angled Pipewort.

PONTEDERIACEAE. PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY.

Pontederia cordata. Pickerel-weed.

JUNCACEAE. RUSH FAMILY.

Juncus acuminatus. Sharp-fruited Rush.
J. Canadensis. Canada Rush.
J. Pelocarpus. Brownish-fruited Rush.
J. dichotomus. Forked Rush.
J. effusus. Common Rush.
J. tenuis. Slender Rush.
Juncoides campestre. Wood-rush.

MELANTHACEAE. BUNCH FLOWER FAMILY.

Uvularia sessifolia. Sessile-leaved Bellwort.
Veratrum viride. Indian Poke.

LILIACEAE. LILY FAMILY.

Lilium Canadense. Wild Yellow Lily.
L. Philadelphicum. Red Wood Lily.

CONVALLARIACEAE. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY FAMILY

- Unifolium Canadense. False Lilly-of-the-valley.
- Medeola Virginiana. Indian Cucumber-root.
- Salomonina biflora. Solomon's Seal
- Trillium cernuum. Nodding Trillium.
- Vagnera racemosa. False Solomon's Seal.

SMILACEAE. SMILAX FAMILY.

- Smilax herbacea. Carrion Flower.
- S. rotundifolia. Catbrier.

AMARYLLIDACEAE. AMARYLLIS FAMILY.

- Hypoxis hirsuta. Yellow Star-grass.

IRIDACEAE. IRIS FAMILY.

- Iris vericolor. Larger Blue Flag.
- Sisyrinchium angustifolium. Northern Blue-eyed Grass.
- S. graminoides. Common Blue-eyed Grass.

ORCHIDACEAE. ORCHID FAMILY.

- Arethusa bulbosa. Arethusa.
- Blepharigottis lacera. Ragged-fringed Orchis.
- C. grandiflora. Larger Purple-fringed Orchis.
- Corallorhiza. Corallorhiza. Early Coral-root.
- C. multiflora. Large Coral-root.
- C. odontorhiza. Small-flowered Coral-root.
- Gymnadeniopsis clavellata. Small Green Wood Orchis.
- Gyrostachys cernua. Nodding Ladies' Tresses.
- G. gracilis. Slender Ladies' Tresses.
- Isotria verticillata. Whorled Pogonia.
- Limodorum tuberosum. Grass-pink.
- Peramium pubescens. Downy Rattlesnake Plantain.
- P. repens. Northern Rattlesnake Plantain.
- Pogonia ophioglossoides. Snake-mouth Orchis.

SALICACEAE. WILLOW FAMILY.

- Populus grandidentata. Large-toothed Aspen.
- P. tremuloides. American Aspen.
- Salix cordata. Heart-leaved Willow
- S. discolor. Glaucous Willow
- S. eriocephala. Pussy Willow.
- S. fragillilis. Crack Willow.
- S. humilis. Prairie Willow.
- S. nigra. Black Willow.

S. rostrata. Beaked Willow.

MYRICACEAE. BAYBERRY FAMILY.

Comptonia peregrina Sweet Fern.

Myrica cerifera. Bayberry.

M. gale. Sweet Gale.

JUGLANDACEAE. WALNUT FAMILY.

Hicoria alba. Mockernut.

H. glabra. Pignut Hickory.

H. ovata. Shagbark Hickory.

BETULACEAE. BIRCH FAMILY.

Alnus incana. Speckled Alder.

A. rugosa. Smooth Alder.

Betula lenta. Cherry Birch.

B. lutea. Yellow Birch.

B. papyrifera. Canoe Birch.

B. populifolia. American White Birch.

Corylus Americana. Common Hazel-nut.

C. rostrata. Beaked Hazel.

Ostrya Virginiana. Hop Hornbeam.

FAGACEAE. BEECH FAMILY.

Fagus Americana American Beach

Quercus alba. White Oak

Q. bicolor. Swamp White Oak.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak.

Q. nana Bear Oak.

Q. rubra. Red Oak.

Q. velutina. Black Oak.

ULMACEAE. ELM FAMILY.

Ulnus Americana. American Elm.

URTICACEAE. NETTLE FAMILY.

Adicea pumila. Clearweed.

Boehmeria cylindrica. False Nettle.

Urtica gracilis Slender Nettle.

SANTALACEAE. SANDALWOOD FAMILY.

Comandra umbellata. False Toad-flax.

POLYGONACEAE. BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.

Polygonum arifolium. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb.

P. aviculare Doorweed.
P. Careyi. Carey's Persicaria.
P. emersum. Swamp Persicaria.
P. Hydropiper, Smartweed.
P. Hydropiperoides Mild Water-pepper.
P. lapathifolium, Pale Persicaria.
P. Pennsylvanicum. Pennsylvania Persicaria.
P. Persicaria. Ladies' Thumb.
P. Sagittatum. Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb.
Rumex Acetosella. Sheep Sorrel.
R. crispus. Curled Dock.
R. obtusifolius. Broad-leaved Dock.

CHENOPODIACEAE. GOOSEFOOT FAMILY.

Chenopodium album. White Goosefoot.

AMARANTHACEAE. AMARANTH FAMILY.

Amaranthus retroflexus. Rough Pigweed.

PHYTOLACCACEAE. POKEWEEED FAMILY.

Phytolacca decandra. Pokeweed.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE. PINK FAMILY.

Alsine gramimea. Lesser Stitchwort.
A. media. Chickweed.
Cerastium viscosum. Mouse-eared Chickweed.
Moehringia Lateriflora. Blunt-leaved Sandwort.
Sagina procumbens. Procumbent Pearlwort.
Scleranthus annuus. Knawel.
Silene antirrhina. Sleepy Catchfly.
S. cucubalus. Bladder Campion.
Tissa rubra. Sand Spurrey.

NYMPHAEACEAE. WATER LILY FAMILY.

Nuphar advena. Yellow Pond Lily.

Nymphaea odorata. Water Lily.

RANUNCULACEAE. CROWFOOT FAMILY.

Actaea alba. White Baneberry.
Anemone quinquefolia. Wood Anemone.
A. Virginiana. Tall Anemone.
Anemonelle thalictroides. Rue Anemone.
Aquilegia Canadensis. Columbine.
Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold.

Clematis Virginiana. Common Clematis.
Coptis trifolia. Goldthread.
Hepatica triloba. Hepatica.
Ranunculus abortivus. Small-flowered Crowfoot.
R. acris. Common Buttercups.
R. bulbosus. Bulbous Buttercups.
R. delphinifolius. Yellow Water-Crowfoot.
R. fascicularis. Early Crowfoot.
R. recurvatus. Hooked Crowfoot.
R. repens. Creeping Crowfoot.
R. sceleratus. Cursed Crowfoot.
R. septentrionalis. Marsh Crowfoot.
Thalictrum dioicum. Early Meadow-Rue.
T. polygamum. Tall Meadow-Rue.

BERBERIDACEAE. BARBERRY FAMILY.

Berberis vulgaris. Common Barberry.

LAURACEAE. LAUREL FAMILY.

Lindera Benzoin. Spice-bush.
Sassafras officinale. Sassafras.

PAPAVERACEAE. POPPY FAMILY

Chelidonium majus. Celandine.
Capnoides sempervirens. Pale Corydalis.
Sanguinaria Canadensis. Bloodroot.

CRUCIFERAE. MUSTARD FAMILY.

Barbarea vulgaris. Yellow Rocket.
Brassica nigra. Black Mustard.
Capsella Bursa-pastoris. Shepherd's Purse.
Cardamine Pennsylvanica. Pennsylvania Bitter-cress.
Lepidium ruderalè. Roadside Peppergrass.
L. Virginicum. Wild Peppergrass.
Roripia Nastutium. Water-cress.
R. palustris. Marsh-Cress.
Sisymbrium officinale. Hedge Mustard.

SARRACENIACEAE. PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY.

Sarracenia purpurea. Pitcher-plant.

DROSERACEAE. SUNDEW FAMILY.

Drosera rotundiflora. Round-leaved Sundew.

SAXIFRAGACEAE. SAXIFRAGE FAMILY.

Saxifrage Virginensis. Early Saxifrage.

GROSSULARIACEAE. GOOSEBERRY FAMILY.

Ribes oxycanthoides. Northern Gooseberry.

HAMAMELIDACEAE. WITCH HAZEL FAMILY.

Hamamelis Virginiana. Witch Hazel.

PLANTANACEAE. PLANE TREE FAMILY.

Platanus occidentalis. Buttonwood.

ROSACEAE. ROSE FAMILY.

Agrimonia hirsuta. Agrimony.

Fragaria Virginiana. Wild Strawberry.

Geum Canadense. White Avena.

Potentilla argentea. Silvery Cinquefoil.

P. Canadensis. Canada Cinquefoil.

P. Monspeliensis. Rough Cinquefoil.

P. Pumila. Dwarf Cinquefoil.

Rosa blanda. Smooth Meadow Rose.

R. Carolina. Swamp Rose.

R. humilis. Pasture Rose.

R. rubiginosa. Sweet Brier.

Rubus Americanus. Dwarf Raspberry.

R. hispidus. Running Swamp Blackberry.

R. nigrobaccus. Tall Blackberry.

R. occidentalis. Thimbleberry.

R. procumbens. Low Blackberry.

R. strigosus. Raspberry.

Spiraea salicifolia. Meadow-sweet.

S. tomentosa. Hardhack.

POMACEAE. APPLE FAMILY.

Amelanchier Botryapium. Shadbush.

A. Canadensis. Juneberry.

Aronia atropurpurea. Purple Chokeberry.

A. nigra. Black Chokeberry.

Cratoegus coccinea. Scarlet Haw.

DRUPACEAE. PLUM FAMILY.

Prunus Pennsylvanica. Wild Red Cherry.

Prunus pumila. Sand Cherry.

P. serotina. Wild Black Cherry.

P. Virginiana. Choke Cherry.

PAPILIONACEAE. PEA FAMILY.

- Apios tuberosa*. Wild Bean.
- Baptisia tinctoria*. Wild Indigo.
- Falcata comosa*. Hog Peanut.
- Genista tinctoria*. Woad-waxen.
- Lespedeza capitata*. Round-head Bush-clover.
- L. hirta*. Hairy Bush-clover.
- L. frutescens*. Wand-like Bush-clover.
- L. procumbens*. Trailing Bush-clover.
- Medicago lupulina*. Black Medick.
- Meibomia Canadensis*. Canada Tick trefoil.
- M. grandiflora*. Acuminate-leaved Tick-trefoil.
- M. Michauxii*. Prostrate Tick-trefoil.
- M. nudiflora*. Naked-flowered Tick-trefoil.
- Robinia Pseudacacia*. Common Locust.
- Trifolium arvense*. Rabbit-foot Clover.
- T. aureum*. Golden Hop-clover.
- T. hybridum*. Alsike.
- T. pratense*. Red Clover.
- T. repens*. White Clover.

GERANIACEAE. GERANIUM FAMILY.

- Geranium Carolinianum*. Carolina Geranium.
- G. maculatum*. Wild Geranium.
- G. Robertianum*. Herb Robert.

OXALIDACEAE. OXALIS FAMILY.

- Oxalis stricta*. Yellow Wood-sorrel.

POLYGALACEAE. MILKWORT FAMILY.

- Polygala polygama*. Racemed Milkwort.
- P. sanguinea*. Purple Milkwort.
- P. verticillata*. Whorled Milkwort.

EUPHORBIACEAE. SPURGE FAMILY.

- Euphorbia maculata*. Spotted Spurge.

CALLITRICHACEAE. WATER-STARWORT FAMILY.

- Callitriche heterophylla*. Larger Water-starwort.
- C. Verna*. Vernal Water-starwort.

ANACARDIACEAE. SUMAC FAMILY.

- Rhus copallina*. Dwarf Sumac.
- R. glabra*. Smooth Sumac.

R. hirta. Staghorn Sumac.
R. radicans. Poison Ivy.
R. vernix. Poison Sumac.

ILICACEAE. HOLLY FAMILY.

Ilex verticillata. Winterberry.
Iliciodes mucronata. Mountain Holly.

CELASTRACEAE. STAFF-TREE FAMILY.

Celastrus scandens. Climbing Bittersweet.

ACERACEAE. MAPLE FAMILY.

Acer Pennsylvanicum. Striped Maple.
A. rubrum. Red Maple.
A. Saccharum. Sugar Maple.

BALSAMINACEAE. JEWEL-WEED FAMILY.

Impatiens aurea. Pale Touch-me-not.
I. biflora. Spotted Touch-me-not.

RHAMEACEAE. BUCKTHORN FAMILY.

Ceanothus Americanus. Red-root.

VITACEAE. VINE FAMILY.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia. Woodbine.
Vitis aestivalis. Summer Grape.
V. labrusca. Northern Fox Grape.

TILIACEAE. LINDEN FAMILY.

Tilia Americana. American Linden.

HYPERICACEAE. ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY.

Hypericum Canadense. Canada St. John's-wort.
H. mutilum. Small St. John's-wort.
H. perforatum. Common St. John's-wort.
Sarothra gentianoides. Orange-grass.
Triadenum Virginianum. Marsh St. John's-wort.

CISTACEAE. ROCK-ROSE FAMILY.

Helianthemum Canadense. Frost-wort.
Lechea minor. Small Pinweed.
L. tenuifolia. Narrow-leaved Pinweed.
L. villosa. Hairy Pinweed.

VIOLACEAE. VIOLET FAMILY.

- Viola blanda.* Sweet White Violet.
- V. cucullata.* Marsh Blue Violet.
- V. fimbriatula.* Ovate-leaved Violet.
- V. Labradorica.* Dog Violet.
- V. lanceolata.* Lance-leaved Violet.
- V. pedata.* Bird's-foot Violet.
- V. pubescens.* Downy Yellow Violet.
- V. sagittata.* Arrow-leaved Violet.

LYTHRACEAE. LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY.

- Decodon verticillatus.* Swamp Loosestrife.

ONAGRACEAE. EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY.

- Circaea Lutetiana.* Enchanters Nightshade.
- Epilobrium angustifolium.* Great Willow-herb.
- E. coloratum.* Purple-leaved Willow-herb.
- Isnardia palustris.* Purslane.
- Kneiffia pumila.* Small Sundrops.
- Onagra biennis.* Evening Primrose.

HALORAGIDACEAE. WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY.

- Prosperpinaca palustris.* Mermaid Weed.

ARALIACEAE. GINSENG FAMILY.

- Aralia hispida.* Bristly Sarsaparilla.
- A. nudicaulis.* Wild Sarsaparilla.
- A. racemosa.* American Spikenard.

UMBELLIFERAE. PARSLEY FAMILY.

- Cicuta bulbifera.* Cut-leaved Water Hemlock.
- C. maculata.* Water Hemlock.
- Daucus carota.* Wild Carrot.
- Sanicula Marylandica.* Sanicle.
- Sium cicutaefolium.* Water-parsnip.
- Washingtonia Claytonia.* Woolly Sweet-cicely.
- Cornus alternifolia.* Alternate-leaved Cornel.
- C. Canadensis.* Dwarf Cornel.
- C. stolonifera.* Red-osier Cornel.
- C. Florida.* Flowering Dogwood.
- C. paniculata.* Panicked Cornel.
- Nyssa sylvatica.* Tupelo.

CLETHRACEAE. WHITE ALDER FAMILY.

Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush.

PYROLACEAE. WINTERGREEN FAMILY.

Chimaphila maculata. Spotted Wintergreen.

C. Umbellata. Pipsissewa.

Moneses uniflora. One-flowered Pyrola.

Pyrola chlorantha. Greenish-flowered Pyrola.

P. elliptica. Shin-leaf.

P. rotundifolia. Round-leaved Pyrola.

MONOTROPACEAE. INDIAN PIPE FAMILY.

Hypopitys hypopitys. False Beech-drops.

Monotropa uniflora. Indian Pipe.

ERICACEAE. HEATH FAMILY.

Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi. Red Bearberry.

Azalea viscosa. Clammy Azalia.

Gaultheria procumbens. Checkerberry.

Kalmia angustifolia. Sheep Laurel.

Xolisma ligustrina. Privet Andromeda.

VACCINIACEAE. HUCKLEBERRY FAMILY.

Gaylussacia dumosa. Dwarf Huckleberry.

G. frondosa. Dangleberry.

G. resinosa. High-bush Huckleberry.

Oxycoccus macrocarpus. Cranberry.

Vaccinium atrococcum. Black Blueberry.

V. corymbosum. Tall Blueberry.

V. Pennsylvanicum. Dwarf Blueberry.

V. vacillans. Low Blueberry.

PRIMULACEAE. PRIMROSE FAMILY.

Anagallis arvensis. Scarlet.

Lysimachia quadrifolia. Four-leaved Loosestrife.

L. terrestris. Bulb-bearing Loosestrife.

Steironema lanceolatum. Lance-leaved Loosestrife.

Trientalis Americana. Star-flowrs.

OLEACEAE. OLIVE FAMILY.

Fraxinus Americana. White Ash.

F. nigra. Black Ash.

Ligustrum vulgare. Privet.

GENTIANACEAE. GENTIAN FAMILY.

Gentiana Andrewsii. Closed Gentian.

APOCYNACEAE. DOGBANE FAMILY.

Apocynum androsaemifolium. Spreading dogbane.

ASCLEPIADACEAE. MILKWEED FAMILY.

Asclepias exaltata. Poke Milkweed.

A. incarnata. Swamp Milkweed.

A. quadrifolia. Four-leaved Milkweed.

A. Syriaca. Common Milkweed.

CONVOLVULACEAE. MORNING-GLORY FAMILY.

Convolvulus arvensis. Small Bindweed.

CUSCUTACEAE. DODDER FAMILY.

Cuscuta Gronovii. Common Dodder.

BORAGINACEAE. BORAGE FAMILY.

Echium vulgare. Blueweed.

Echinopspermum-Virginicum. Beggars Lice.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

VERBENACEAE. VERVAIN FAMILY.

Verbena urticifolia. White Vervain.

LABIATAE. MINT FAMILY.

Hedeoma pulegioides. American Pennyroyal.

Lycopus Americanus. Cut-leaved Water Horehound.

Mentha Canadensis. Wild Mint.

Nepeta Cataria. Catnip.

Prunella vulgaris. Self-heal.

Scutellaria galericulata. Hooded Scullcap.

S. lateriflora. Common Scullcap.

Trichostema dichotomum. Blue Curls.

SOLANACEAE. NIGHTSHADE FAMILY.

Solanum Dulcamara. Bittersweet.

S. nigrum. Black Nightshade.

SCROPHULARIACEAE. FIGWORT FAMILY.

- Chelone glabra*. Turtle-head.
- Dasystoma flava*. Downy False Foxglove.
- D. peecularia*. Fern-leaved False Foxglove.
- Gerardia paupercula*. Small Purple Gerardia.
- G. tenuifolia*. Slender Gerardia.
- Gratiola aurea*. Golden Hedge-hyssop.
- G. Virginiana*. Clammy Hedge-hyssop.
- Ilosanthes dubia*. False Pimpernel.
- Linaria Canadensis*. Blue Toad-flax.
- L. vulgaris*. Butter-and-eggs.
- Melampyrum lineare*. Cow-wheat.
- Mimulus ringens*. Monkey-flower.
- Verbascum Thapsus*. Mullen.
- Veronica officinalis*. Common Speedwell.
- V. scutellata*. Marsh Speedwell.

LENTIBULARIACEAE. BLADDERWORT FAMILY.

- Utricularia vulgaris*. Common Bladderwort.

OROBANCHACEAE. BROOM-RAPE FAMILY.

- Thalesia uniflora*. One-flowered Broom-rape.

PLANTAGINACEAE. PLANTAIN FAMILY.

- Plantago aristata*. Bracted Plantain.
- P. lanceolata*. English Plantain.
- P. major*. Common Plantain.

RUBIACEAE. MADDER FAMILY.

- Cephalanthus occidentalis*. Button-bush.
- Galium circaezans*. Cross-cleavers.
- G. lanceolatum*. Lance-leaved Bedstraw.
- G. tinctorium*. Marsh Bedstraw.
- G. trifidum*. Small Bedstraw.
- G. triflorum*. Fragrant Bedstraw.
- Houstonia coerulea*. Bluets.
- Mitchella repens*. Partridge-berry.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE. HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY.

- Diervilla trifida*. Bush Honeysuckle.
- Sambucus Canadensis*. Elderberry.
- Viburnum cassinoides*. Withe-rod.
- V. acerifolium*. Maple-leaved Viburnum.
- V. dentatum*. Arrow-wood.
- V. lentago*. Sheep-berry.

CAMPANULACEAE. BELLFLOWER FAMILY.

- Campanula aparinoides. Marsh Bellflower.
- Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower.
- L. inflata. Indian Tobacco.
- L. spicata. Spiked Lobelia.

CICHORIACEAE. CHICORY FAMILY.

- Cichorium intybus. Chicory.
- Hieracium paniculatum. Panicked Hawkweed.
- H. scabrum. Rough Hawkweed.
- H. venosum. Rattlesnake-weed.
- Krigia Virginica. Dwarf Dandelion.
- Lactuca Canadensis. Wild Lettuce.
- L. sagittifolia. Arrow-leaved Lettuce.
- L. spicata. Tall Blue Lettuce.
- Leontodon autumnale. Fall Dandelion.
- Nabalus albus. White Rattlesnake-root.
- N. trifoliolatus. Tall Rattlesnake-root.
- Taraxacum officinale. Dandelion.

AMBROSIAEAE. RAGWEED FAMILY.

- Ambrosia artemisiaefolia. Ragweed.
- Xanthium glabratum. Smooth Cocklebur.

COMPOSITAE. THISTLE FAMILY.

- Achillea millefolium. Yarrow.
- Anaphalis margaritacea. Pearly Everlasting.
- Antennaria plantaginifolia. Early Everlasting.
- Arctium minus. Common Burdock.
- Aster acuminatus. Whorled Aster.
- A. cordifolius. Heart-leaved Aster.
- A. divaricatus. White Wood Aster.
- A. dumosus. Bushy Aster.
- A. laevis. Smooth Aster.
- A. Laterfolius. Starved Aster.
- A. macrophyllus. Large-leaved Aster.
- A. multiflorus. White Wreath Aster.
- A. Novi Belgii. New York Aster.
- A. paniculatus. Panicked Aster.
- A. patens. Late Purple Aster.
- A. puniceus. Red-stemmed Aster.
- A. undulatus. Wavy-leaved Aster.
- A. vimineus. Small White Aster.
- Bidens cernua. Nodding Bur Marigold.

COMPOSITAE.—*Continued.*

- B. connata. Swamp Beggar Ticks.
- B. frondosa. Common Beggar Ticks.
- Carduus arvensis. Canada Thistle.
- C. lanceolatus. Spear Thistle.
- C. odoratus. Pasture Thistle.
- Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. Common Daisy.
- Doellingeria infirma. Cornel-leaved Aster.
- D. umbellata. Flat-topped Aster.
- Erechtites hieracifolia. Fireweed.
- Erigeron annuus. Annual Fleabane.
- E. pulchellus. Robbin's Plantain.
- E. ramosus. Smaller Daisy Fleabane.
- Eupatorium ageratoides. White Snakeroot.
- E. perfoliatum. Common Thoroughwort.
- E. purpureum. Joe-Pye-weed.
- E. verbenaefolium. Vervain-leaved Thoroughwort.
- Euthamia graminifolia. Lance-leaved Golden Rod.
- Gnaphalium obtusifolium. Fragrant Everlasting.
- G. uliginosum. Low Cudweed.
- Helianthus divaricatus. Woodland Sunflower.
- Ionactis linariifolius. Stiff-leaved Aster.
- Leptilon Canadense. Canada Fleabane.
- Senecio aureus. Golden Ragwort.
- Sericocarpus asteroides. White-topped Aster.
- Solidago bicolor. Silver Rod.
- S. caesia. Slender Golden Rod.
- S. Canadensis. Canada Golden Rod.
- J. juncea. Early Golden Rod.
- S. neglecta. Swamp Golden Rod.
- S. nemoralis. Gray Golden Rod.
- S. puberula. Downy Golden Rod.
- S. rugosa. Rough Golden Rod.
- S. serotina. Saw-tooth Golden Rod.
- S. ulmifolia. Elm leaved Golden Rod.
- Tanacetum vulgare. Tansy.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

- Acer saccharinum. White Maple.
- Amorpha fruticosa. False Indigo.
- Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.
- Campanula rotundifolia. Harebell.
- Clintonia borealis. Northern Clintonia.

Hypericum prolificum. Shrubby St. John's-wort.
Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel.
Lonicera sempervirens. Trumpet Honeysuckle.
Magnolia Virginiana. Sweet Bay.
Malus Malus. Common Apple.
Morus rubra. Red Mulberry.
Pinus resinosa. Norway Pine.
Polystichum Braunii. Braun's Holly Fern.
Ptelea trifoliata. Hop Tree.
Rhododendron maximum. Great Laurel.
Rosa rugosa. Japanese Brier Rose.
Salix Babylonica. Weeping Willow.

FAUNA OF LYNN WOODS.

By C. A. CLARK

One addition which has been made to this list is that of the native species of deer (White-tailed Deer—*Odocoillus Virginianus*) which occasionally wanders into the park, although not really a regular resident. As in the case of a great many bird species it might be considered as an occasional visitant.

Some of the animal inhabitants of the park are most pleasing adjuncts to the beauties of the place. The Red Squirrel, the Chipmunk, and especially the beautiful Grey Squirrel being exceedingly interesting to visitors. The Grey Squirrel is the most loved and best protected member of the animal creation that inhabits our parks and woodlands.

Most of the other animal inhabitants are shy and seldom seen by those not versed in animal lore. The Woodchuck, the Muskrat and the Gray Rabbitt are the only other species with which the average visitor will be well acquainted.

Mammalia. (Mammals.)

Vulpes vulgaris. Red Fox.
Procyon lotor. Raccoon.
Lepus sylvaticus. Gray Rabbit.
Arctomys monax. Woodchuck.
Mephitis Mephitis. Skunk.
Putorius vison. Mink.
Putorius ermineus. Weasel.
Sciurus carolinensis. Gray Squirrel.
Sciurus hudsonius. Red Squirrel.
Sciuropterus volucella. Flying Squirrel.
Tamias striatus. Chipmunk.
Fiber zibethicus. Muskrat.
Mus decumanus. Common Rat.
Mus musculus. Common Gray Mouse.
Zapus hudsonius. Jumping Mouse.
Hesperomys leucopus. White-footed Mouse.
Avicola riparius. Meadow Mouse.
Condylura cristata. Star-nosed Mole.
Blarina brevicauda. Mole Shrew.
Atalapha cinereus. Hoary Bat.
Atalapha noveboracensis. Red Bat.
Vespertilio subulatus. Little Brown Bat.



PRAIRIE PINES

AREA OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

	ACRES
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1000
Meadow Park	30½
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	2
Oceanside Park	2
King's Beach Park	½
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	½
Highland Square	½
	SQUARE FEET
Little River Playground	9387
Butman's Mill Pond Reservation	4855
	ACRES
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friend's Cemetery	1½
Eastern Burial Ground	2½
Western Burial Ground	2½
	Ponds.
Hawkes (land and water)	130
Walden	128
Glen Lewis	36
Birch	84
Breed's	64
Flax	75
Sluice	50
Floating Bridge	17
Cedar	4
Holder's	7
Lily	8
	Land Bordering Ponds.
	Bought by Water Board.
Breed's	86
Birch	80
Walden	527
Glen Lewis	109

Distances.

	MILES
From Central Square to station, terminus Boston & Northern Railroad at Glen Lewis Pond	3
From same to Walden Pond dam, via Walnut street	5
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to dam by pond roads	2
From Walnut and Myrtle streets to Dungeon Rock	1½
From same to Mt. Gilead by Dungeon Rock	2½

MILES

From same by Mt. Gilead and Dungeon Rock to station at Glen Lewis Pond	3½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Mt. Gilead	1½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Burrill Hill	¾
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Lantern Rock	¾
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Dungeon Rock	1
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Mt. Gilead	1½
From Walnut street and Park avenue to Walden Pond by Glen Road	1½

Height of Hills

From State Map.

	FEET
Burrill Hill	285
Mt. Hermon, near station at Glen Lewis Pond	278
Pine Hill, by reservoir	224
Mt. Gilead	267
Dungeon Rock	210
Cedar Hill	220
High Rock	190
Weetamoo Cliff	250
Mt. Lebanon	265
Mt. Moriah	212
Fuller Hill or Mt. Tabor	222
Mt. Seir	228
Indian Hill	160



INTERVALE IN HAPPY VALLEY

REVISED LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER 28..

OF PUBLIC PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

SECTIONS 1-16. Public Parks.

SECTIONS 17, 18. Improvement of Public Grounds.

SECTIONS 19-22. Public Playgrounds.

SECTION 30. Penalty.

PARK COMMISSIONERS. *Section 1.*—A town in which, at a meeting called and notified at least seven days in advance in the same manner as meetings for the election of town officers, a majority of the voters, voting by ballot with the use of the voting list, adopt the provisions of the first fourteen sections of this chapter or have so adopted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, may elect a board of park commissioners, consisting of three persons, and prescribe their term of office, and the mayor of a city which, at meetings to be held at one time in the usual voting places of the city on such days as the board of aldermen, at a regular meeting, shall designate, called in the same manner as meetings for the election of city officers, accept said provisions may, with the approval of the city council, appoint a board of park commissioners for said city, consisting of five persons, who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from the first Monday in May next following such appointment, or until their successors are appointed and qualified; and thereafter the mayor shall annually before the first Monday in May, with like approval appoint one such commissioner for a term of five

years from said first Monday in May. No selectman, member of the city council, clerk or treasurer of such city or town shall be such commissioner. A vacancy in such board shall be filled in like manner for the residue of the unexpired term. A commissioner may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the voters of the town at meeting called for the purpose, or by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the whole of each branch of a city council. Such commissioners shall serve without compensation.

POWERS AND DUTIES. *Section 2.*—Such boards may locate public parks within the limits of their respective cities or towns and for that purpose may from time to time take in fee, by purchase, gift, devise or otherwise, land which they consider desirable therefor, or may take bonds for the conveyance thereof to their respective cities or towns. They may lay out and improve such parks, make rules for their use and government, appoint all necessary engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers, including a police force to act in such parks, define their powers and duties and fix their compensation, and do all acts needful for the proper execution of their powers and duties; but no land shall be taken or expenditure incurred until an appropriation sufficient for the estimated expense thereof shall have been made by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters present and voting at a town meeting, or in a city in which the city council consists of two branches by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch and in a city in which there is a single legislative board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members thereof, present and voting thereon. Such expenditures shall not exceed the appropriations made therefor, and all contracts involving expenditures in excess of such appropriations shall be void.

CONNECTION OF PARK WITH TOWN STREETS. *Section 3.*—

Such boards may connect any public park, boulevard or driveway, under its control, with any part of a city or town for which they are appointed, by taking any connecting streets, or part thereof, leading to such park, and may accept and add to such park any street or part thereof, adjoining and parallel with any boundary line of the same; but the consent of the public authorities having control of such street, and of a majority of the owners of land abutting thereon, shall first be obtained. They shall have the same power and control over such streets as they have over parks, boulevards or driveways, and a city or town may invest them with the control, improvement and maintenance of any of the streets thereof for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this section.

ADDITIONAL POWERS. *Section 4.*—The park commissioners shall have the authority given to the mayor and aldermen, the selectmen, road commissioners, tree warden and forester, respectively, by Section 10 of Chapter 51 and Sections 6, 9, 12, 13 and 14 of Chapter 53, in places under their jurisdiction.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS; ASSESSMENTS. *Section 5.*—

They may, from time to time, levy or cause to be levied an assessment on contiguous property abutting on such streets not exceeding one-half of the first cost of improvements therein as estimated by such boards, but not for any subsequent repairs thereof. Such assessment may be apportioned into not more than four annual installments, with interest at five per cent per annum from the date of demand until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes or assessments.

CONTROL OF STREETS TO REVERT, WHEN. *Section 6.*—If any streets or parts thereof shall pass from the control of any such board, the power and authority over the same granted or authorized by Sections 3 and 5 shall revert to the city or town.

TAKING OF LAND; PROCEEDINGS. *Section 7.*—Such boards shall, within sixty days after the taking of land under the provisions of the first fourteen sections of this chapter, file and cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which such land lies, a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification. In a town no taking of land by the right or eminent domain shall be valid unless it is reported to the town, filed, accepted and allowed, as provided by Section 71 of Chapter 48.

DETERMINATION OF DAMAGES. *Section 8.*—Such boards shall estimate and determine all damages sustained by the taking of land or by other acts in the execution of their powers; but a person aggrieved thereby may have his damages assessed by a jury in the Superior Court in the manner provided for the assessment of damages sustained by the laying out of ways. If upon a trial damages are increased beyond the award, the petitioner shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay costs.

FEE OF LAND TO VEST IN CITY OR TOWN. *Section 9.*—The fee of land acquired for a park under the provisions of this chapter shall vest in the city or town in which it is laid out; and such city or town shall be liable for all damages assessed, as provided in the preceding section, and for all costs and expenses lawfully incurred by its board of park commissioners. A city or town may take and hold in trust or otherwise any grant, gift, bequest or devise, made for the purpose of laying out or improving any parks therein.

PUBLIC PARK LOAN. *Section 10.*—A city council may issue from time to time, and to an amount not exceeding the sum actually expended for the purpose of taking of land for parks, bonds, or certificates of debt, to be denominated on the face thereof "PUBLIC PARK LOAN," bearing such interest and payable at such time as may be determined by said city council, which shall establish a sinking fund sufficient, with accumulating interest to provide for the payment of such loan at maturity. All amounts received for betterments which accrue by the laying out of parks under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into such sinking fund.

PARKS TO BE PERPETUAL. *Section 11.*—Land taken for or held as a park by cities and towns under the provisions of this chapter shall be forever kept open and maintained as public parks; but, except in parks in the city of Boston and in parks comprising less than one hundred acres in extent, structures for shelter, refreshment and other purposes may be erected of such material and in such places as, in the opinion of the fire commissioners, if any, do not endanger buildings beyond the limits of such park; and the provisions of Section 20 of Chapter 53 shall not apply to such buildings. No street or way and no steam railroad or street railway shall be laid out over any portion of such park except in places and in the manner approved by the board of park commissioners.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS. *Section 12.*—No military encampment, parade, drill, review or other military evolution or exercise shall be held or performed on any park laid out as aforesaid, nor shall any military body, except in case of riot, insurrection, rebellion or war, enter or move in military order therein without the consent of such board.

ANNUAL REPORTS. *Section 13.*—Such boards shall make reports of their respective doings and detailed statements of all receipts, expenditures and liabilities for the preceding year in towns, at the annual town meetings and at such other times as the town directs and in cities, to the city council annually, in December.

BALLOTS ON ACCEPTANCE OF CHAPTER. *Section 14.*—Ballots on acceptance of this and the preceding sections of this chapter shall be "yes" or "no" in answer to the question, "Shall Sections 1 to 14 inclusive, of Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws, authorizing cities and towns to lay out public parks within their limits, be accepted?" The ballots cast shall be assorted, counted, and public declaration made thereof in the manner prescribed in Sections 236 to 241, inclusive, of Chapter 11.

SECOND MEETINGS, WHEN. *Section 15.*—A second meeting for the purpose of voting upon the acceptance of said sections shall not be called within twelve months after the first, unless the first meeting fails through illegality or irregularity in the proceedings.

BUILDING LINE ON PARKWAY. *Section 16.*—In a city which by a vote of its city council, or in a town which by a vote of a town meeting, accepts this section, or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, the board of park commissioners may in accordance with the provisions of Section 103 of Chapter 48, establish a building line distant at no point more than twenty-five feet from any exterior line of a parkway, boulevard or public way in which a park abuts; and the extreme height to which buildings upon which parkway, boulevard or public way may be erected shall be seventy feet exclusive of such steeple, towers, domes, cornices, parapets, balustrades, sculptured ornaments, chim-

neys and roofs as such board may approve. Whoever sustains damage by the establishment of such building line shall have the same remedy therefor as if his land were taken for the laying out of a highway.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS IN TOWNS. *Section 17.*—

A town having public grounds or open spaces in any of its streets, highways or town ways, which have been or may be designated by it as not needed for public travel, may give the improvement thereof to corporations within its limits organized under the provisions of Section 19 of Chapter 124, which, under the direction of the selectmen or road commissioners, shall have the use, care and control thereof and may grade, drain, curb and fence the same, set out shade or ornamental trees, lay out flower plats, and otherwise improve them.

PENALTY FOR INJURY, ETC. *Section 18.*—Any person who wilfully or maliciously drives cattle, horses or other animals, or any team or vehicle on or across such grounds or ways, or destroys or removes any fence or railing on such grounds or ways, or plays ball or other games thereon, or otherwise interferes with or injures the work of the corporation having the care of the property so injured shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars, which shall be paid over to such corporation.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS. *Section 19.*—The board of park commissioners, if any, otherwise the city or town, may take land within the municipal limits, in fee or otherwise, by gift, purchase or by the right of eminent domain, or lease the same, and maintain it as a public playground; but no land shall be so taken or leased until an amount

equal to the estimated cost thereof has been appropriated by the city or town. The city or town or board of park commissioners, as the case may be, shall, within sixty days after the taking of land, under the provisions of this section, file and cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land lies, a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification, and a statement of the purpose for which it was taken.

DAMAGES, ASSESSMENTS AND COSTS. *Section 20.*—Said board, or if there is none, the city council of a city or the selectmen of a town, shall estimate and determine the damages sustained by such taking of land; but a person aggrieved thereby may have his damages assessed in the manner provided for the assessment of damages sustained by the laying out of ways if suit therefor is brought within two years after the recording of such taking. If upon a trial, damages in excess of the award shall be recovered, the petitioner shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay them.

INDEBTEDNESS BEYOND LIMIT AUTHORIZED. *Section 21.*—A city or town, except the city of Boston, may, in order to meet the expense of acquiring land for the purposes named in Section 19, incur indebtedness beyond the limit of municipal indebtedness to an amount not exceeding one-half of one per cent of its assessed valuation. It shall not be necessary to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the same unless the city or town so votes.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS. *Section 22.*—If in a town in the metropolitan parks district as defined in Section 3 of Chapter 407 in the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, or in any city, tenement buildings are

built about or contiguous to open spaces, the owners of such buildings may apply to the board of park commissioners, if any, or in a city or town of said district having no park commission, to the metropolitan park commission, and said boards may, with the approval of the board of health of the city or town, take a lease of such open spaces for a neighborhood playground for a term not exceeding fifteen years, subject to renewal, at a rental not exceeding the taxes thereon. The owners of such buildings shall have the care and control thereof under the supervision of the board of park commissioners, or if there is none, of the selectmen.

PENALTY.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF RULES OF PARKS. *Section* 30.—Whoever violates any rule or regulation for the government or use of any public reservation, parkway or boulevard made under authority of law by any board or officer in charge thereof shall, for each offence, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCES

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the public parks of said city, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park, High Rock, Lynn Common and all other city reservations, except with the prior consent of the board, it is forbidden:

1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or illuse any building fence or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing of property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties; to discharge or carry fire-crackers, torpedoes, or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags, or advertising devices; to solicit subscriptions or contributions; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indecent act; to bathe or fish; to solicit the acquaintance of, or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horses or other animals to pass over or stray upon the park lands, provided that this shall not



LYNN WOODS. HANDY GUIDE FOR TRAMPERS.

apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.

5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.

6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.

7. To ride or drive any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.

8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.

9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.

10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the commissioners, or of the park police, or other agents of the commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.

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THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN


**AND OTHER PUBLIC PARKS OF
THE CITY IN 1908**

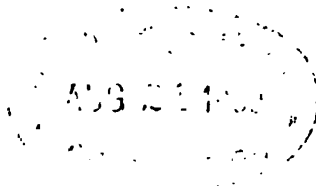


**TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE**



**PARK COMMISSIONERS OF LYNN
MASS.**

Jan 9/12
LC 811111



FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER,
33 MUNROE STREET,
LYNN, MASS.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(Organized September 6, 1889.)

PRESENT BOARD.

Names.	Appointed.	Term expires.
ARTHUR W. PINKHAM	1904	First Monday of May, 1909
CHARLES H. HASTINGS	1901	First Monday of May, 1910
NATHAN M. HAWKES	1891	First Monday of May, 1911
P. B. MAGRANE	1898	First Monday of May, 1912
CHARLES S. HILTON	1898	First Monday of May, 1913

Chairman, NATHAN M. HAWKES.
Secretary, CHARLES H. HASTINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names.	Appointed.	Retired.
AARON F. SMITH	1889	Term expired May 1, 1891
FRANK W. JONES	1889	Term expired May 1, 1894
BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY	1889	Resigned May 15, 1894
PHILIP A. CHASE	1889	Resigned March 15, 1898
CHARLES H. PINKHAM	1889	Term expired May 1, 1898
(Reappointed in 1900; Died Nov. 10, 1900.)		
LUCIAN NEWHALL	1894	Died May 17, 1898
EDWARD RANDALL	1898	Term expired May 1, 1900
JAMES E. JENKINS	1894	Term expired May 1, 1904



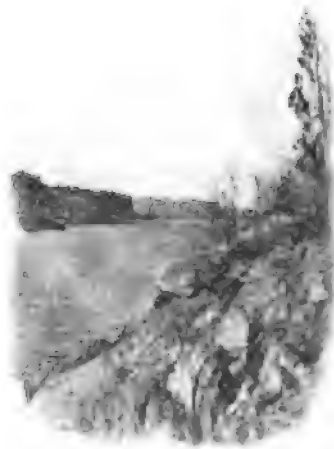
OLD WILLOWS—Meadow Park

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Report for 1908.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of Lynn:

As required by Chapter 28, Section 13, of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, entitled "Public Parks, Playgrounds, and the Public Domain," and by the provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn has the honor to submit this twentieth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 19, 1908.



PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

THE re-appointment of Mr. Hilton as a member and the re-election of the Chairman and Secretary continued the membership and organization as heretofore.

The special oversight of the different members has been as follows :

For the Common and Park, Mr. Pinkham.

For Goldfish Pond and Park, Washington Square and Highland Square, Mr. Hastings.

For Little River Playgrounds, Mr. Magrane.

For Meadow Park and Speedway, Mr. Hilton.

For Lynn Woods, Mr. Hawkes.

For High Rock, the Board as a whole.

The lesser-central reservations are so closely within the observation of the people that they require little to be said of them here.

Goldfish Pond and Park with its lily beds and shade and resting places never had greater charms than this year.

The Great Woods.

The uppermost thought of anyone thinking or writing of Lynn Woods has had reference for several years to the gypsy moth and the effect of its ravages. We are happy to be able to relate that at any time this year the unscientific stroller, the lover of secluded retreats, the novelty seeking excursionist, might have sauntered from Wyoma to Walden, Breed's or Birch ponds without being made painfully aware of the pest. We do not claim that a person whose vocation it was to seek and spy out the gypsy moth could not find too much evidence of its existence.


A year ago no one could enter the Woods without being forced to recognize the presence of the pest. Despite the ravages of man and insect the Great Woods were full of charms in the spring, and they are not the less so when, as Fenimore Cooper says:

"The season was on the point of changing its character; the verdure of summer giving place more rapidly to the brown and parti-colored livery of the fall."

"The Americans call the autumn the 'Fall' from the fall of the leaf." — *Cooper's Prairie*.

On the third day of July, 1908, while there were devastated brown patches in the Woods showing the ravages of the gypsy moth, from the top of the tower on Mt. Gilead (which offers a more extended view of the reservation than any other point in the Woods) the mass of green waving forest, unscarred and unblotched was seen and not a scorched spot could be detected.

As stated in our last report, our work in the gypsy moth line in 1907 was largely opening old cart roads and new ways of access to our groves, that there might be room for the free play and progress of the sprayers which were promised for this year. Our ways were all clear in due season, but the appropriation for moth suppression was so long delayed that the machines went to work late in the season. Their work though effective so far as it went, was begun too late and ended too soon, both for lack of money. Spraying if applied in season and abundantly will be a



powerful agency against the moth. We have made the Woods so accessible that spraying and using tanglefoot will do more effective work than hideous wood-chopping operations.

With the force at our command we have applied in addition to the efforts of the Board of Public Works nearly two thousand pounds of that effective check of the gypsy moth known as tanglefoot.

We are looking forward to another year of active co-operation with the Board of Public Works with its sprayer, our department clearing roads and applying tanglefoot. Trusting that another year's labor will show still better results, we will go on and assist Nature in the preservation of our trust.

Frequent and regular inspection of the belts of our woods thinned along the roadways by the method advocated by the gypsy moth State officials has convinced us that the remedy is worse than the disease. "Kirke's Lambs"* are common laborers who cannot be trained nor educated to use ordinary foresters' discrimination in the selection of trees, shrubs or underbrush proper to retain or remove.

A great charm of the woodland drives is in the arching tree-tops which make a cool, secluded retreat from hot bare city streets. The rude cuttings let in the torrid sun's rays, make the roads dusty and wear out their surface. The ground in the clearings becomes dry, taking away the moisture which trees require for their health and growth.

* If any one is inquisitive enough to wonder why we style these axe-swingers Kirke's Lambs, we invite his perusal of Macaulay's brilliant word painting in the First Volume of his History of England, descriptive of the slaughter of the West of England peasantry by licensed ruffians after the Rebellion of Monmouth, in 1685. The meaning of the phrase Kirke's Lambs may be guessed from the text and its application to our Woods from the woodland lover's standpoint may be gleaned from the pages of the history.

When Tangier was abandoned Kirke returned to England. He still continued to command his old soldiers, who were designated sometimes as the First Tangier Regiment, and sometimes as Queen Catherine's Regiment. As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. In allusion to this device and with a bitterly ironical meaning, these men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs. The regiment, now the second of the line, still retains this ancient badge, which is, however, thrown into the shade by decorations honorably earned in Egypt, Spain and in the heart of Asia.

We protest against any further mutilation of our Woods by unskilled axemen under the direction of gypsy moth agitators and alarmists. An onslaught by these slovenly but mercenary marauders leaves a woodland about as picturesque as a field of bean poles before the growing plants have hidden their forlorn nakedness. Far better would it be to isolate the Woods with a Chinese wall about them and allow Nature to fight to a finish with the gypsy moths than to let loose this gang of hirelings to cut the woods down. There would be something of natural beauty left after the moths had died of starvation.

The method of the present regime would leave naked the rocks and hillsides. No child born to-day, should he live to man's age, as the psalmist calls it, could ever look upon anything better than the monotonous dead level of the corpsewood growth.

The Metropolitan Park Commission as it appears to us, has a better manner of treating woodlands than the State Moth Commission. It is so much in touch with the course we have pursued and for which we have trained expert foresters for many years, that we cannot refrain from culling from the Report of the eminent Landscape Architects, Olmsted Brothers, in the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners for 1908. They say — (Page 45) :

“ In the Middlesex Fells we have supervised the removal of dead and dying trees and of a limited number of defective and sickly trees to facilitate the gypsy moth work, but the amount of cutting has been much more restricted than in recent years, because any further extensive cutting would impair the scenery of the reservation for years to come. What is now chiefly needed for the improvement of the Woods is a chance for the existing trees to grow with as little set-back from insect attacks and other enemies as may be, and for the fostering of healthy seedlings. The tendency to a bald monotony of appearance in the woods, resulting from the wholesale cutting of underbrush, which is one item of the campaign against the moths, is but a temporary objection ; but this same brush cutting makes it exceedingly difficult to preserve and encourage the numerous

self-sown seedlings, especially of white pine, which in many parts of the reservation are giving promise of a healthier new generation, partly as the result of the thinning of previous years."

A proper spraying outfit will reach the whole as well as a part of the vegetation. An excuse for promiscuous cutting is that the moths drop upon vehicles and are thus distributed. The season of moth swinging is short and no harm would result from a close season:—Close the road for carriages till the danger passes.

The tanglefoot preventative which was liberally used by the experienced forester upon isolated and choice standard trees, was the means of saving many lordly veterans of the forest. Through the winter the Park Department belted the great groves of Pratt, Burrill and the Dungeon.

The sprayers of the city came late but did effective work. The three sprayers engaged in the gypsy moth struggle in the Woods did good service especially the one built by the Board of Public Works upon home made plans. The exhaustion of the appropriation caused a suspension of work June 9th, just in the height of the gypsy assault. Nature and man have worked together this year for the checking of the gypsy moth pest. Lynn Woods have come out of the fire ordeal directed by skilled moth fighters with few mishaps and have put on new robes of green. Even pine trees, which for two years have been marked as dead, are covered with new crowns of living needles. Many of the old pines weakened by the moths are menaced by a foe that attacks the interior after the manner of the apple tree borer.

Whoever essays the study of Nature soon learns that with trees as well as men troubles are liable to come in troops instead of single assaults. It seems as if it was bad enough for the elm leaf beetle to wreck the beauty of our city trees, for the brown-tail moth to poison the neck of humanity, for the gypsy moth to devour every green thing in its progress like the plagues of Egypt, or the grasshoppers of Kansas. But while we are still contending with the known enemies, there comes another, the character of which is at present little known. It is called the White Pine

Blight. The White Pine was the king of trees in the primeval forest. We trust the future will see it resume its normal lordly position in the Great Woods of Lynn. The blight, however, is in our Woods as well as in the great forests of Maine and New Hampshire.

The United States Department of Agriculture has established sample plots at Brunswick, Maine and Peterboro, New Hampshire, as well as at several other places, for the study of the disease which will probably yield valuable information in regard to it. On a circular issued May 26th, 1908, the Department says:

"Trees affected by the blight may be readily recognized from the characteristic reddish-brown color assumed by the newest needles. The tip of the needle is always affected first, and needles with the base or middle turned brown, but with the tip green, are practically never seen. The extent of the discoloration varies greatly in different needles and in different trees; sometimes only the tip is affected, sometimes the whole needle. Attacked trees look as if they had been scorched by fire, or as if the tips of the needles had been dipped into a reddish-brown dye.

"The needles of the white pine fall after two years, so that the foliage consists of two sets of needles. In most cases only the newer needles are affected, while those of the previous year remain perfectly green and normal. When the older needles are, as occasionally happens, dried up and withered, this is apparently due to blight during their first year. In such cases the newer needles are usually stunted, bunched up and undeveloped and are nearly always blighted. A tree which is attacked one year appears rarely to escape the next.

"Trees of all ages and sizes, whether growing in the open or in closed stands, seem to be almost equally affected, with two apparent exceptions: (1) Large, full-crowned trees with a diameter of eighteen inches or more, standing in the open, seem to be very rarely affected, and (2) trees in the interior of a dense stand seem to be more rarely affected than those near the edge. Otherwise, the blight seems indifferent to the health or to the situation of the tree and to the character or moisture of the soil in which the tree is growing.



BURRILL HILL PATH—Lynn Woods

"As a rule, only isolated and scattering trees are attacked, and neighboring trees do not seem to be affected by contact. This scattered occurrence of affected trees usually makes the disease less conspicuous and, therefore, less easy to detect.

"Whether affected trees ever recover or not is still unsettled. Many trees have died in two years. Others seem to drag along for several years, showing the blight each year, but without succumbing. Others, again, have died within a few months, and still others seem to be recovering. Consequently, no set rule can be laid down as to the progress of the disease. Dead trees are apparently attacked by borers and other wood-destroying insects very quickly and should, therefore, be utilized as soon as possible."

The editor of the Woman's Column is drawn at least annually to the Woods. Of the middle of May (1908) tramp, a woodland walk is recorded:—

"Last Saturday was a day that seemed to mark the culmination of the spring. Then apparently every tree in the forest was bursting forth with blossom of leaf and every place there was vocal with the music of newly arrived birds. It was clearly a time to be passed out of doors, and so, taking a trolley car we soon reached the Penny Brook road, where we alighted and turned our faces towards the Woods. Passing by Wake Robin spring, we followed the foot path that is bordered on one side by Breed's pond and on the other side by that bold cliff known as Lantern Rock, so-called because of the legend that a band of pirates once made use of it as a signal station. As we had come especially to study wild flowers, it was with delight that we saw hanging among the rocks over our heads, the pendant blossoms of the columbine with their protruding yellow stamens and spur like petals, red without and yellow within. All along the way our path was now carpeted with myriad blossoms of the yellow cinque-foil, tiny bluets and fragile anemones, and several varieties of the blue violet blossoming abundantly. In the distance a brown thrasher sang his brilliant and well sustained song, and near to us a pair of black and white warblers hopped among the branches of the trees.

Coming out on to the Dungeon road, we passed beneath splendid hemlock trees, and then turned off to the Cornell path, where the afternoon's sunlight sifting through the trees, brought out beautiful shades of vivid greens which were rendered more strikingly handsome by the white flash of the bark of the canoe birch and by the young red foliage of the scarlet oak. A little brook that ran along near our path was bordered on both sides with dense masses of blooming white violets, whose fragrance filled the air. Evidently the situation of these usually rare flowers in the damp bog served to protect them from the depredations of that ruthless destroyer, the indiscriminate flower gatherer.

As the afternoon shadows grew long, we hurried towards the car station, hoping soon again to visit this charming woodland."

As the first road work, save to keep them in passable condition, which we have attempted since the moth contest became so strenuous, we have taken out a few crooks and narrow intruding points in the Great Woods road from the Landing West. More such improvement is needed on account of steepness and narrowness of ways and the change in the character of the vehicles of the increasing users of the sylvan byways.

With the autumn of 1908 all question of the popularization of Lynn Woods by the whole people had vanished, if it ever existed.

Tuesday, September 7th, was a red-letter day for more Lynn youngsters than had ever before been drawn to one gathering place. A common impulse inspired the youth of Lynn to celebrate Labor Day with music and sports, but mainly refreshments in the vaulted ampitheatre in the Woods at the head of Glen Lewis pond.

October 4th, while not so bright a day as October Sundays are apt to be, drew a great throng of people to the Woods. They came to hear the music, to stroll through the paths where the fallen leaves now rustle about the footsteps and to drive through our winding roads. The forester, who has been in the Woods for many years states that more pleasure conveyances passed over the roads on that day than had passed on any previous day within his remembrance.



LINN COMMON—January 20, 1908

October 24th, among other days, was a great outing day.

The long drawn-out drought of thirty-two days ended with the evening of September 28th, when copious showers fell and relieved the constant dread of forest fires. After that date the rainfall ceased and fire peril still menaced till the showers of Monday night, October 26th, dispelled the gloom of floating smoke.

The golden tinted Lynn Woods for the year were freed from the peril of fire blast.

Common and Park.

Some old trees dying perhaps from the artificial conditions surrounding them, hacked and butchered in previous years, have been removed. Their places will be filled as far as may be by planting young and vigorous trees.

Continuing the policy of annually doing something in the way of cross paths, we have laid a concrete walk between Whiting and Shepard streets. The flower beds on the Park have been as usual, an attractive feature of Mr. Love's work, although a late season and a hot May shortened the tulip display and the later gorgeous floral displays suffered as usual from hoodlumism and vandalism.

Monday, January 20, 1908, was a skating carnival day for the young people in the centre of the city. The occasion was the opportune, not accidental, flooding of the Common on Saturday afternoon, January 18, preceding a stinging cold night and a freezing Sunday. It is not as easy a task as some people think to get a smooth ice surface on a level field with not much frost in the ground. We had been watching the thermometer for weeks and on Monday a considerable area was covered with ice and the throng of skaters was so great that the whole frozen surface was so thickly covered with happy young people as to hide the glittering ice-belt.

The elements and the boys soon used up the sport and it was not until following the zero night of January 30th, with its howling wind storm, that we were again enabled to flood the Common with water, which on the morning of January 31st,

made a field of clear ice which under the winter's sun and the crisp atmosphere furnished sport royal for the youth of Lynn, girls as well as boys. The snow, rain and sleet storm of February 1st spoiled the fun and shrouded the Common with a disagreeable reminder of "Winter's Drizzly Reign." (Dryden.)

The fickle season had not ended, for Saturday night and Sunday morning witnessed a piercing wind blizzard which froze every particle of moisture within reach and came near to freezing humanity exposed to it, and on Monday, February 3d, the steel clad feet were in hosts gliding over the slippery surface. The fun reached its climax on Wednesday night, for Thursday brought snow and rain and damp, or what the old folks called a snow-eater.

But, presto, another change on Friday afternoon, February 7th. It was cold enough to shower from the hydrants and Saturday saw another ice veneer which was as good on Monday as ever. And thus on, till St. Valentine's day softened Nature and ended the sporting season.

Turn the kaleidoscope of Lynn Common from winter scenes to Saturday, September 26th, the occasion being the annual parade of the Essex County Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. So many years have whitened the heads of the survivors of the legions of Grant and Sherman since the last grand march through the capital of the saved nation that a short but inspiring route about our beautiful Common was selected. A more spectacular and patriotic scene never stirred the multitude than then.

September was conspicuous for hazy days with a veiled sun. The twenty-sixth was a peerless day for the patriotic pageant of youth and age. Ten thousand school children dressed in holiday attire, each waving an American flag, marched upon the common. Marshalled by their teachers, they formed a solid phalanx within the enclosure north and south. "Each man is a hero and an oracle to somebody." — (Emerson.) The grizzled heroes—for every man who wore the blue and did his duty was a hero—marched under the leafy aisles around the Common. The children wildly cheered, waved their flags and imbibed deep



LYNN COMMON—September 26, 1908

draughts of love of country for their coming lives. The veterans touched their hats and many an eye glistened at the abounding manifestations that the sacrifices of the defenders of the Union would never be forgotten but that these little ones would sooner or later reverently take up their burdens.

The Common as well as Goldfish Pond and Park and other public grounds in the residential districts of the city suffer from inadequate police supervision. The funds granted the Commissioners will not afford such protection and it seems to them that the city through its regular police force ought to protect and guard its own property, developed and beautified for the use of the whole people, as well as the private property of individuals. We have continued to contribute to the police department for the services of an officer at High Rock Tower, but we doubt if any one can tell why such service should be charged to the maintenance of Public Grounds.

High Rock.

After many tribulations and bills for repairs which fully appear in the financial statements, the telescope is in commission or has been available until of late. Now the dome has become obstinate and it requires much effort to open and close it. The telescope is probably of nearly as much service as if it was located in a building upon the ground floor, but not quite, because there are the stairs to climb and the exposure of the bleak summit added to the possible vibration. However, the telescope is on the top of a tower and there it will remain at present.

During the year the old broken iron stairway on the south face of the Rock has been removed. The ascent to the Rock is now made from Essex street by the ancient way between the range lines, the street end of which is now known as Mount Hood terrace, over which we hope to construct the High Rock path.

The boys of the neighborhood, in compliance with their request, were allowed to play ball upon the plaza for a limited season, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and their custodian, Captain Henry Grover. The breaking of windows during these games with no efforts on the part of the partici-

pants to make good the damage done convince us that the privilege has been abused and should not be extended another season without substantial guarantee for the safety of neighboring property.

Tuesday evenings the astronomical class of the High School has the use of the telescope and Friday evenings the public has the same privilege.

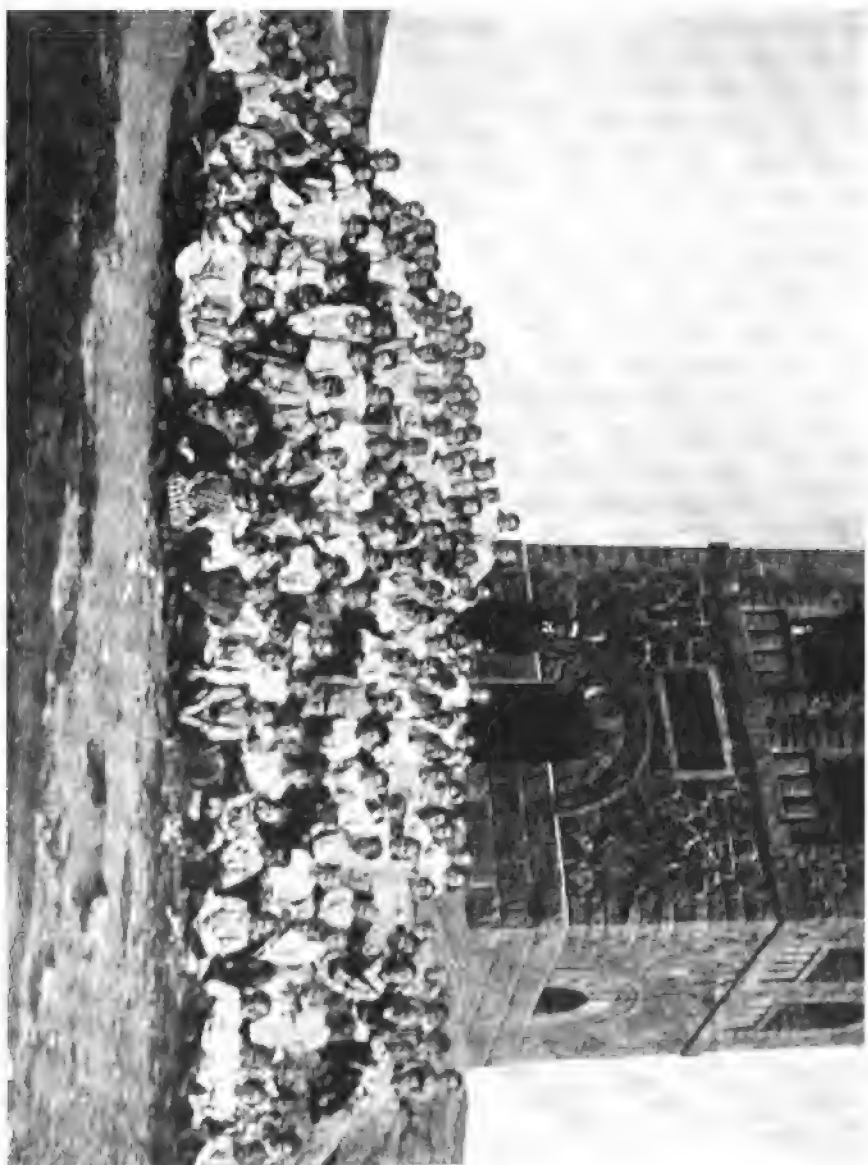
The *Item* of July 25th contained the impressions of an observer upon the views as seen from the Tower, which we have no scruples about appropriating.

"Lynn's best view point of the surrounding country, High Rock observatory, has thousands of visitors every week now, the throng of residents who never tire of the charm of the prospect on every side being swelled by the summer folks. Hardly a person who comes to Lynn for a visit is permitted to go back home without a visit to the old rock. From few spots anywhere can a more varied view be had, woodland, farming country, beach and sea, giving way to each other as the eye follows round the horizon, and each stretch has its distinguishing marks.

Looking out to sea, of course, Egg Rock is the first and most conspicuous object, and divides the ocean view. To the right is the Boston lower lightship, Boston light, Deer Island, the Graves light, and farthest away and close to the shore line is Minot's light. To the left of Egg Rock is Marblehead light, the Baker Island twin lights at the mouth of Salem harbor and beyond them the Thatcher's island twin lights, off Rockport.

To the west is an entirely different kind of scenery. Close up can be seen the outlooks in Lynn Woods, while fifty miles farther back is Mt. Wachusett in Princeton, not far from Fitchburg. Well towards the north is Mt. Monadnock, in Dublin, N. H., more clearly defined than the Massachusetts elevation, and between these two and High Rock can be found every sort of woodland and open which a rolling country can afford. Danvers Asylum set off by itself in the hills is the one unmistakable object on this side.

To the north and south are the cities and towns along the



HIGHLAND SCHOOL—High Rock, May 27, 1908

shores, no fewer than twenty-five communities being in sight of the rock on a clear day. Down the North Shore all the way to Gloucester, where the fishing and pleasure boats can be plainly seen, every town can be made out: Swampscott, Marblehead with Abbot Hall and the steeple on the Church of the Star of of the Sea, the tops of the church steeples of Salem, Pride's Crossing, Beverly Farms with Henry C. Frick's, the steel magnate, summer palace, then Magnolia and finally Gloucester. Peabody and Danvers, of course, can also be seen just inside the fringe of shore towns.

To the south, from Nahant, with its spider-like isthmus, which most visitors mistake for a bridge, all the way to Nantasket and the adjoining South Shore resorts, the view is unbroken. On a clear day the trolley trains from Nantasket to Pemberton can be made out through a field glass and the flag-pole at Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamwold can also be seen. Inland in the distance are the Blue Hills where the United States meteorological observatory is located. A little nearer is Boston with the State House, the Ames building and Bunker Hill monument the most easily located objects. Nearer is Malden on a hill by itself and beside it the blackened waste of Chelsea, with here and there the first of the new buildings just taking shape and relieving the desolation. The big gasometer nearby is in Everett, while Winthrop and Revere, still closer up, can of course be easily located.

Many visitors come to the observatory in the night time to enjoy the finest view of the harbor lights and the resort illuminations to be had in this neighborhood, and from early morning until well toward midnight the rock is never deserted. Egg Rock has a fixed red light. Marblehead, Baker's Island and Thatcher's are fixed white lights, easily recognized because of their location. Boston light is a revolving white light, while the lightship burns a dark red. The Graves is two white flashes, and then darkness, while Minot tells its number, '143,' at regular intervals."

Little River Playground.

There is not much to be said on the æsthetic side of the development of the banks of Little river from Boston street to Summer street. The land adjoining the Playground taking north of the railroad tracks, which Olmsted Brothers advised acquiring, and to which reference may be had in our last report, has not been secured. No appropriation was made this year for the Little River Playground and the Commissioners assumed that the balance unexpended in the account should be devoted to the continuance of the filling of the land even if it made necessary, as it did, a postponement of the artistic and systematic development of the scheme proposed by Olmsted Brothers and indorsed by the Commissioners. The annexed letters indicate something of what we desire to do.

FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

Mr. Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman, Lynn Park Commission, Lynn, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—We are sending you, under separate cover two colored prints of our preliminary plan for Little River Playground.

The playground is divided into two sections by the Saugus Branch of the Boston & Maine railroad. The northern portion we have devoted to men and boys and the southerly portion to women and children.

In the former you will note that we have planned an open-air gymnasium located in the vicinity of Boston street, which is the main approach to the playground. In connection with this gymnasium we have placed a toilet and locker house which will also serve for the boys using the play-field. The whole of the area south of the narrow neck between Boston street and Batchelder court we have devoted to a large playground on which two or three baseball games can be played at one time. Connecting this playground with Boston street we have planned a broad tree-lined mall, with seats placed at regular intervals under the shade of the trees and out of the way of pedestrians using the mall. We have planned for walks encircling the playground and connections with Batchelder court, Woodman street and Laurel street and a subway under the railroad to connect with the southerly portion of the ground.

This southerly portion we have divided into two sections, one to be used for women and girls, with an open-air gymnasium, and lawn on which basket ball and other games may be played; the other section will be for little children, and we have provided a wading-pool sand courts

and a gravel area in which can be placed swings, scups, tether boards, etc. Between the two sections we have placed a building in which will be located toilet accommodations and locker room.

We have shown walks around the children's lawn and connections with Summer street, the alley on the east side and the subway under the railroad. These walks and those we have shown in the northerly portion will, we think, serve all necessary purposes of pleasure strolling and short-cutting through the playground.

Throughout the playground we have indicated, approximately, masses of trees and shrubs. Should a planting plan be prepared later these outlines may have to be modified somewhat, but in the general way they show where we deem planting necessary.

We have not gone into the question of grading except enough to assure ourselves that what we have recommended is practicable.

We think, however, that a great deal of the success of the plan depends upon the careful modeling of the ground, and if the preliminary plan we now present meets with the approval of your Commission, we shall be pleased to proceed with the necessary construction plans if you so desire.

Yours very truly,

OLMSTED BROTHERS.

MAY 11, 1908.

Mr. Arthur W. Pinkham, Park Commissioner, Lynn, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—We have received a letter from Mr. Leland in regard to the elevation for Little River Playfield ground which he sends us in response to a telephone message from you; and we herewith enclose a copy of our reply.

We should be much obliged if you would take the matter up with him and let us know the result of your consultation.

We have not done anything further on the plans for the playground as we are waiting your instructions as to the plans you require us to make. We should suggest that we be authorized to make a complete grading plan for the whole area, a copy of which should be kept on file in the Park Commissioners' office and also in the engineer's office. This plan would be a basis on which all future work should be done and would possibly save a good deal of work being done over again.

We should also suggest that we be authorized to make a planting plan on which would be indicated the various groups of shrubs and trees with their names and numbers of each variety called for. This plan could also be carried out as the work progresses.

Yours very truly,

OLMSTED BROTHERS.

MAY 11, 1908.

Mr. George I. Leland, City Engineer, Lynn, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 9th and thank you for the information therein contained.

The elevation 15.0 is practically what you decided upon when our assistant, Mr. Jones, was in your office, but in discussing the matter on the ground, it seemed that it might be possible to lower this grade somewhat as the grass in the north section of the ground near the sluice, at a line of Batchelder court extended, shows no sign of having been subjected to flooding, the ground at that point is presumably about 13.0.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Jones suggested that the high tide elevation 13.62 might not extend as far up Little River as the playground and that it might be well to make a series of observations covering as long a period as seems necessary. With these observations as a basis we should be able to decide definitely the minimum elevation for the playground, but without such it is more or less a matter of guess work. Another point which came up on the ground was the possibility of straightening the sluiceway or rather proposed culvert north of the railroad, running it from a point tangent to the curve in the northwest corner of playground to the railroad at a point midway between present culvert and the west boundary, and extending thence to intersect the culvert in south portion. It was suggested that the character of ground might be such as to make this impossible and that soundings should be made to ascertain the character of the material which would be encountered.

This matter Mr. Pinkham was to take up with you and let us know the result of your investigations.

Such a change in alignment would materially shorten the length of culvert and would permit of its being constructed without interfering with the present sluiceway which would thus take care of the water during the process of constructing the new culvert.

We have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Pinkham and he will doubtless communicate with you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) OLMSTED BROTHERS,

April 22, 1908.

*Mr. Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman Board of Park Commissioners
Lynn, Mass.:*

DEAR SIR,—We desire to draw your attention to a certain point in our plan for Little River Playground which you may have possibly overlooked, namely, that we have shown the west sidewalk of Waterford street and the south sidewalk of Batchelder court west of Waterford street, as a part of the playground.



A MEADOW PARK WALK

As these sidewalks will not be needed to give access to residences along the street and as the walks in the playground follow practically the same lines only a little further from the curb, we think the latter walks will serve every purpose and we therefore recommend that you ask the Street Commissioners to turn over to the Park Commissioners the portions of Waterford street and Batchelder court, referred to above, which would ordinarily be occupied by sidewalks, so that the Park Commission may substitute a walk within the playground and the intervening ground planted and cared for as a portion of the playground.

Yours very truly,

OLMSTED BROTHERS.

During the coming year we ought to have the grading plans prepared and work done on some section if, for no other purpose, but as an object lesson in playground creation.

We do not propose to do this important public work for the future in a slipshod manner but we ask for reasonable appropriations to make these playgrounds for West Lynn into useful as well as beautiful breathing places for young people who are coming after us.

For two weeks in March a Quixotic attempt was made with the funds in the custody of the Park Commissioners to relieve the distress of the unemployed of the city by hauling and spreading material from the old gravel-pit at Breed's pond to Little River Playground. A very little figuring proved to the Park Commissioners that whereas such material when bought of individuals cost us thirty-five cents for two cubic yards, or one double load, the same when given to us by the city cost us one dollar and forty-four cents per double load, a difference against us of one dollar and nine cents, and that the city could save money by paying twenty men two dollars and twenty-five cents per day to do nothing. After seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars had been expended the experiment was abandoned.

As the result of a conference between the Mayor, the West Lynn Aldermen, the Board of Public Works and the Park Commissioners work was resumed for a week upon the assurance that the City Council would appropriate ten thousand

dollars for little River Playground Maintenance. This agreement was not carried out and by assent of all parties the hauling of material by the Board of Public Works ceased after our expenditure of one thousand, two hundred and sixteen dollars.

Playgrounds are absolute necessities in our growing congested city districts with our babel of tongues and races. Land alone will not answer the cry. There must be equipment and constant supervision. Upon the matter of location the Haverhill Park Commission says, "The location of playgrounds for little children should be within half a mile of the homes of such children as are to use them. All the conditions must be sanitary, the grounds must be comparatively level, and there should be some shade. Such grounds should be about one hundred and fifty feet square. It is for many reasons desirable that the school yards should be used for small children. The rooms there open a shelter that is sometimes necessary. There are found the sanitariums, there the movable apparatus and toys may be stored, and there the kindergartener and the janitor may most satisfactorily give supervision and protection. In such location the playground is closely connected with the vacation school, and very properly should be placed under the same general control."

Our playgrounds so far as they have been acquired, are larger than those above mentioned and when properly graded, equipped, policed and supervised, can be more economically managed than many small bits of reservation.

The old mill-pond, of late known as Butman's, will soon be a thing of the past. Its filling is going on steadily and rapidly. The extension of the conduit is now the pressing need. The wooden conduit north of the railroad must soon be replaced with stone or concrete.

In acreage of public reservation Lynn has contributed more than any other place in proportion to population. The natural park, the Woods, is vastly larger than in other similar communities. For playgrounds in the thickly populated part of the city, Meadow Park has thirty and one-half acres, High Rock has an open space in the very centre of the city's activities of over three acres, Little River Playground has nine and one-half



HIGHLAND SCHOOL.—High Rock, May 27, 1908

acres and Butman's Pond Reservation has five acres. In this enumeration we do not include Lynn Common and Park and Goldfish Pond and Park with their twelve acres, important places for certain public uses, or the various lesser public squares.

"Why have playgrounds? Why? Why does a flower need the light? The child needs a playground because his growth is through activity, through these specific forms of activity which his nature has prescribed, and because, accordingly, he will never grow up—or will grow up stunted and perverted—if he is denied those opportunities and objects to which his vital, instinctive and formulative activities relate."—*Joseph Lee*.

Meadow Park.

The uses of a newly discovered possession of a city dawn slowly upon the minds of the recipients of municipal liberality. Meadow Park is no longer a new world for the devotees of the American game of baseball. Locations for diamonds are at a premium throughout the season and the daily record shows such entries as this: "May 9, 1908, eleven matched games were played." Provision has been made for other sports, such as cricket, lawn tennis, and driving on the speedway, which have not been so fully improved. Other records also of the attempts of the Commissioners to encourage out-of-door life are somewhat discouraging for reasons of vicinage, a hint of which is sufficient. One Saturday a ton of sand was put into seven sand pits for the amusement of the little tots. It was not the fault of the little ones that on the following Monday not enough sand was left in the pits to fill a hat.

The record of the caretaker shows that 717 matched games of baseball and 578 games of tennis were played during the past season.

Among other things done were the locating of five new diamonds; 260 feet of ditch were filled with stone; two wells were driven which yield abundant water; 857 double loads of ashes were hauled by the Board of Health, and 4,910 double loads of filling were bought and spread.

Among the things not done though urged by the Commissioners was the location of some much needed street lights. The Commissioners have not the funds to light or police the meadow in the night time. Their work is day work and when night comes the people of the locality suffer if these things are not attended to. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS,

December 31, 1908.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Meadow Park Improvements.

CREDIT.

Loan	\$3,250 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	91 54	
	<u> </u>	\$3,341 54

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$1,277 86
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FILLING.

Burke, Patrick	\$9 80	
Bryer, Arthur E.	118 40	
Carroll, John & Sons	13 65	
Farrington, Thomas	784 20	
McDonough, M.	51 20	
Sheehan, John W.	986 95	
	<u> </u>	1,964 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

City Engineer's Department, labor	\$1 55	
Galeucia, J. A. & Sons, labor on flag staff	20 25	
Hutchinson, W. Henry, supplies	1 30	
Laybold, Nathan, filing saws	70	
Nichols, Thomas P. & Sons, printing	4 50	
Printing and Stationery, supplies	1 46	
Public Parks, reimbursement	48 94	
Walworth Manufacturing Co., supplies	20 78	
	<u> </u>	99 48
		<u>\$3,341 54</u>

Public Grounds.**CREDIT.**

Appropriation	\$4,500 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	143 39	
	<hr/>	\$4,643 39

EXPENDITURES.**HIGH ROCK ACCOUNT.**

High Rock Tower, Grover, Henry, care taker	\$742 00	
Labor pay roll	20 26	
Bee, John D. & Sons, repairs	40 00	
Blanchard, E. C., pair of field glasses	12 00	
Bryer, Arthur E., removing stairs, High Rock	20 00	
Collins Hardware Co., supplies	6 63	
Dearborn, Edward D., repairs	59 70	
Embree, W. F. & Co., labor and supplies	33 74	
Fadden Joseph G., carpenter work	88 77	
Grover, Henry, cash expenses	50	
Hawkes, Nathan M., legal services	50 00	
Heath, H. W., supplies and labor	5 80	
Hutchinson, George D., oil	7 56	
Hutchinson, W. Henry, supplies	6 65	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., lighting	43 12	
May, L. A., repairs	30	
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., services	27 76	
Olmsted Bros., professional services	355 56	
Perkins, E. A., services on telescope	12 50	
Police Department, services of officers	95 00	
Whitten, Frank S., printing	4 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,631 85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen, Thomas, services and material	\$20 00	
American Express Co., services	15	
Baird, William L., painting	46 32	
Blanchard, F. S., & Co., Mass. Year Book	2 00	
Boyle, E. C., services, electric fountain on the Common	84 00	
Collins Hardware Co., supplies	27 05	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$179 52	\$1,631 85

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

29

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$179, 52	\$1,631 85
Coleman, D. P., gravel and labor	148 00	
Curry, Charles F., plumbing, repairing fence, etc., (Common)	341 01	
Doubleday, Page & Co., subscription for "Country Life"	8 00	
Elliott, D. B., repairs on band stand, Gold Fish Pond	10 67	
Emery John, frame	6 90	
Fernald, John, carpenter work	13 32	
Field, L. May, typewriting	7 65	
Folsom & Sunergren views and labor	65 55	
Galeucia, J. A. & Son, care of flag poles . .	78 85	
Gilson, Hatch & Wood, supplies	50	
Gordon, Hiram W., supplies	2 00	
Hutchinson, W. Henry, supplies	42 41	
Johnson, Charles A., post pattern (Common) .	25 00	
Lawrence, Charles A., cover design, Park Com- missioner's Report	8 50	
Love, R. M., plants and labor	1,846 90	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., lighting	48 52	
McLaughlin, J. H., laying concrete	118 00	
Meek, Henry M., Publishing Co., suburban directory	2 00	
North Shore Express Co., expressing	15	
Post office, postage	20 00	
Public Water Board, labor	4 00	
Quarmby & Hilliker, supplies	1 00	
Sampson & Allen, supplies	1 02	
Sampson & Murdock Co., directory	3 00	
Stewart, Howell & Co., supplies	1 63	
Titus & Buckley Co., folding chairs	4 44	
White Bros., binding	15 00	
Whittredge, W. C. & Co., lime	8 00	
	<hr/>	3,061 54
		<hr/>
		<u>\$4,643 39</u>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Public Parks.

CREDIT.

Appropriation	\$3,500 00
Transferred from Contingencies	558 37

RECEIPTS.

Meadow Park Improvements, reimbursement	\$48 94
Labor pay roll, overdraft	24 74
Hawkes, Nathan M., sale of wood	660 00
	<hr/>
	733 68
	<hr/>
	\$4,792 05

EXPENDITURES.

Hawkes, Nathan M., salary Chairman of Park Commission	\$300 00
Labor pay rolls	3,707 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cropley, Charles H., car fares	\$8 55
Dunn & Mackenzie, blacksmithing	3 27
Eeles, Frederick Co., binding reports	26 90
Gaffney, James, services as officer	52 50
Hawkes, Alice, clerical services	100 00
Harnois, Ernest & Co., supplies	9 45
Hutchinson, W. Henry, supplies	403 17
Hutchinson Lumber Co., lumber	60 12
Johnson, E. W., surveying	5 40
Lawrence, Charles A., cover design for annual report	6 50
Marshman, Gideon, keys	1 20
McKeen, C. P., filing saws	80
Mayo, F. D., dynamite	6 38
Lewis, Joseph C., signs	1 50
Nason, Charles, horse hire	10 00
Newhall, Loranus C., prints for reports	46 50
Nichols, Thomas P. & Sons, printing	15 00
Weaver, J. H., carpenter work	16 40
Wentworth, L. A., prints	1 00
	<hr/>
	774 64
	<hr/>
	\$4,782 05
Transferred to Contingencies	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,792 05

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

31

Public Playground Maintenance.

CREDIT.

Balance from 1907	\$3,773 37
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EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls	\$933 23
Labor pay rolls, expended by Board of Public Works	1,247 16
	<hr/>
	\$2,180 39

FILLING.

Callahan, Patrick	\$11 20
Linnehan, P. J.	23 45
McDonough, M.	202 30
Sheehan, John W.	249 55
White, Thomas L.	6 65
	<hr/>
	493 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badger, W. E. & Co., supplies	\$17 75
Carroll, John & Son, teaming	186 20
Hawkes, Alice, clerical services	30 00
Hutchinson, W. Henry, supplies	11 30
Kelly, G. E., carpenter work, building tool-house,	28 36
Municipal Journal & Engineer, subscription	3 00
New England Tel. & Tel. Co., services	33 34
Olmsted Bros., professional services, preparing plans, Little River Playground	325 99
Globe-Wernicke Co., supplies	27 50
	<hr/>
	663 44
	<hr/>
	\$3,336 98
Balance to account of 1909	436 39
	<hr/>
	\$3,773 37
	<hr/>

THE PARK SYSTEM AND ITS BEAUTIES.

L. A. Wentworth.

That the park system of Lynn is appreciated by the general public is quite evident to all who have witnessed the vast throngs that have attended the fall band concerts at the entrance to the Great Woods for some years past. Thousands have strolled around the rocky shore of Glen Lewis or sauntered up the Great Woods road and its various tributaries on the pleasant Sundays when the concerts have been held, drinking in the pure air and enjoying the beauties with which nature has so lavishly endowed the various sections of the great park system.

Then beside this great class there are the enthusiasts, the real nature lovers, who seek for and learn the intricacies of the more sheltered nooks and by-ways to delve for nature's deeper secrets through the closer seeing eyes of the botanist, the bird lover or the general student of woodland life. To those who thus know the Great Woods and its flowers, its trees, and its sequestered by-ways there is no more attractive place for many miles around than this. To the venerable botanist, Cyrus Mason Tracy, who knew these same woods as none have ever known them since they were a continual source of inspiration and his records show that no place in Essex county is richer in its flora than this section. Many species of rare and beautiful flowers, all of which are mentioned in his interesting studies of the Essex flora, exist here at the present day and the botanist, always on the alert for rare and beautiful blossoms, finds much here to interest and instruct him.

The general visitor to the Great Woods of Lynn usually enters the park by one or the other of two well known ways, either at the Great Woods road entrance, which is nearest to trolley



WOOD ASTERS—Lynn Woods

transportation, or by the Dungeon road along the winding shore of Breed's pond. From the Great Woods entrance there are many ways open to the traveller who wishes to explore the intricacies of the park. Turning to the right at the lower dam just beyond the terminus of the car line Ingalls' trail winds along through the boulders to a section of the old Glen Lewis road, which leads around the shore to the southern end of Ox Pasture road, passing through a beautiful cluster of pines and hemlocks admired by all who know the park and its by-ways.

To those who trend toward the historical, the Ox Pasture road offers a tempting walk through quiet woodland pathways, to the famous Wolf pits, built here for the capture of marauding wolves by the early settlers and now protected by the Park Commission as one of Lynn's most interesting historical relics of the early life of its people. A walk of perhaps a half mile brings the traveller to the woodland opening about the pits, the Ox Pasture road winding further on to the northern limits of the park. After seeing this interesting feature the traveller on his return trip may find, if his eyes be alert, the odd Balanced Rock on the left of the road, in such a position, however, that visitors travelling toward the Wolf pits seldom observe it.

Returning to the Great Woods' entrance let us take the Great Woods road, the most widely travelled road in the park and enter the real heart of the park system through one of the most delightful roadways that could be imagined. The Great Woods road is the great main artery through which travel to some of the most interesting parts of the park passes. From this road many enchanting bits of the ponds below may be seen, Echo Rock, on the right being one of the most attractive points of view. On the way to this rock the traveller passes at the right the shaded, rocky slopes of Glen Lewis, in the depths of which grows the rare Moosewood or Striped Maple mentioned by Tracy. This tree is exceedingly rare in Lynn and is in fact a rarity in our local flora. Along the slopes where it grows there are many deep-shaded glens of pine and hemlock where the primitive woodland has been preserved in its pristine beauty.

To the left of the Great Woods road there are many interest-

ing ways of travel open to the stroller. Paths to Dungeon Rock and Mt. Gilead wind away through the dense woods to the westward, the land here being generally hilly and rugged so that the visitor finds a delightful variety of woodland scenery at every turn. From this same road to the left also leads the winding moss-grown path to Burrill Hill, one of the most prominent and often visited places of the park, with its lofty tower affording an extended view of the country about Lynn for many miles.

Beyond the path to Burrill Hill a short walk brings the traveller to the shelter and the triple ways, the latter one of the most odd and interesting pieces of roadway building in New England. Here the traveller hesitates undecided as to which of the three terrace-like forest ways to take, each of them offering equally enchanting bits of scenery to the eye. The lower road leads by sinuous windings to the west cove of Walden pond, offering a fine view of the hemlocks of Penny Brook Glen; the middle way passes to the southward, around and below Mt. Gilead, and the upper or left-hand road takes the traveller to the summit of Mt. Gilead, another tower-topped hill perhaps equal in popularity to the previously mentioned Burrill Hill. From here a path leads down to the middle, or Dungeon, road so that either choice carries the visitor toward Dungeon Rock.

If one takes the road to Penny Brook Glen a junction in the roads some distance beyond the glen gives one the choice of a trip to the right to the great upper dam at the northern end of Walden pond, or the traveller may turn to the left and go southward by way of the Penny Brook road to the Walnut street entrance of the park, passing on the left the attractive Waycross road, leading to the Dungeon across the south section of the park. On the way through the Penny Brook road many enchanting bits of scenery are encountered at the numerous turns in the road and paths to the right lead to Mts. Tabor and Moriah, to the south of which lie the waters of Birch pond. In some of the swamps along this same Penny Brook road is to be found the White Cedar, often mentioned by Tracy and one of the rare trees in our local flora. Tomlin's swamp, which lies to the east of this road, hides in its recesses many fine patches of the beautiful and rather infrequent shrub called Mountain Holly.

If one takes the Waycross road a moderate walk brings the traveller to the Dungeon, to the left of the road near the Dungeon the beautiful hemlocks of the Undercliff path showing through the woodland. To the right from the Waycross road several forest ways lead off toward Breed's pond and the historical Lantern Rock of piratical days, where the traveller finds it possible to return by path to the Dungeon road along the shore of the pond or wend his way through various paths to the Penny Brook road and exit to Walnut street. Coming back to the Dungeon many cross paths lead eastward, carrying the visitor back to points along the line of travel represented by Lynnfield street and the lower section of the Great Woods road. To the south of this stretch of woods lie the boundaries of Pine Grove Cemetery; Dog Hill swamp and Bennett's swamp lying in the valley thus traversed.

Thus far the visitor has been taken more or less along the outskirts of the park and while many enchanting bits of woodland scenery are to be seen along the winding roadways that have been brought to mention it is in the centre of this circuit, in the real heart of the Woods that the most enticing points of attractiveness are found. In point of historical interest the Dungeon has undoubtedly first place, with its cave dug under supposed spirit guidance, which suggested that the treasure of the early pirates was here buried. A beautiful grove of pine and hemlock exists here and also many floral rarities, a number of them mentioned by Tracy. Here in springtime grows the little blue Hepatica, while a shaded ravine nearby affords the rare Beech Fern and a multitude of other members of the fern family in luxuriance. Students of our native fungi find here the interesting *Hygrophorus fuligineus* or Smoky *Hygrophorus*, a favorite with the lovers of mushrooms.

From the Dungeon road many tempting ways lead the traveller into the depths of the woodland. The beautiful Undercliff path winds away through pine and hemlock to the westward, following a course which lies between rocky cliffs on one side and moss laden swamps on the other, the richness of the vegetation, especially as to ferns, mosses and fungi being quite remarkable.

From the Dungeon toward the northwest we may take the winding course of the Dungeon road as it sweeps a way in the direction of Mt. Gilead, passing on the way beautiful hemlock groves at Hemlock Ridge and Glen Dagyr, with enchanting glimpses through woodland vistas under the dark foliage of this most beautiful of native evergreen trees. If one desires to visit the lofty crown of Mt. Gilead from this point it is only a short walk from Hemlock Ridge and the visitor may by a short, sharp climb reach the summit, where the extensive view to the southward, showing Lynn, Nahant and the wide expanse of Massachusetts Bay, well repays him for the energy expended.

One of the most beautiful trips from the Dungeon is to be had by following the course of the winding way known as Cornel path. Here is to be seen the fern flora in all its beauty and bits of winding woodland pathway that are exquisite in their primitive wildness. The course leads through dense woods to one of the most attractive forest ways in the Great Woods, the Castleway path. Here is the great cliff known as the Forest Castle and beyond it the most beautiful trees that we have in our local flora, the Canoe Birches (*Betula papyrifera*), the real chalky-barked birch of the Indians from which they made their canoes. The impression which this tree leaves upon the woodland Rambler who meets it for the first time is a lasting one and the flash of its snowy whiteness through the thicket is a sight worth travelling far to see. Beyond the Castleway birches the pathway leads up, up, through rocky wildernesses to the summit of Burrill's Hill previously mentioned where a most attractive view is to had of the Great Woods in its entirety.

If one desires to go only as far as the Castleway the trail of Cornel path may be again followed till other paths leading to the Burrill and Pratt Pines and thence to some of the various exits are reached. Cornel path, which is the only direct way leading to the Forest Castle, is noted for having along its borders one of the most rare and beautiful trees in our local flora, the Flowering Dogwood or cornel (*Cornus florida*). This lovely shrub grows luxuriantly along this forest way but is almost unknown in other sections of the surrounding country, a fact noted by Tracy in his Studies of the Essex Flora.



FOREST CASTLE—Lynn Woods

Many sections of the Great Woods are practically unknown to the ordinary visitor to the park. On the east side of Glen Lewis at the end of the winding path known as Ingalls' trail rises a gigantic precipice which few care to climb and from here a long line of rugged cliffs extends for nearly a mile, presenting many wild and picturesque views to the traveller who follows the winding Ox Pasture road on the way to the Wolf pits.

Uninviting as these rugged precipices seem to the general observer they are the home of many a beautiful fern and delicate wildflower. The handsome white flowered *Ceanothus* or Red root and the dainty Bladder fern find foothold in these rocky sequestered places and the Woodbine twines in luxuriance among the tumbled boulders. South of the Wolf pits lies a region seldom explored by the general visitor where grows in wild luxuriance the rare and beautiful *Eupatorium ageratoides* or White Snakeroot. Here also is found the rare Round-leaved *Pyrola* and the equally uncommon Prostrate Tick-trefoil while many other uncommon members of our native flora reveal themselves to the eye of the seeker who is versed in woodland lore.

Many of the hills in the park are exceedingly picturesque in their wildness, places such as Horehound Hill and a few others yielding views that are as wild and rugged as the most strenuous nature lover could wish for. Cedar Hill, in the southwestern part of the park and Weetamo Cliff, Mt. Spickett, and Mt. Hermon in the eastern part are steep, rocky hills such as the eye of the forest Rambler loves to feast upon.

One of the most attractive views to be had in the park is that which can be seen from the crag known as the Outlook not far from the camp of the late Isaac K. Harris, a spot which it was his delight to show to the many visitors who shared the hospitality of his camp. Like many of the other places in the park the Outlook is almost undiscoverable to one not versed in woodland lore and in this very feature of inaccessibility lies the charm of many of these hidden recesses. In many of the deeper swamps there are areas seldom stirred by the sound of the human voice and herein many of our beautiful wild birds breed unmolested and many a lovely wildflower blooms to blush unseen.

The flora of the Great Woods is extensive and varied, as a perusal of the lists published in previous numbers of the report will show. The Bearberry, one of the rarest of local flowers, grows on some of the higher eminences in abundance, rare species such as the Spotted Wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*), the Rattlesnake roots, the Coral roots and the Shining Club-moss, grow in the damper woods, while even the Maidenhair hides in some of the more sequestered glens. Autumn brings into being many other forest woodland types in great variety such for instance as the asters in many forms and other members of the great Composite Family.

Burrill's Pines and Pratt's Pines previously mentioned are two of the most beautiful collections of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) in the park and their majestic shafts suggest to the visitor as he stands beneath their boughs, the stately grandeur of the primitive wood. Beneath them are winding pathways studded in spring with beautiful wild blossoms and bright in fall with varicolored fungi growing amid soft carpetings formed of many varieties of our most beautiful native mosses.

Whether the charming, deliciously scented little Twinflower ever grew in this section it is difficult to say. Tracy mentions this shyest of local wild flowers as growing at one time near the eastern boundaries of what is now known as the Great Woods but no person has apparently found it in late years.

The Trailing Arbutus is also mentioned as growing near the northern boundaries but it is doubtful whether it now grows in the vicinity of the park. A large number of rare and beautiful wild flowers do exist here however and in fact nearly all of those mentioned by Tracy as members of the local flora are still to be found in this vicinity. The pretty Pale Corydalis, beloved by the venerable botanist, and mentioned in his interesting records, is found in the park, as also the rare Spikenard, the Red thorn, the Withe-rod, the One-flowered Pyrola and some of the scarcer orchids. In the eastern sections of the park two of our rarest ferns, the Woodwardia and the Maidenhair Spleenwort are known to grow and a large number of beautiful species of trees are included in the flora.

The reader has seen that the evergreen trees are well represented by the White Pine, the Hemlock and the scarcer White Cedar, and a list of the deciduous trees also reveals rarities in the Striped Maple, the Canoe Birch and the Flowering Dogwood, the latter sometimes classed with shrubs although often reaching the dignity of a tree. Many fine growths of oak, represented by the White Oak, the Red Oak and the Scarlet Oak are to be seen in the park while several other species of the genus are also to be found here. The Bear or Scrub Oak is very common on the hills and the Swamp White Oak is occasionally found in the lower places. The White Ash is frequent, the Cedar and Pitch Pine grow in abundance on the more sterile hills, the Red Maple, with occasionally the Yellow Birch for company is found in the swamps, and the Pignut and Shagbark hickories are common in the drier woodlands.

Less frequently seen trees are the Hop Hornbeam and the Tupelo and occasionally an American Linden.

Several species of wild cherries, the American and Large-toothed aspens and quite a variety of willows should also be given a place in the consideration of the trees, although some of the cherries and a few of the species of willow more properly come in the shrub class. In the list of true shrubs many attractive species like the Winterberry, the Mountain Holly (already referred to) and a large number of other bright fruited species are frequent.

Besides all these should also be considered the numberless array of lower plant organisms such as the mosses, the lichens, and the fungi which so admirably fill the interstices in the plan of nature. The Lynn Woods are rich in their variety of these attractive families and many a woodland path yields treasures unlimited to the student who knows these beautiful and delicate creations of the plant world.

Many attractive species of our native birds make their homes in the park and are here protected in all seasons from the unreasoning gunner. The increased measures taken in recent years for bird protection are greatly augmented by such reserves as the Great Woods where the birds may build their nests and

rear their young unmolested. At all seasons of the year the woodland ways of the park resound with the harmony of bird notes from the various songsters that nest in the woodland recesses or stop there in their migratory trip to other climes.

While the fauna of the Great Woods is not an extensive one it is nevertheless interesting. Deer are often seen within the confines of the park and four species of squirrels are known to make their homes there in large numbers. The Red Fox, the Raccoon, the Gray Rabbit, the Woodchuck, the Mink, Weasel, and several species of wild mice, moles and bats are found here also. On the statement of Mr. C. A. Clark, one of the best known authorities on animal life in the Great Woods Park it may be said at this point that the visitor to Lynn Woods can rest assured that there is little to be feared from any species of snake that may exist here for the rattlesnake prefers the more rocky, sequestered haunts of the Den Quarry Woods far to the east or similar situations beyond the northern boundaries at the Lynnfield quarries. As to the other species of snakes we have the word of this same authority that they are as harmless as the squirrels.

At all seasons of the year the Great Woods offer attractions unsurpassed to the nature lover. But a little distance from the city, the city dweller may here find that rest and peacefulness that only nature in her pristine loveliness can give to the mind and body. Nature students, botanists, bird lovers, and all admirers of the beautiful may here find opportunity for reaching the heart of nature and learning from her endless store. Here in spring grows the Hepatica, and the delicate Anemone; the lovely Columbine dangles from the ledges and the swamp is dotted with the white stars of the Goldthread. Approaching summer brings the Solomon's Seal and the Star Flower followed by the long list of flowers that usher in and accompany summer in her affluence, to the time when the unfurling plumes of the goldenrods and the bright glow of asters tell of autumn's approach and the harvest time of nature. Then comes the season's decline, the pennants of the Witch Hazel blossoms wave a farewell in the thicket and the floral season is over.

Even in the winter season, the woods offer attractions to many. Snow shoe trips are indulged in and enthusiasts in that line find most healthful recreation in these same woodlands when the snow hangs heavily on the hemlocks. The cold, brisk weather gives a glow to the cheek and a sparkle to the eye that any one might envy. Thus do we see that mother nature is ready at all seasons to welcome us her domains and offers many tempting inducements that no form of artificial pleasure, however costly can give. And in her gifts to mankind she has never been more generous than she has been in our own city as revealed to the writer through many a pleasant hour spent in the study of her wonders in the Great Woods of Lynn.



THE BIRDS.

By George M. Bubier.

For its historical as well as its ornithological value, we reprint verbatim Dr. J. B. Holder's Catalogue of Birds noticed in the vicinity of Lynn, Mass., during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846 by the Lynn Natural History Society.

Dr. Holder, at one time city physician, was the founder of this Society and Museum. His list of birds was the first made in Essex County. Afterward, he with others organized the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, and was its curator of invertebrate zoölogy at the time of his death, 1888.

The bird student familiar with the present A. O. U. list will notice great changes in the classification as well as the nomenclature.

Most of the species mentioned are still represented in this section although the upland game birds, water-fowl and shore birds appear in much smaller numbers than in former years.

The Passenger Pigeon, once very abundant, it is feared will soon have to be classed with the exterminated species, while the Esquimeaux Curlew, a bird once common in autumn migration on our coast, has been missed for several years.

We are, however, visited regularly by several species not mentioned in Dr. Holder's list. The mounted specimens of the birds which have probably been destroyed would have been of much interest to ornithologists to-day as several rare species are shown by the list to have been in the collection.

It has been made possible to publish this list through the kindness of the Librarian of the Lynn Public Library.

WOODLAND SHADOWS—Lynn Woods



Catalogue of Birds.

Specimens of the birds mentioned in the following list, (with the exception of those with an *,) are preserved in the Society's Cabinets. Among the larger birds will be found specimens of both sexes; also, the young, and individuals in the summer and winter dress.

The arrangement is in accordance with Audubon's Synopsis.

FAMILY II. — FALCONINAE.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Buteo borealis</i> | | Red tail Buzzard. |
| 2 | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> | | Rough-leg' Buzzard, m. and f. |
| 3 | <i>Haliaetus leucocephalus</i> | | Bald Eagle. |
| 4 | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | | Osprey or Fish Hawk. |
| 5 | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | | Pigeon Hawk. |
| 6 | <i>Falco sparverius</i> | | Sparrow Hawk. |
| 7 | <i>Astur palumbarius</i> | | Gos Hawk. |
| 8 | <i>Astur fuscus</i> | | Sharp-shin Hawk. |
| 9 | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | | Harrier or Marsh Hawk, m. & f. |

FAMILY III. — STRIGINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 10 | <i>Surnia nyctea</i> | | Snowy Owl. |
| 11 | <i>Ulula acadica</i> | | Acadian Little Owl. |
| 12 | * <i>Syrnium cinereum</i> | | Great Gray Owl. |
| 13 | <i>Syrnium nebulosum</i> | | Barred Owl. |
| 14 | <i>Otus vulgaris</i> | | Long-eared Owl. |
| 15 | <i>Otus brachyotus</i> | | Short-eared Owl. |
| 16 | * <i>Bubo virginianus</i> | | Great-horned Owl. |
| 17 | * <i>Bubo asio</i> | | Mottled Owl. |

FAMILY IV. — CAPRIMULGINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 18 | <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i> | | Whip-poor-will. |
| 19 | <i>Chordeiles virginianus</i> | | Night Hawk, m. and f. |

FAMILY V. — CYPSELINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 20 | <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> | | Chimney Swallow. |
|----|--------------------------|---------|------------------|

FAMILY VI. — HIRUNDINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| 21 | <i>Hirundo purpurea</i> | | Purple Martin. |
| 22 | <i>Hirundo bicolor</i> | | White-bellied Swallow. |
| 23 | <i>Hirundo fulva</i> | | Cliff Swallow. |
| 24 | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | Barn Swallow. |
| 25 | <i>Hirundo riparia</i> | | Bank Swallow. |

FAMILY VII. — MUSCICAPINÆ.

26	<i>Muscicapa tyrannus</i>	. . .	King Bird.
27	<i>Muscicapa acadica</i>	. . .	Green-crested Flycatcher.
28	<i>Muscicapa fusca</i>	. . .	Pewee Flycatcher.
29	<i>Muscicapa virens</i>	. . .	Wood-Pewee Flycatcher.
30	<i>Muscicapa ruticilla</i>	. . .	American Redstart.

FAMILY VIII. — SYLVICOLINÆ.

31	<i>Myiodioides canadensis</i>	. . .	Canadian Warbler.
32	<i>Myiodioides formosus</i>	. . .	Kentucky Warbler.
33	<i>Sylvicola coronata</i>	. . .	Yellow-rump Warbler.
34	<i>Sylvicola striata</i>	. . .	Black-poll Warbler.
35	<i>Sylvicola pensilis</i>	. . .	Yellow-throated Warbler.
36	<i>Sylvicola icterocephala</i>	. . .	Chestnut-sided Warbler.
37	<i>Sylvicola pinus</i>	. . .	Pine-Wood Warbler.
38	<i>Sylvicola virens</i>	. . .	Black-throat-green Warbler.
39	<i>Sylvicola blackburniæ</i>	. . .	Blackburnian Warbler.
40	<i>Sylvicola æstiva</i>	. . .	Yellow-poll Warbler.
41	<i>Sylvicola canadensis</i>	. . .	Black-throat-blue Warbler.
42	<i>Sylvicola maculosa</i>	. . .	Black and Yellow Warbler.
43	<i>Sylvicola discolor</i>	. . .	Prairie Warbler.
44	<i>Helinaia rubricapilla</i>	. . .	Nashville Warbler.
45	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	. . .	Black and White Creeper.

FAMILY IX. — CETHIANÆ.

46	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	. . .	Brown-tree Creeper.
47	<i>Troglodytes ædon</i>	. . .	House Wren.
48	<i>Troglodytes hyemalis</i>	. . .	Winter Wren.
49	* <i>Troglodytes palustris</i>	. . .	Marsh Wren.

FAMILY X. — PARINÆ.

50	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	. . .	Chick-a-dee.
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FAMILY XI. — SYLVIANÆ.

51	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	. . .	Golden-crested Kinglet.
52	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	. . .	Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
53	<i>Sialia wilsoni</i>	. . .	Blue Bird.

FAMILY XII. — TURDINÆ.

54	<i>Orpheus carolinensis</i>	. . .	Cat Bird.
55	<i>Orpheus rufus</i>	. . .	Brown Thrush.
56	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	. . .	Robin.
57	<i>Turdus mustelinus</i>	. . .	Wood Thrush.

58	<i>Turdus wilsoni</i>	. . . .	Tawny Thrush.
59	<i>Turdus solitarius</i>	. . . .	Hermit Thrush.
60	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	. . . .	Gold-crowned Wagtail.
61	<i>Seiurus novæboracensis</i>	. . . .	Water Wagtail.
62	<i>Anthus ludovicianus</i>	Brown Titlark.

FAMILY XIV. — ALAUDINÆ.

63	<i>Alauda alpestris</i>	Shore Lark.
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FAMILY XV. — FRINGILLINÆ.

64	<i>Plectrophanes lapponica</i>	Lapland Lark Bunting.
65	<i>Plectrophanes nivalis</i>	. . . .	Snow Lark Bunting.
66	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	. . . .	Field Sparrow.
67	<i>Emberiza passerina</i>	. . . .	Yellow-wing Bunting.
68	<i>Emberiza socialis</i>	. . . .	Chipping Sparrow.
69	<i>Emberiza canadensis</i>	. . . .	Tree Sparrow.
	<i>Emberiza grammaca</i>	. . . .	Lark Bunting.
70	<i>Niphaea hiemalis</i>	. . . .	Snow Bird.
71	<i>Spiza cyanea</i>	. . . .	Indigo Bunting.
72	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	. . . .	Sea-side Finch.
73	<i>Ammodramus palustris</i>	. . . .	Marsh Finch.
74	<i>Linaria minor</i>	. . . .	Lesser red-poll Linnet.
75	<i>Linaria pinus</i>	. . . .	Pine Linnet.
76	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	. . . .	American Goldfinch.
77	<i>Fringilla iliaca</i>	. . . .	Fox-colored Finch.
78	<i>Fringilla melodia</i>	. . . .	Song Finch.
79	<i>Fringilla pennsylvanica</i>	. . . .	White-throat Finch.
80	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	. . . .	Towhe Finch.
81	<i>Erythropsiza purpurea</i>	. . . .	Purple Finch.
82	<i>Corythus enucleator</i>	. . . .	Pine Finch.
83	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	. . . .	Common Crossbill.
84	<i>Pitylus cardinalis</i>	. . . .	Cardinal Grosbeak.
85	<i>Coccochorus ludovicianus</i>	. . . .	Rose-breast Grosbeak
86	<i>Pyranga rubra</i>	. . . .	Scarlet Red Bird.

FAMILY XVI. — AGELAINÆ.

87	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivora</i>	. . . .	Bob-o-Link.
88	<i>Molothrus pecoris</i>	. . . .	Cow Blackbird.
89	<i>Agelaius phœnicus</i>	. . . .	Red-wing Blackbird.
91	<i>Icterus baltimore</i>	. . . .	Baltimore Hang-nest.
92	<i>Quiscalus versicolor</i>	. . . .	Purple Crow Blackbird.
93	<i>Quiscalus ferrugineus</i>	. . . .	Rusty Crow Blackbird.

FAMILY XVII. — STURNINAE.

- 94 *Sturnella ludoviciana* . . . Meadow Starling.

FAMILY XVIII. — CORVINAE.

- 95 *Corvus americanus* . . . Common Crow.
96 *Garrulus cristatus* . . . Blue Jay.

FAMILY XIX. — LANIIDAE.

- 97 *Lanius borealis* . . . Butcher Bird.

FAMILY XX. — VIREONINAE.

- 98 *Vireo noveboracensis* . . . White-eyed Greenlet.
99 *Vireo olivaceus* . . . Red-eyed Greenlet.
100 *Vireo flavifrons* . . . Yellow-throat Greenlet.

FAMILY XXI. — PIPRIDAE.

- 101 *Icteria viridis* . . . Yellow-breasted Chat.

FAMILY XXII. — AMPELINAE.

- 102 *Bombycilla carolinensis* . . . Cedar Wax Wing.

FAMILY XXIII. — SITTINAE.

- 103 *Sitta carolinensis* . . . White-breasted Nuthatch.
104 *Sitta canadensis* . . . Red-bellied Nuthatch.

FAMILY XXIV. — TROCHILINAE.

- 105 *Trochilus colubris* . . . Ruby-throat Humming Bird.

FAMILY XXV. — ALCEDINAE.

- 106 *Alcedo alcyon* . . . Kingfisher.

FAMILY XXVI. — PICINAE.

- 107 *Picus pubescens* . . . Downy Woodpecker.
108 *Picus varius* . . . Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.
109 *Picus auratus* . . . Golden-wing Woodpecker.

FAMILY XXVII. — CUCULINAE.

- 110 *Coccyzus americanus* . . . Yellow-bill Cuckoo.
111 *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* . . . Black-bill Cuckoo.

FAMILY XXIX. — COLUMBINAE.

- 112 *Ectopistes migratoria* . . . Wild Pigeon.
 113 *Ectopistes carolinensis* . . . Turtle Dove.

FAMILY XXXI. — PERDICINAE.

- 114 *Ortyx virginiana* . . . Quail, m. and f.

FAMILY XXXII. — TETRAONINAE.

- 115 *Tetrao umbellus* . . . Partridge, m. and f.

FAMILY XXXIII. — RALLINAE.

- 116 *Ortygometra carolinus* . . . Rail.

FAMILY XXXIV. — GRUINAE.

FAMILY XXXV. — CHARADRIINAE.

- 118 *Charadrius helveticus* . . . Black-bellied Plover.
 119 *Charadrius marmoratus* . . . Golden Plover.
 120 *Charadrius vociferus* . . . Killdeer Plover.
 121 *Charadrius semipalmatus* . . . Ring Plover.
 122 *Charadrius melodus* . . . Piping Plover.
 123 *Streptilas interpres* . . . Turnstone.

FAMILY XXXVI. — SCOLOPACINAE.

- 124 *Tringa bartramia* . . . Upland Plover.
 125 *Tringa islandica* . . . Ash-colored Sandpiper.
 126 *Tringa pectoralis* . . . Pectoral Sandpiper.
 127 *Tringa maritima* . . . Purple Sandpiper.
 128 *Tringa alpina* . . . Red-backed Sandpiper.
 129 *Tringa pusilla* . . . Peep-Little Sandpiper.
 130 *Tringa arenaria* . . . White Bird-Sanderling.
 131 *Tringa schinzii* . . . Schinz's Sandpiper.
 132 *Tringa subarquata* . . . Curlew Sandpiper.
 133 *Totanus macularius* . . . Spotted Tattler — Peet-Weet.
 134 *Totanus solitarius* . . . Solitary Tattler.
 135 *Totanus flavipes* . . . Yellow Shanks.
 136 *Totanus vociferus* . . . Tell-tale Tattler.
 137 *Totanus semipalmatus* . . . Willet.
 138 *Limosa fedoa* . . . Great-Marbled Godwit.
 139 *Scolopax wilsonii* . . . English Snipe.
 140 *Scolopax novæboracensis* . . . Red-breast Snipe.
 141 *Microptera americana* . . . Wood Cock.
 142 **Numenius longirostris* . . . Long-bill Curlew.
 143 *Numenius borealis* . . . Esquimaux Curlew.

FAMILY XXXVIII. — ARDEINAE.

144	<i>Ardea nycticorax</i>	. . . .	Quock-Night Heron.
145	<i>Ardea lentiginosa</i>	. . . .	Bittern.
146	<i>Ardea exilis</i>	. . . .	Least Bittern.
147	<i>Ardea virescens</i>	. . . .	Green Heron.
148	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	. . . .	Great-blue Heron.

FAMILY XXXIX. — ANATINAE.

149	<i>Anser canadensis</i>	. . . .	Canada Goose.
150	<i>Anser bernicla</i>	. . . .	Brant Goose.
151	* <i>Anas boschas</i>	. . . .	Mallard.
152	* <i>Anas americanus</i>	. . . .	Widgeon.
153	<i>Anas sponsa</i>	. . . .	Wood Duck.
154	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	. . . .	Green-wing Teal.
155	* <i>Anas discors</i>	. . . .	Blue-wing Teal.
156	<i>Fuligula marila</i>	. . . .	Scaup Duck.
157	<i>Fuligula fusca</i>	. . . .	Velvet Duck.
158	<i>Fuligula perspicillata</i>	. . . .	Surf Duck.
159	<i>Fuligula americana</i>	. . . .	Scoter Duck.
160	<i>Fuligula mollissima</i>	. . . .	Eider Duck.
161	<i>Fuligula clangula</i>	. . . .	Golden-eyed Duck.
162	<i>Fuligula albeola</i>	. . . .	Dipper.
163	<i>Fuligula histrionica</i>	. . . .	Harlequin.
163	<i>Fuligula glacialis</i>	Oldwife, m. and f.

FAMILY XL. — MERGINAE.

165	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Sheldrake.
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FAMILY XLI. — PELICANINAE.

166	<i>Phalacrocorax dilophus</i>	Crested Comorant.
167	<i>Sula bassana</i>	Gannet.

FAMILY XLII. — LARINAE.

168	<i>Sterna nigra</i>	. . . .	Black Tern.
169	<i>Larus bonapartii</i>	. . . .	Bonaparte's Gull.
170	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	. . . .	Mackerel Gull.
171	<i>Larus tridactylus</i>	. . . .	Kittewake Gull.
172	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	. . . .	Silvery Gull.
173	<i>Larus zonorhynchus</i>	. . . .	Common Gull.
174	* <i>Larus marinus</i>	. . . .	Saddle-back Gull.

FAMILY XLIII. — PROCELLARINAE.

175	<i>Lestris richardsonii</i>	. . . .	Richardson's Jager.
176	<i>Thalassidroma pelagica</i>	. . . .	Stormy Petrel.
177	* <i>Procellaria glacialis</i>	. . . .	Common Fulmar.

FAMILY XLIV. — ALCINAE.

178	<i>Mergulus alle</i>	. . . . .	Sea Dove.
179	<i>Uria troile</i>	. . . . .	Murre.
180	<i>Uria grylle</i>	. . . . .	Black Murre.
181	* <i>Mormon arcticus</i>	. . . . .	Common Puffin.

FAMILY XLV. — COLYMBINAE.

182	<i>Colymbus glacialis</i>	. . . . .	Loon, m. and f.
183	* <i>Colymbus septentrionalis</i>	. . . . .	Cabrace.
184	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	. . . . .	Water Witch.
185	<i>Podiceps rubicollis</i>	. . . . .	Red-neck Grebe.



THE SQUIRRELS.

By C. A. Clark.

Squirrels are classed with the best known and best loved of all our wild animals and four species are frequently seen throughout the Great Lynn Woods Reservation, skipping from tree to tree, running over the ground and along the stone walls. They are provident creatures, and in the fall when nuts and acorns are plenty they lay up a large supply in hollow trees, in the ground and under logs. They always lay in a large supply and generally store away more than enough to carry them through the season. They are very playful and skip from tree to tree with the greatest of ease, displaying their graceful activity in every movement and very seldom losing their footing. All squirrels have power to reduce their falling speed through the air by means of their tails and outspread feet. They can fall from the very tallest trees with slight injuries.

A great many of the oak and nut trees now standing in the park were planted by the squirrels. They bury more acorns and nuts than they can eat and many of them sprout and grow into large trees. Therefore, the squirrels are among the leading animals in forest planting.

When we visit parks out of town we always speak of the squirrels as being among the leading features and no natural park is complete without them. If visitors of the park do not frighten them, they will soon become very tame and will take peanuts and nuts from the hand, but if they see any signs of danger they will keep their distance.

The Lynn Woods squirrels are very affectionate little animals and they do no damage whatever to the reservation, there being plenty of natural food and nesting material. Squirrels have been known to live from twelve to fifteen years, but seven years is the average age.



DUNGEON ROAD—Lynn Woods

The Gray Squirrel.

(Sciurus Carolinensis.)

This is the largest squirrel found in Lynn Woods and a good specimen will measure at least eighteen inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. Its color is yellowish gray on the back, and white beneath, and its large bushy tail has a silvery appearance, owing to the white tips of the hairs. Its talons, or toe-nails, are very sharp and are used for digging holes in the ground in which they bury their food, and also for climbing.

In March they build their breeding nest which is composed of dry leaves, lined with cedar bark strippings, the top being covered with green hemlock boughs to shed the rain. The winter nest is made of practically the same material, but has more cedar bark strippings, making the nest much warmer for winter quarters, and in these nests they lay curled up with their tails covered over them as blankets. During the winter they spend the greater part of the coldest weather sleeping in their nests.

If the spring is early the female gives birth to four young on an average, in March, but if the spring is late they are born in April and May. They have also been known to have young in the last part of summer. The young grow very rapidly and in fall early broods will be nearly full grown.

When the nests are built in hollow trees they are lined with leaves, cedar bark and dry grass, and the same material is used when they build in the ground. While the female is brooding her young the male lives in a nest by himself. In the fall they shed their summer coat for a very thick winter coat of fur and in the spring shed their winter coat for a thin summer coat. The adult pair and their young sometimes live in the same nest through the first winter, but as soon as spring draws near they pair and build the nests in which they breed.

When a gray squirrel is startled on the ground by an intruder he quickly jumps to a tree trunk and runs around on the opposite side; then he runs up part way and stops, and as you walk around the tree he will crawl around, staying on the oppo-

site side of the tree from you. If you quickly turn and walk around the opposite way you will get a glance at him and he will then run to the top of the tree or out on the extreme end of a branch and hide until all is quiet; then he will go on his journey.

The Red Squirrel.

(*Sciurus hudsonius*.)

The red squirrel is the second of our Lynn Woods squirrels in point of size and a good specimen will measure about twelve inches when full grown.

Its color is reddish above and white beneath, with a narrow black stripe on each side. It has a brighter color in winter and a thicker coat of fur.

The color and size of squirrels vary in different climates, these features depending upon circumstances to a certain extent.

The food and habits of the red squirrel are somewhat like those of the gray squirrel, but they build their nests more frequently in the ground than the gray squirrels. In the summer when they have eaten all of their nuts and acorns they depend greatly on buds, berries and the like. They also suck the sap from trees in the spring. Red squirrels can run through the tree branches nearly as fast as a man can run and are very quick in motion.

In early spring, about the last of March or early in April, they select a nesting place in a cedar, white pine, hollow tree, or in the ground, into which they carry dry leaves, dry grass and cedar bark. In April or May the female gives birth to from three to five young and in about three weeks the young commence to crawl out of their nests.

The red squirrels hibernate but very little and they are seen all through the year skipping from tree to tree and along the stone walls. The males are fierce fighters and when they meet in combat there is trouble and sometimes one male will kill the other. The old and young sometimes live together the first winter, and in the spring the young pair up and build nests, in which they multiply.

The Flying Squirrel.*(Sciuropterus volucella.)*

The flying squirrel is the oddest and most charming of all the squirrels. He is a night animal and is seen only by those who ramble the woods at night, unless disturbed by day and driven out of his nest. The habits of flying squirrels are somewhat difficult to study, the animals being out of their nests only at night and then they can be seen only on bright moonlight nights.

The writer has roamed the forests from early dawn until sunrise and has observed the flying squirrels as well as other nocturnal animals all through the night and has studied their habits. Where we find hundreds of naturalists out roaming the woods and studying nature by day, we scarcely ever find one studying nature at night. Therefore, the nocturnal part of nature is somewhat slighted. The writer has made several observations on moonlight nights at all times of the year and found the flying squirrels as well as other animals very interesting creatures to study.

The color of the flying squirrel is gray above and snow-white beneath, and they have large, black, bulging eyes. The fur covered membranes are the most curious parts of the body, extending from the wrist of the fore foot to the wrist of the hind foot, the extension of the skin of the back and the abdomen forming the membranes, which enable them to sail from tree to tree with the greatest of ease.

When flying squirrels are travelling from tree to tree they will run to the top or out on the extreme end of a branch and look down at the trunk of the tree to which they are going to fly. Then they suddenly spring into the air, spread out their four legs and form a sort of parachute, using their flat tails to balance and guide them. They will sail through the air as easily as any parachute that you ever saw. When nearly to the tree trunk they give an upward shoot striking on the tree with a pat sound, this being the only noise they make while sailing from tree to tree. They sometimes sail one hundred feet, depending upon the height of the tree from which they spring. They are very quick when running among the trees but are unable to go over the ground quickly. When they land on the ground they travel

along by little jumps, and after they have eaten their food for the night they bury a few nuts and acorns for the next night's ramble.

The last of September or early in November they retire for the winter in a hollow tree and sometimes in the ground, into which they carry dry moss, dry grass, cedar bark and plant down. They sleep through the coldest of weather as warm as can be, while the gray and red squirrels are skipping about over the snow and ice with great enjoyment.

The flying squirrels hibernate and lay up no food for their winter sleep. This may seem strange, but there are other animals in Lynn Woods that do the same. If nut and acorn shells are found in their nests, they will be those that have been carried there and eaten during the summer. If they had a store of food in the ground or in a tree nearby, there would be tracks in the snow near their nest, but no such tracks are found through the winter caused by the flying squirrels. The tracks of the gray and red squirrels may be seen through the Lynn Woods Reservation during the winter. There would be many more flying squirrels in Lynn Woods, but being night animals they are easy prey for the owls.

Early in March when they awake, they rebuild their nests, taking out the old nesting and carrying in new.

From the last of March to the last of April the female gives birth to from two to six young. While the female is taking care of her young the male lives by himself. When the young are about one-third grown the whole family live together until the next spring, when they pair and find hollow trees (usually near the water) in which to live.

The Chipmunk.

(*Tamias striatus*.)

The chipmunk is the smallest of the Lynn Woods squirrels and is the most common. He has beautiful markings of black, buff and chestnut. He is also called the ground squirrel because he spends most of his life on the ground. He is a poor climber but is right at home on the ground and along the ancient stone walls where he is so frequently seen.

He digs a long winding burrow in the ground with several branching passages, where he stores his food, consisting of nuts, acorns, grass seed, etc. He has two pouches, one in each cheek, in which he carries his food. When his pouches are filled and he is on his way to the storehouse his jaws look very much swollen, and if he has more in one side than the other, it often gives him a very queer expression.

Sometime in November when the cold weather is near, the chipmunk retires to his well-supplied home for the winter, in which he sleeps the greater part of the cold blustering days, awaking at intervals and feasting on the good things that he worked so hard to gather in the fall. When the warm days toward the last of February herald the approach of spring, the little chipmunk goes to his door to take a sniff of the fresh air and to get a little sunshine. When he is seen sitting on a stone wall, make up your mind that the cold blustering weather is past and good weather is near.

In March they commence building their breeding nest in the ground or in a woodpile. The nest is made of small bits of dry leaves, dry grass, and plant down. In April the female gives birth to from two to five young, which grow very rapidly and are soon seen running about.

The four species of squirrels here mentioned are well represented in our Great Lynn Woods Reservation and should be studied and loved by all who visit this attractive spot.



ORDINANCES.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the public parks of said city, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park, High Rock, Lynn Common, Little River Playgrounds and all other city reservations, except with the prior consent of the board, it is forbidden :

1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or ill use any building, fence or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing of property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties; to discharge or carry fire-crackers, torpedoes, or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags, or advertising devices; to solicit subscriptions or contributions; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indecent act; to bathe or fish; to solicit the acquaintance of, or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horses or other animals to pass over or stray upon the park lands, provided that this shall not apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.
5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.

6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.
7. To ride or drive any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.
8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.
9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.
10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the commissioners, or of the park police, or other agents of the commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.

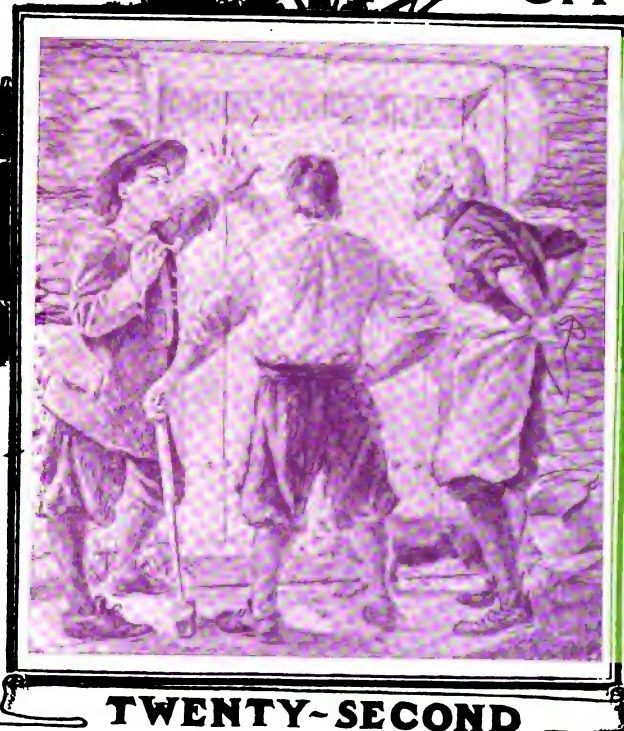


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BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(Organized September 6, 1889.)

PRESENT BOARD.

Names.	Appointed.	Term expires.
NATHAN M. HAWKES	1891	First Monday of May, 1911
P. B. MAGRANE	1898	First Monday of May, 1912
AUGUSTUS A. HENNESSEY	1909	First Monday of May, 1913
ARTHUR W. PINKHAM	1904	First Monday of May, 1914
CHARLES H. HASTINGS	1901	First Monday of May, 1915

Chairman, NATHAN M. HAWKES.

Secretary, CHARLES H. HASTINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names.	Appointed.	Retired.
AARON F. SMITH	1889	Term expired May 1, 1891
FRANK W. JONES	1889	Term expired May 1, 1894
BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY	1889	Resigned May 15, 1894
PHILIP A. CHASE	1889	Resigned March 15, 1898
CHARLES H. PINKHAM	1889	Term expired May 1, 1898
(Reappointed in 1900; Died Nov. 10, 1900.)		
LUCIAN NEWHALL	1894	Died May 17, 1898
EDWARD RANDALL	1898	Term expired May 1, 1900
JAMES E. JENKINS	1894	Term expired May 1, 1904
CHARLES S. HILTON	1898	Died May 20, 1909



PENNY BRIDGE TRIANGLE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Report for 1910.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Lynn :

As required by Chapter 28, Section 13, of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, entitled "Public Parks, Playgrounds, and the Public Domain," and by the Provisions of the City Charter, the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn has the honor to submit this twenty-second annual report for the fiscal year ending December 19, 1910.



PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

NO change has been made in the membership, officers, or division of labor during the year.

Mr. Charles H. Hastings was reappointed for a term of five years to succeed himself, and Nathan M. Hawkes and Charles H. Hastings were respectively reelected chairman and secretary.

The Great Woods.

On Sunday, December 26, 1909, the old year signalized its departure by a great storm of wind and damp snow. Single trees and groups were blown down in the Woods. Innumerable limbs loaded with heavy snow were bowed down to the ground and fastened there by the gathering drifts so that the maples looked like the famous banyan trees of India (*Ficus Indica*). The fierce wind wrenched off snow laden branches in every exposed locality. The oaks stood stiffly up while the gray birch kneeled down before the wintry blast. The light limbed canoe birch on the other hand shook off the enveloping mantle and

flirted defiance to the elements. The exhilaration of a snow shoe trip through the Woods to study the differing habits and power of resistance of the various species of trees in meeting the attack of the blizzard was a reward for the exertion.

The sun had no perceptible effect upon the manacled branches in the snow banks till Tuesday, January 18, when many branches, not broken, were released and resumed their normal positions. Even the independent cedars had acknowledged the power of the Storm King and only raised their snow crusted heads upon that day.

The Tower on High Rock commands such a wide range of view that we have devised one utility at least for its existence in connection with the Woods reservation and its watch towers.

On these outlooks as we have related in an earlier report upon Sundays and windy days in the fire danger seasons an incessant watch is kept for any incipient smoke. The rangers in the woods towers can see and be seen by the custodian of High Rock who through his powerful glasses can scan the whole danger zone and so is in close touch with the men in the Woods and through the telephone in the Tower is in direct speaking with the Fire Department station nearest to any threatened point.

The gentle rains of April and the early springing up of vegetation this year much relieved the tension and allayed the usual apprehension of spring fires on the first of May.

The dull leaden sky of the first week of May while not a provocation for tramping in the woods by valetudinarian idlers yet revealed across the wind-vexed waters of Birch pond the wondrous magic of nature in bringing back to life, verdure and beauty the slopes of Cedar Hill.

"Accuse not Nature: she hath done her best:
Do thou but thine."

The city by its acceptance of the Park Act, by its City Charter, by its annual appropriations, and in other ways has demonstrated its approval of the taking of the Great Woods as a protection of our domestic water supply, and as a notable natural recreation ground linking the Lynn of the ancient town with an important modern municipality.



DUNGEON ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH

Our neighbors recognize the value of such surroundings even though they have not restored their woodland acres to common use. For instance, the authorities of Gloucester say in reference to existing conditions relating to insect pests that now menace such lands that "the woodland of the suburbs is a distinct asset in the attractions of the cape, and the sentiment is in favor of their preservation. Adequate spraying machines are now as essential a part of the city property as stone crushers and road rollers."

This applies to Lynn even more than to Gloucester. For many reasons, mainly economical, the Lynn Park Department ought to be supplied with modern instruments for protecting its valuable forest possession, namely spraying machines in the possession and under the constant control of the Park Commissioners. So far we have been dependent upon borrowed machines.

Spraying with arsenate of lead began in June as soon as protracted delays in obtaining the sprayer were overcome. Then frequent rains retarded the efficacy of the work. The sun shone on the thirteenth of the month and the work was pushed till July third, when the leaf eating season practically ended. For the season twenty-one barrels of arsenate of lead, each barrel holding six hundred pounds were used, so that in all twelve thousand six hundred pounds of the poisonous solution were put upon the infested district. That it was effective work was seen by all who took pains to inspect the woods and the roadside foliage.

An inspection of the Woods from Mount Gilead Tower, July 8th, furnished an object lesson in Gypsy Moth work, and afforded a striking comparison of two methods of fighting the pest.

Every point on the roads and as far back as the powerful sprayer could touch revealed the foliage as green and brilliant as it ever was after a summer shower. Every road was as shaded and restful as any country lane with its patriarchal trees before the advent of the moth blight. This was a result of the spraying method of treatment.

The discarded notion of the late State Gypsy Moth Commission would have slaughtered the trees in a broad swath a hundred feet wide. The continuance of this tree butchering process would have left Lynn Woods for this generation a maze of sun-

beaten dusty roads in a desert of stumps and then for the next generation or two an impenetrable network of monotonous copse wood. An interesting or restful forest retreat could not have been seen by any one now living nor his children.

Under the tanglefoot and spraying method with sufficient money the woods can be saved and kept as a thing of beauty forever and a memorial of the public spirit of the people of Lynn.

Trees like individuals may fall by the wayside but unlike the handiwork of men the forest will live on and improve forever.

An inspection of the Woods, September 20, showed no gypsy moth blotches but gave hints of the ripening of the oaks and maples for the annual fall display of brilliant New England nature coloring which precedes the colorless winter season.

Two small patches of discoloration from an insect pest upon the birches were noted.

F. W. Rane, State Forester, says that he has received letters from different parts of the state inquiring into the cause of the damage to the birches, the leaves of which have become yellow or brown and are dropping off. He says the insect causing the damage is known as the birch leaf skeletonizer (*Bucculatrix canadensisella*), one of the Tineid moths. The prevalence of the insect is by no means unprecedented as a similar condition obtained over a considerable portion of Massachusetts in 1901, also in the eastern portion of New York state. Little is known concerning the life history and habits of the insect. The moth is small, the wings expanding about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The larvae or caterpillars measure less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and occur the latter part of August or in early September feeding on the soft parenchyma of the leaf and skeletonizing it thoroughly. At this time small oval cocoons may be observed here and there on the leaves. These are spun by the caterpillar during a molt. The true cocoons are brownish yellow ribbed structures about one-fifth inch in length. These may be so abundant as to give color to portions of infested leaves. They are spun during the latter part of September and the insect passes the winter within. No permanent injury to the trees is likely to follow the attack on this insect as the past has shown that its outbreaks have been quickly suppressed by natural enemies.

We have continued the chestnut tree planting this year by the volunteer aid of some of the men employed in the Woods who were on a vacation at West Stockbridge, from which place they brought and replanted fifty vigorous young trees.

It may not be out of place to insert here a communication to the City Council relative to transplanting trees from the Woods to city streets.

LYNN, MASS., March 10, 1910.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council, Lynn, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN,—The Park Commissioners on February 28, 1910, received notice of an order from the Common Council referred by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen in concurrence "relative to the feasibility of supplying from the Lynn Woods trees or saplings of sufficient size for transplanting to the streets of the city, the estimated cost per 100 up to 500 for said trees or saplings delivered to estimated centres of West and East Lynn; also the kind of trees best suited for this purpose."

The query opens too broad a field to be answered concisely and perhaps cannot be answered satisfactorily.

Even if there were no fires nor gypsy moths or other insect pests in Lynn Woods, trees or saplings could not be selected or removed which would make satisfactory street trees without inordinate expense by trained foresters or tree experts.

There are a few trees in our streets which were taken from Lynn Woods more than sixty years ago. Two or three generations of grocers have allowed their horses to get a scanty daily ration of bark from these trees while the drivers made protracted calls for orders of the neighboring housewives.

The neglect of our street trees is a striking example of the utter lack of civic pride in the appearance of our streets in owners of estates and in public servants, not only in Lynn but in many other thriving New England towns.

The trees so transplanted were taken when there were openings in the Woods after a clean cutting of a wood lot gave young trees room and light in which to form shapely saplings or seedling trees. They were mostly American Elms, a beautiful and magnificent tree in proper environment, but long since condemned as a street shade tree on account of the habit of its roots to root up modern city sidewalks and pavements.

The planters of those trees were old men when they related the story of the planting in the days when they were young. We estimate that the hunt for a suitable tree, its removal and its replanting would have consumed a day of the time of two vigorous young improvers of their vicinage, such as Grove or North Franklin or some other street near the Woods.

The modern way of procuring desirable shade trees is different. A study should be made of the adaptability of trees to special soils and local climate. The noted tree growers of the west such as Douglas & Sons will supply by mail any required species at a cent apiece. It is now the custom to establish an arboretum or nursery plant and replant as they need room and sunlight till they have grown into shapely standards. Most of the trees suitable for street use do not grow in Lynn Woods. If they did grow there the shade of the native forest precludes their growing into standards suitable for street use, of the required height for the permanent location. The first cost of each tree is infinitesimal compared with the old method whereby the tree cost nothing, save labor and time.

Instead of supplying trees for the dubious chance of survival in paved streets and sidewalks over which the Park Commissioners have no charge or control we are seeking to preserve and restore such native trees as can be acclimated or will thrive in the Woods.

Last year we secured from New Hampshire and planted two hundred chestnut trees to replace the once common but beautiful favorite of city boys and gray squirrels.

This is only one of the many experiments we are making to restore the forest injured by fire, insects and moth-hunting tree butchers. For the present, however, we must sacrifice or delay all other work in the effort to suppress the gypsy moth.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN M. HAWKES, *Chairman.*

This report is being written during the glad Christmas season during which season a large and vexatious portion of our work is to prevent poaching in the Woods.

About this time, as the old Almanac says, look out for marauders who steal our thrifty young evergreens for use in Church or Lodge Room for Christmas trees.

It is not so long ago that the owners of the Fay Estate made an example to their cost of certain members of a Fraternal Organization who had coveted and appropriated such a tree for the adornment of a Christmas festival. Let us state what F. W. Rane, State Forester of Massachusetts says about the results of such unlawful poaching:

"It may be true that most of the Christmas trees coming to Boston are firs," said he, "but I am inclined to think a good



ROAD IN CHEEVER PASTURE

many of them are spruces. The fir, with its denser growth and soft coloring, makes a more decorative Christmas tree than the spruce, but the spruce has stronger limbs, and will sustain a greater weight in gifts.

But whether fir or spruce, every tree removed when young from the soil is so much taken from the resources of the state. Suppose all the young growth, for example, were removed from both banks of a river? It would not be long before the flow of the stream would be affected. One has only to travel in such a country as Spain, which has been denuded of its forests, to observe the damaging effect of cutting off trees. The country is dry and parched, the rivers dry up in summer and are floods in winter.

Every tree that grows in the soil of New England, as elsewhere, helps retain in the soil the moisture from the heavens. In a forested country this is given out gradually to the streams in dry time, and a more constant flow is obtained. In such a country as New England, business life depends largely on the flow of the streams.

It may seem a far cry from the Christmas tree to the drying up of streams, but the principle is there, and if everybody treated our growing forests as the Christmas tree cutters do, we would be doing irreparable damage to New England."

The fall band concerts similar to those held in previous years were resumed in the Woods on Sunday, September 18th, on which day the Boston and Northern Railroad carried more passengers to the Woods than in any former day and the greatest number of people ever seen in the Woods on one day enjoyed the music and the rural outing.

The concerts were continued upon pleasant Sundays at the amphitheatre at the head of Glen Lewis Pond in the invigorating autumn atmosphere through September and October to the edification of great throngs of people who have learned that in Lynn as in that other great Bronx reservation in New York the people may find the loveliness of uncited nature.

With this report will be found a revised map of the Woods. It is the McClintock topographical plan of 1892, showing new

paths, changes of nomenclature, and features of interest and scenic views made accessible, by Charles A. Lawrence.

We have improved the opportunity of a little lull in the moth warfare to do something of clearing the underbrush in many of the secluded by-paths which to many constitute the pristine charm of the avidiously sought woodland tramp.

By the aid of the plan any person who can with safety wander off the granolithic sidewalk can find the way, and especially whoever would

"Go forth under the open sky and list
To Nature's teachings."

Little River.

Little River has disappeared from the map of Lynn. The waters from Sluice and Flax Ponds on the east and Holder's Pond and Pine Hill on the north still flow towards Saugus River and the sea but before Strawberry Brook and Stony Brook meet they have been hidden forever from the sight of the boys who of old hunted the elusive alewife with sling and stone. With the ancient meandering stream, in early days pure and sparkling, that modern trap for boys and balls the double barrelled wooden box through which a well meaning attempt was sometime since made to carry water up and down stream has vanished.

The completion during the year of the conduit from Summer street through the former Butman's Mill Pond, under the Saugus Branch tracks of the Boston and Maine Railroad to the junction of the brooks near Boston street marks an advance in underground applied science of engineers and practical mechanics that is worthy of a passing glance. Even so recently as the conduit in Butman's Mill Pond was begun, a powerful derrick was required to guide and place huge stone walls in place. With infinite labor these immense granite blocks were transported from the distant beds where they had been welded by the forces of nature in prehistoric ages. To-day the wheelbarrow is substituted for the derrick and a mortar bed of crushed stone and cement take the place of the ancient quarry. The combination of the man devised stone and reinforcing steel rods make a better and a cheaper water way.



BASEBALL FANS, LITTLE RIVER PLAYGROUND

The foundation for the construction of the missing link of the culvert on the south side of the railroad was made by driving piles, 25 feet deep on the Summer street end of the covered trench. On these were placed 12-inch hard pine timbers with 20-inch bolts through them into every one of the piles. Four inch hard pine plank was here used for flooring which were fastened to the timbers with eight-inch spikes. The cement is two feet and six inches thick on both of the side walls, and nine inches thick at the top. Every seven inches across the culvert, the cement is trussed with steel rods, three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Three-quarter inch steel rods, 20 feet long, are placed lengthwise, eight inches apart, forming a screen and making the covering impregnable. The culvert from the bottom to the top is six feet, nine inches in height, and the interior is finished as smooth as the East Boston Tunnel. The dimensions inside would allow of a man in a dory to travel along the entire length. On the Summer street end there are five manholes about 200 feet apart, and on the other side of the railroad track there are manholes at frequent intervals which allow for the inspection of the culvert and provide an entrance into it if it should be necessary to enter it at any time. The culvert passes under the Saugus Branch Railroad tracks and on each side there are connections which drain off what surface water accumulates. For a considerable distance from the Summer street end, the culvert is 12 feet eight inches wide, and several hundred feet from the railroad embankment it commences to narrow gradually until it is six feet wide where it cuts under the tracks.

A test of the solidity of that portion of the culvert laid last year was made this year when the Barnum and Bailey Circus people who were allowed to erect their horse tents on the east side of the culvert by mistake tried to drive their stakes too far west with the result that they left on the premises a cord or two of broken stakes which had come in contact with the culvert cover. We sent a man through the culvert the next day and found no sign of a dent or other injury.

Playgrounds.

We have cherished for years the purpose to create in West Lynn a recreation ground such as was shown upon the plans of Olmsted Brothers with artistic features to please old and young, cultured or bucolic. But the census rudely informs us that Lynn has a population of ninety thousand people. As in the land of Shinar a confusion of tongues is heard. Unlike the old time residents of Lynn who had little houses and little patches of garden the new comers revel in congested hives. While the adults are zealously counting their shekels and adapting themselves as well as they may to our customs they are reproducing their images in flesh and blood. The people who come to us from other climes and other environments cannot be made into new men and women. Our task is to Americanize the oncoming generations of their children by giving them playgrounds and recreation spaces such as Little River, Meadow Park and then perhaps boating facilities upon that fair bit of inland water which the fathers called Flax Pond. With so many demands and so few dollars we of this generation will do well if we give safety and space for the coming multitudes even if we omit trees and æsthetics.

To make a playground out of Little River basin was comparatively easy compared with the problem of making a compact field in Meadow Park. Meadow Park, however, had one important advantage. It had an old grove of trees including maples and willows which we have been able to preserve. Little River was treeless and must remain so till the soil conditions are adapted to tree life, which is one of the problems we are seeking to solve.

If the users of the playground can see beauty in Nature and will aid us to preserve what we plant and we are allowed to go on with our plans including a passageway under the railroad, an added value will be given to every home between Boston and Summer streets, from Tower Hill to Houghton square.

The Little River and Meadow Park Reservations which are devoted wholly to sports, amusements and playgrounds for old and young comprise forty-five acres and provide accessible breathing spots for East and West Lynn.



Boys

LITTLE RIVER PLAYGROUND



Girls

In Ward Four we have the commanding plateau of three acres about High Rock, suitable for many out-of-door exercises, intellectual or sportive.

Wyoma bids fair to be amply provided for by land and water.

The great central Ward Five has no nearby playground and its youngsters think it too far afield to venture to Meadow Park or Little River, but ask what we think reasonable, a reservation somewhere, perhaps in the neighborhood of Alley street, where they may exercise without being trespassers.

Flax Pond—the Flax Pond of the Fathers of Lynn—has long been a storm centre of disputed title and of value in many lines. The clouds seem to have drifted away and the prospect is that this, the largest natural pond of the ancient town, will remain a breathing spot and recreation ground for the people who shall hereafter live here. A few years ago a proposition to expend any of the municipal cash for protecting this sparkling sheet of water or its approaches or shores would have been denounced as extravagance. But the population of Lynn is rapidly changing in numbers and character. Lynn to-day has ninety thousand inhabitants. They do not desire to live in the little detached cottages with the shoemaker's tidy shop in the yard and an orchard in the rear. They prefer to touch elbows and to build and live in congested quarters. An illustration of the impending of this congestion in Lynn as well as elsewhere may give a hint of the imperative need of saving these breathing spots, these lungs of the people.

“For the relief of the present and prevention of future unhealthy congestion of population, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., architect, recommended uniform, state-wide legislation, limiting the population allowed to live within an acre area, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League, in Boston, Nov. 29.” Mr. Coolidge, who spoke on “The Housing Problem,” referred in detail to the unsanitary, congested conditions in the North and West ends, where the average population is 440 to an acre.

The Richards Atlas of Lynn which is the standard now in use, was issued in 1905, only five years ago. The Atlas shows a triangle of land in West Lynn with its base on Breed's square

and its apex in Houghton square, containing 46,000 square feet. There was an old mansion on it facing Breed's square and a little grocery store on Houghton square. The remainder of the land, about an acre, was the well known orchard of Caroline Barnard. To-day there are eight tenement houses—in the slang of the day called "three deckers" packed like sardines upon this area. The assessors tax one hundred and sixteen polls upon this triangle which means upon the conservative estimate of the assessors a population of three hundred and seventy-seven persons which is close to the congested areas of the North and West ends of Boston.

Reference is made to the Barnard lot not because it is a singular instance of our growth but because it is a case of neglected opportunity. The property was in the market for sale before its recent *improvement*. Some good citizens with a view to the city's acquiring it for a Public Park advised with the Park Commissioners as to its availability for that purpose. The Commissioners approved the location as offering an imposing approach to the city from West Lynn, but, of course, they had no funds nor appropriation for its taking or purchase and the result is what is now seen.

Cause and effect are working together in every other part of Lynn as well as in the Barnard orchard and the people will not regret that the sixty-five acres of the Common lands under Flax Pond are to be kept open and free forever.

The development of Meadow Park and oversight of the playground apparatus at Meadow Park and at Little River has been the special charge of Mr. Pinkham. His full statement of the work done is a pertinent and interesting part of this report.

LYNN, MASS., December 21, 1910.

Mr. Nathan M. Hawkes, Chairman Park Commissioners :

DEAR SIR,—In the development of Meadow Park this year the work has assumed more the character of grading rather than of filling.

Early in the spring the last traces of blind and Dutch drains disappeared and thus has been relegated to the past the existence of quaking peat bogs and of all unsafe and treacherous swamps in this vicinity.

During the year we received from the Board of Health 875 loads of ashes which were distributed in the hollows and low lying places. We also



LOCKER BUILDING, MEADOW PARK

purchased from several contractors at thirty-five cents a double load 4,000 loads of loam and gravel with which we were able to bring to grade most of the eastern section of the reservation and especially that part on which are located the baseball diamonds.

Some difficulty is still experienced every year in overcoming the tendencies of certain areas to settle and we feel that this condition will continue to exist until all waters under the land have been drained away and the peat and bog pressed to a solid dry mass.

It has been necessary to keep one man employed most of the summer in mowing the grass and keeping down the weeds, not only that the players in the various games might not be handicapped but that the park would always present a neat and groomed appearance.

When one attempts to cover an area of thirty acres with from one to two feet of gravel he will begin to realize the time and expense required, and in buying this filling and employing labor to spread it five thousand dollars soon disappear. We, however, believe that it is a good investment for the city because it not only enhances the value of the land itself but it stimulates development in the taxable surrounding property.

Meadow Park to-day is rapidly assuming the aspect of a full fledged playground. Its seven baseball diamonds every Saturday were continuously in demand and often during the week might be witnessed many exciting games between the school nines.

On account of the damage done to windows and doors from foul tips in these games it became necessary to erect wooden backstops at each home plate. These have been painted and made as inconspicuous as possible so as not to mar the landscape.

According to the records of Mr. Rourke, who issued the permits, 190 games of baseball were played during the season just closed and 110 sets of lawn tennis.

The playground apparatus at Meadow Park, and also at Little River where a similar out-door gymnasium has been installed, was again under the supervision of Mr. H. H. Buxton who had with him for assistants Messrs. Huntington and Soutar and the Misses Williams and Maroney. Each man devoted his time to careful instruction on the horizontal bars, ladders and trapezes, while the women who had charge of all the girls and little children supervised the play at the swings, tilts and in the sand bins.

It is estimated that the attendance at all games and classes, both of spectators and participants, at Meadow Park and Little River playground for the year 1910 was one hundred and fifty thousand.

Every Thursday afternoon running races and jumping contests were held at Glenmere while on Friday the meets were held in the western part of the city. These preliminary trials developed much good materials so that on Labor Day the regular annual athletic meet became quite an event.

Incidentally it might be well to mention that there were many baseball

games at the playgrounds this season between the girls representing the various wards of the city.

After the season closed for baseball, goal posts were erected at Meadow Park for football. This sport has become quite popular in Lynn and regular scheduled games have been played on an average of once a week throughout the fall.

In concluding this report we wish to call your attention to a new feature in our program, namely, a kite flying contest. In the early fall much interest in this form of amusement was aroused among the youths of Lynn by the aero meet held at Squantum and nearly every boy in this vicinity was proud of a miniature aeroplane or kite.

Through the courtesy of one of our private citizens three silver cups were offered as prizes to the boys who flew their kites the highest, sent them into the air the quickest and sustained them there the longest. The entries were limited to grammar school boys and each kite had to be the handiwork of the contestant himself. The contest was a great success and the three judges appointed by Mr. Buxton were unbiassed in their distribution of the prizes.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. PINKHAM,

Committee in Charge of Meadow Park.

Requests from various organizations have reached the Park Commissioners on behalf of a movement directed to securing the holding of out-of-door meetings upon the Common. Several have asked for hearings. One organization at least desires a separate hearing from another for reasons given. To grant the use of any portion of the Common for such use would be to surrender such portion to the organizers of the meeting to the exclusion of all other people.

The Commissioners have long studied the problem and are of the opinion that a public statement of their views is preferable to a series of hearings. Hence the following:—

Ever since the City Charter placed the burden of caring for the Common with the Park Commissioners the annual reports of the Commissioners have given elaborate if not lucid statements as to the use and abuse of our fair Common. These reports are in the City Documents, and it is needless to rehearse them.

We may, however, refer to one or two matters of late years. In June, 1907 we gave some reasons to the City Council for our opposition to the use of the Common for athletic sports. In 1909, we reluctantly gave a temporary license for the setting up of some playground apparatus between the pond and the band stand. After one year's trial no advocate of its continued use for such purposes was found. Some of the reasons for change of opinion on the part of former urgers may be found in our report of that year. All admit that better athletic fields for sports are being provided in congested districts than the Common, surrounded by stately public buildings, churches, and residences.

The Common with its beautiful fountain, its sparkling pond, its noble trees, its promenades, its stretches of emerald green grass and bright flower beds is an invitation to toiling humanity to rest. It presents in the heart of the City a foil to the intense, combative, feverish modern life. It is the place to forget dogmatics, creeds, or visions which seek expression in argumentative utterances by any class.

The City Charter says that no part of the Common shall be let or sold. We have uniformly refused to sanction any use of the Common for class, political or religious gathering for talk which did not appeal to all the users of the place and of the people of Lynn as a whole. While the purpose for which it is desired to use it may be wholly commendable no one will claim that the whole people approve it, and such limited use might interfere with the comfort and enjoyment of others. But we can offer to any law abiding individual or organization for out of door public speaking a much more appropriate location than the Common.

We have no prejudice against such meetings. The oratories of the Jews were beneath the shadow of the olive tree; the ancient Druids of Gaul, Britain and Germany were accustomed to perform their mystic rites and sacrifices in the recesses of the forest; and our Pilgrim Fathers worshipped God under a like canopy. There is a secluded yet convenient grove of ancient willows at Meadow Park, a grove as interesting as the willows

of Grand Pré, immortalized by Longfellow. The car lines are near enough to accommodate visitors, but not so close to the ground as to muffle or drown the human voice. It is in the midst of a dense population and yet sufficiently remote from the dwellings of the people to guard it from intrusion of people not interested in the cause to be promoted. We could furnish a rostrum for the orators, and police protection for speakers and attendants. We make this proposition in all sincerity and believe it will be approved by such of those people who have sought to use the Common as are not saturated with the race old lust for the forbidden fruit.

The Common has been flooded as usual for skating whenever conditions admitted. Independence Day services were held there and this year instead of the Woods the sports of Labor Day were had there. The High School battalions had their drills and exhibitions there and the High School football game took place there.

The trees on the Common are feeling the baneful effects not only of insect assaults, but of forced artificial city life in equal measure with the street trees. When the old fail we renew with young trees, but the new are not equal to the patriarchal growth of generations.

A long time needed work has during the year been done. The pond has been concreted and the curbing reset. The pond is much more cleanly and attractive, not only to adults but also to the children who enjoy a wading pool.

High Rock.

High Rock Reservation and tower have been zealously cared for by the custodian, Captain Henry Grover, and throngs of strangers and citizens have mounted the hill to look upon the expanding city encircled by the blue Atlantic on the east and the south and the great forest on the north.

Late in the year, after the tourist season was virtually over, we opened a register of out-of-town pilgrims visiting the tower. From the opening of the book, October 12, to October 31, 321 persons were recorded, and in the bleak month of November,

218 strangers climbed the spiral stairs and recorded their names and residences. We expect that the record of a year will be a revelation of the magnetic attraction of our famous rock citadel.

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

By NATHAN H. HAWKES, *Chairman*,

LYNN MASSACHUSETTS,

December 31, 1910.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Public Grounds.

CREDIT.

Appropriation	\$4,250 00
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RECEIPTS.

Hawkes, Nathan M.	35 99
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	\$4,285 99
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EXPENDITURES.

Grover, Henry (Caretaker, High Rock) . . .	\$728 00
Labor, pay rolls	163 91

	\$891 91
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MISCELLANEOUS.

American Express Co.	\$2 71
Baird, William L.	28 88
Belonga, S. J.	105 40
Boston & Maine R. R.	40
Boyle, E.	70 00
Campbell Bros.	61 71
Coleman, D. P.	30 00
Coleman, M. H. & Co.	11 00
Collins Hardware Co.	37 10
Dearborn, C. F.	17 62
Doubleday, Page & Co.	5 30
Fadden, Joseph G.	32 70
Galeucia, J. A. & Sons	55 80
Hatch & Wood Electric Co.	1 20
Harding, Joseph W.	2 75
Haskell, Nelson S.	22 64
Hastings, C. H.	13 35
Highland Market	6 45
Hutchinson, W. Henry	8 96

Amounts carried forward,

	\$513 97
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	\$891 91
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PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

25

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$513 97	\$891 91
Hutchinson Lumber Co.	12 65	
Hubbard, John T.	4 20	
Lewis, Joseph C.	6 00	
Love, R. M.	2,105 20	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co.	63 92	
May, L. A. & Co.	4 60	
McLaughlin, J. H.	117 00	
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	29 15	
Proctor Engraving Co.	4 50	
Ryan, George E.	226 72	
Sheehan, John W.	79 60	
The R. S. Bauer Co.	4 50	
The W. F. Embree Co.	12 32	
The Hill Co.	1 00	
The Sulpho-Naphthol Co.	6 00	
The Scarborough Co.	1 45	
Tupper, John	13 20	
	<hr/>	3,205 98
CREDITS.		
City Hall Expense	\$2 50	
Fire Department	5 00	
Highway Department	6 82	
Police Department	138 75	
Water Maintenance	25	
	<hr/>	153 32
Total expenditures		\$4,251 21
Transferred to Contingencies		34 78
		<hr/>
Grand total		\$4,285 99

Little River Playground Improvement.

CREDIT.		
Balance from account of 1909		\$125 97
Loan		5,000 00
RECEIPTS.		
Hawkes, Nathan M.		135 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,260 97

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

Labor, pay rolls	\$1,148 78
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bryer, Arthur E.	\$116 20
Carroll, John	70 35
Collins Hardware Co.	7 60
Coleman, D. P.	150 50
Coleman, M. H. & Co.	73 85
Curtis, C. T. & Son	8 00
Hawkes, Alice	50 00
Harris, J. B.	132 30
Haskell, Sutherland Co.	102 47
Hayden, D. J.	7 70
Hutchinson, W. Henry	8 00
Hutchinson Lumber Co.	12 34
Linehan, P. J.	17 85
Magrane, P. B.	5 00
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	13 32
Olmsted Bros.	135 97
Sheehan, David J. Co.	65 45
Sheehan, John W.	582 40
Whitten, Frank S.	17 21
Wormstead, C. N.	98 70
	<hr/> 1,675 21
Total expenditures	\$2,823 99
Balance to account of 1911	2,436 98
	<hr/>
Grand total	\$5,260 97

Playground Equipment and Maintenance.

CREDIT.

Appropriation	\$2,000 00
Credit from Meadow Park Improvement	225 57
	<hr/>
	\$2,225 57
	<hr/>

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

27

EXPENDITURES.

Buxton, H. H., supervisor, salary	\$400 00	
Pay rolls	420 66	
	<hr/>	\$820 66

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collins Hardware Co.	\$9 94	
Haskell, Sutherland Co.	207 32	
Lamper, J. B. & W. A.	18 25	
Lynn Sporting Goods Co.	22 85	
Lynn Storage Warehouse Co.	54 55	
Spaulding, A. G. & Bros.	1,000 00	
The R. S. Bauer Co.	75	
Whitehead & Hoag Co.	12 00	
	<hr/>	1,325 66

Total expenditures	\$2,146 32	
Transferred to Contingencies	79 25	
	<hr/>	
Grand total	\$2,225 57	

Culvert at Little River Playground.

CREDIT.

Balance from account of 1909	\$4,322 62	
Loan	4,000 00	

RECEIPTS.

Hawkes, Nathan M.	195 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,517 62

EXPENDITURES.

Labor, pay rolls	\$3,008 62	
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Belonga, S. J.	\$1,199 60	
Brown, Ernest L.	463 83	
Central Iron Foundry	33 00	
Collins Hardware Co.	32 28	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward,	\$1,728 71	\$3,008 62
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PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,728 71	\$3,008 62
Hastings & Sons	2 50	
Hutchinson Lumber Co.	664 52	
Lamper, J. B. & W. A.	17 40	
Martin, Samuel	1 80	
Rendle, George T.	767 00	
Seaman, T. F.	42 45	
Sheehan, John W.	1,267 05	
The Lynn Evening News	3 60	
	<hr/>	4,495 03
CREDITS.		
City Engineer's Department		7 57
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		\$7,511 22
Balance to account of 1909		1,006 40
		<hr/>
Grand Total		\$8,517 62

Public Parks.

CREDIT.		
Loan	\$5,000 00	
Appropriation	3,250 00	
Transferred from Contingencies	417 85	

RECEIPTS.		
Hawkes, Nathan M.	921 81	
	<hr/>	\$9,589 66

EXPENDITURES.		
Hawkes, Nathan M., salary	\$300 00	
Labor, pay rolls	6,830 50	
	<hr/>	\$7,130 50

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Cropley, Horace G.	\$2 30	
Dunn & Mackenize	152 24	
Eastern Oil & Gasoline Supply	15 40	
Farwell, W. M.	83 25	
Hawkes, Alice	125 00	

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$378 19	\$7,130 50
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PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

29

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$378 19	\$7,130 50
Hutchinson, W. Henry	1,156 83	
Kelly, F. G.	97 69	
Lynn Sporting Goods Co.	9 50	
Lawrence, Charles A.	18 00	
Newhall, Loranus C.	58 50	
Seaman, C. W.	204 10	
Swett, W. H.	5 00	
The Graselli Chemical Co.	504 00	
	<hr/>	2,431 81
		<hr/>
		\$9,562 31
CREDIT.		
Brown Tail Moth Extermination	\$10 00	
Street Improvements	3 60	
Public Water Board	13 75	
	<hr/>	27 35
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		\$9,589 66

Meadow Park Improvement.

CREDIT.		
Balance from account of 1909		\$308 29
Loan		5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,308 29
		<hr/>
EXPENDITURES.		
Labor, pay rolls		\$1,557 03
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bryer, Arthur E.	\$25 20	
Collins Hardware Co.	12 38	
Curtis, C. T. & Son	5 00	
Eeles, Frederick Co.	27 25	
Emery, John	4 74	
Farrington, Thomas	562 60	
Ford, A. Louise	13 60	
Folsom & Sunergren	104 73	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$755 50	\$1,557 03

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$755 48	\$1,457 35
Chapman, J. A. & Son	97 46	
Clarke, R. P.	45 00	
Clarke, Edward & Co.	496 98	
Clarke, John & Henry	22 23	
Craig, A. Co.	77 30	
Crane, J. B. & W. A.	1 20	
Lawrence, Charles C.	23 25	
Lyons, George & Sons, Co.	41 40	
Lyons, George & Sons, Co.	47 23	
Martinez, John & Co.	4 50	
Mason, P. D.	111 30	
Morse, Henry M. Printing Co.	2 25	
Morgan, J. P. & Son	100 00	
Morgan, J. P. & Son	3 20	
McKee, H. B.	6 75	
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	29 51	
Pope, George	20 00	
Robinson & Martin, Co.	3 00	
Roberts, John W.	295 65	
Roberts, David J. Co.	346 80	
Travis, Charles E.	14 00	
The H. S. Baker Co.	12 00	
Tupper, John	3 15	
Vaughan, J. Aubrey	1 15	
Wentworth, F. S. Co.	4 25	
Wentworth, Frank S.	2 00	
White, Bern	15 00	
	<hr/>	2,757 23
(CREDIT.)		
City Engineers Department	\$6 92	
Playground Equipment and Maintenance	225 57	
Water Maintenance	29 25	
	<hr/>	261 74
Total expenditure		\$4,606 00
Balance to account of 1911		702 29
Grand total		<hr/> \$5,308 29



GREAT WOODS ROAD, NORTH OF MT. GILEAD

THE WARBLERS OF THE LYNN REGION.

George M. Bubler.

The Warbler family is one of our largest as well as one of our most useful groups of birds.

Although many are bright-colored and handsomely marked, they are not generally known, perhaps because they do not attract attention on account of their small size and great activity.

During spring and fall migrations this family is very well represented about this region both in species and in individuals. The Warblers are night migrants, that is, they do most of their journeying under cover of darkness, and the woodlands that one day are almost deserted may, on the following day be fairly filled with companies of these little travellers.

Some species during the colder part of the year migrate as far south as South America, but they return in the spring with much regularity, arriving each year within a few days of the same date.

Warblers live almost wholly upon insects, and are found chiefly in trees from the foliage of which they pick the insects; some capture their prey after the style of flycatchers, on the wing.

Several spend the greater part of their time on the ground searching among the fallen leaves or picking up insects that have dropped to earth and one, the Black and White Warbler, is usually found creeping about the trunks of trees securing its food from the crevices of the bark.

A great many small species of insects are eaten by the Warblers; larger species are also taken usually before they are full grown; this prevents them from doing noticeable injury to the woodlands.

Introduced insects greatly interfere with the balance of nature, and the birds are sometimes confronted with problems such as the gypsy moth, but several species of the Warblers have already been observed feeding on the small caterpillars of this moth. While their beautiful plumage may not attract attention as Warblers flit among the tree tops, the usefulness of the little insect hunters must surely create an interest in these birds, that are in a way the natural conservators of our woodlands and orchards.

On that account the following brief account of the characteristics and haunts of Warblers found about Lynn, are given as a guide to those who wish to become more intimately acquainted with these feathered friends.

Black and White Warbler.—*Mniotilta varia*.

This Warbler, sometimes called the Black and White Creeper, is very common during May, arriving about the first of the month; it is usually found creeping about the trunks and larger limbs of trees searching for insects that are hidden in the crevices of the bark. By the middle of September most of the Black and White Warblers have left us to spend the winter in the south.

Golden-winged Warbler.—*Helminthophila chrysoptera*.

The golden-wing appears to be increasing in numbers in this locality.

Arriving about the second week of May, it selects for a nesting site the borders of swamps or small streams where the woods are thin enough to permit a bushy undergrowth.

Tennessee Warbler.—*Helminthophila peregrina*.

This species is said to be a very rare transient visitor.

One is reported as having been seen at Swampscott, May, 23, 1891. (Birds of Essex County, 1905. Chas. W. Townsend.)

Orange-crowned Warbler.—*Helminthophila celata*.

There is one record for Lynn, January 1, 1875. (Howe and Allen. Birds of Massachusetts, 1901.)

The presence of this warbler in winter is of accidental occurrence. We are more likely to find the Orange-crowned Warbler in the autumn.

Nashville Warbler.—*Helminthophila rubricapilla*.

Although not so common as some others of its family, the Nashville is by no means rare as a transient; it probably breeds in some localities about here that seem suited for its nesting sites.

Parula Warbler.—*Compsothlypis americana usneæ*.

Arriving about the first of May, this species is usually very common for about a month. The Parula then passes on to its summer home and returns in September on its way south in company with other autumn migrants.

Yellow Warbler.—*Dendroica æstiva*.

This warbler is known to many as the little yellow bird; it arrives about the first of May, and unlike the rest of its family, regularly visits and often makes its home in the shrubbery and fruit trees of city yards and gardens.

They depart in September.

Magnolia Warbler.—*Dendroica maculosa*.

While evergreens and bushy thickets about ponds and streams are frequented by this handsome warbler, Magnolias are by no means confined to these places for they are often found feeding with other migrants on wooded hillsides.

The Magnolia is usually quite common during the greater part of May and in September may again visit us.

Cape May Warbler.—*Dendroica tigrina*.

This species is a rare transient visitor. Twice I have met the Cape May Warbler not far from the reservation. Both times it was in company with migrants of other species.

Although the birds were observed in different years the date each year was May thirteenth.

Black-Throated Blue Warbler.—*Dendroica cærulescens*.

Passing north in May the Black-throated Blue Warbler is sometimes found in mixed flocks of other migrants, and is seen again on its return to the South in September.

The Black-throated Blue seems to prefer damp or moist woods

Myrtle Warbler.—*Dendroica coronata*.

Usually Myrtle Warblers begin to arrive about April 20, and are represented for nearly a month. Again in the later part of September, these birds, on their return from their breeding grounds, visit us in large numbers, some remaining until nearly December.

This is the only species of the Warbler family that is likely to be represented in winter.

Black-Throated Green Warbler.—*Dendroica virens*.

The Black-throated Green has a decided preference for pines, but during migrations is often found in small flocks wandering through other woodlands.

This Warbler arrives by the first of May, and remains all summer sometimes even through September.

Blackburnian Warbler.—*Dendroica blackburniae*.

This species is one of our handsomest Warblers. From May 13, until June, we are likely to find one Blackburnian or small companies of these birds about evergreens, although they are not uncommonly found in deciduous trees.

Chestnut-sided Warbler.—*Dendroica pensylvanica*.

From May tenth until September, we are more than likely to find the Chestnut-sided Warbler in the borders of woods and on bushy hillsides where they prefer to locate.

Bay-breasted Warbler.—*Dendroica castanea*.

One of the last of its family to arrive is the Bay-breasted Warbler. From May twentieth we have a few days in which to look for this Warbler; then it passes on to its summer home. The few times I have met the Bay-breast, it has been in evergreens.

Blackpoll Warbler.—*Dendroica striata*.

The Blackpoll, arriving later than most others of its family, is usually abundant until June. Again in September and October large flocks visit us and at this time the Blackpoll is often our most abundant Warbler.

The Blackpoll occasionally comes into the heart of the city and in the autumn I have met them in shade trees along the city streets.

Pine Warbler.—*Dendroica vigorsii*.

The Pine Warbler true to its name is seldom found far from pines. About the middle of April these birds begin to arrive and where there are a few pines we are very likely to find the Pine Warbler. This species is a summer resident remaining with us until October.

Prairie Warbler.—*Dendroica discolor*.

Dry pastures and scrubby second growth are selected by the Prairie Warbler for its feeding ground; in such localities we may find them spending the summer with us.

They arrive about the middle of May.

Yellow Palm Warbler.—*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*.

In the spring the Yellow Palm is one of the first of its family to arrive. About bushes near water, small flocks are frequently found feeding on or near the ground.

By the first week in May most of these birds have passed on not to return until October.

Oven-Bird.—*Seiurus aurocapillus*.

By the first of May Oven-birds begin to arrive and are soon common through the reservation; they are more often heard than seen. During May and June the birds not only sing through the day but often at night. The Oven-bird passes most of its time on the ground where it builds an oven-shaped nest which has given the bird its name.

Northern Water Thrush.—*Seiurus noveboracensis*.

Small brooks and borders of ponds having muddy shores with bushy tangles are the chosen resorts of the Water-Thrush.

Arriving by May tenth, the Water-Thrush may be found about such places until nearly June; as a fall migrant it may visit us in September.

Kentucky Warbler.—*Oporornis formosa*.

The Kentucky Warbler is included by Dr. Holder in the catalogue of birds noticed in the vicinity of Lynn, Mass., during the years 1844, 1845 and 1846.

We are not likely to find the Kentucky Warbler in this region, its occurrence hereabouts would be only as an accidental visitor.

Connecticut Warbler.—*Oporornis agilis*.

This species is a rare autumn visitor. I have once met this Warbler in September in damp woods among ferns and blackberry bushes. Its ability and disposition to run and hide on one's approach enables it to be easily overlooked.

Mourning Warbler.—*Oporornis philadelphia*.

The Mourning Warbler has been several times recorded about Lynn, but, so far as I know, not recently.

May and September, are the months in which we might hope to find this Warbler.

Northern Yellow-Throat.—*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*.

The Northern Yellow-throat is a very common summer resident usually confined to damp bushy thickets or bushes about ponds or meadows. Beginning to arrive by May 6, this species sometimes remains until late in October.

Yellow-Breasted Chat.—*Icteria Virens*.

Although not generally distributed in Massachusetts, and a rare summer visitor in the eastern part of the state, the Chat seems to have been quite regular in its annual return to the vicinity of Lynn. Arriving by May 15th, the Chat selects for its summer home wild, bushy pastures intersected by narrow stream-bearing valleys or the borders of woods about such places.

Dr. Holder includes the Chat in his Lynn list, published in 1846.

Wilson's Warbler.—*Wilsonia pusilla*.

The Wilson Black Cap, as this Warbler is sometimes called, frequents the moist, bushy thickets about brooks or ponds.

From about the twelfth of May until the end of the month, the Black Cap may be found in such places darting after flying insects and capturing them in mid-air.

In September this species passes through the Lynn region on its way south.

Canadian Warbler. — *Wilsonia canadensis*.

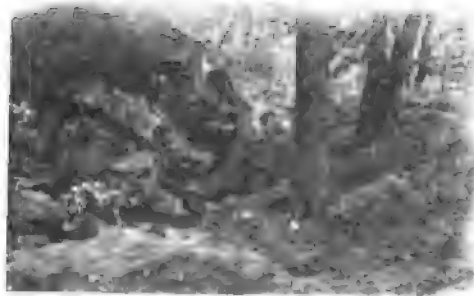
Like the Wilson's Warbler, the Canadian captures much of its food while on the wing; it is likewise found in much the same localities. We are most likely to find this species in the later part of May, also in August and early September.

American Redstart. — *Setophaga ruticilla*.

This active and handsome little warbler is a very common summer resident, making its appearance early in May.

Redstarts are found in the trees about damp open woodlands, flying restlessly from twig to twig, sometimes darting into the air or diving in their reckless chase; in short performing all sorts of aerial stunts in order to capture flying insects.

Some Redstarts remain until nearly October, but most of the species leave before that time.



United States have suffered from the ravages of insect pests to the extent of about \$700,000,000 in a single year, when the agriculture of the small state of Massachusetts is said to lose nearly \$5,000,000 annually from the attacks of insects, it is time to look about us to see how we can help in the war against them; it is time to do something to increase the number of the creatures that feed upon these insects.

But possibly the most useful bird to crops is the bob white, the common partridge. The agricultural reports of the southern states, especially Virginia, show that annually several hundred tons of pernicious weed seeds are destroyed by bob whites alone.

It is figured that from September 1 to April 30 annually in Virginia alone the total consumption of weed seed by bob whites amounts to 573 tons.

Some of the pests which it habitually destroys, the report says, are the Mexican cotton boll weevil, which damages the cotton crop upward of \$15,000,000 a year; the potato beetle which cut off \$10,000,000 from the value of the potato crop; the cotton worms, which have been known to cause \$30,000,000 loss in a year; the chinch bug and the Rocky Mountain locust, scourages which leave desolation in their path and have caused losses to the extent of \$100,000,000 in some years.

While we can do little to multiply those useful insects that feed upon other insects, we can protect useful birds and so bring about their increase. An increase of birds always occurs where conditions are favorable. Tree planting in the prairie states was followed by a multiplication of the numbers of insectivorous birds.

One of the best possible ways to observe arbor day is by planting trees, shrubbery and vines that will produce food for birds to eat. Trees, like the mountain ash, that retain their fruit in the winter, are very attractive to birds. Such shrubs as the barberry and sumach and vines like the Virginia creeper or woodbine also furnish fruit for birds in the late fall and winter.

There are many trees, shrubs and vines which bear fruit that are not eaten by human kind, but it is acceptable and nourishing to birds. The Russian mulberry is one of the most valuable

trees to plant, as its fruit ripens early and many birds prefer it to early cherries or strawberries.

Cone-bearing trees should be planted in groups, to protect the birds from cold winds and storms. These evergreens and tangles of wild shrubs and vines along the fences and roadsides afford places of refuge to which the smaller birds can fly when pursued by their enemies.

Swallows, swifts and phœbes can be encouraged by leaving barns, chimneys and sheds open, that they may enter where they please.

Even if our feathered friends were of no practical value they would still be indispensable to the world's best happiness. As little messengers of good cheer, as exponents of grace, song and living beauty, as examples of parental devotion, they help to brighten and uplift our lives. All that we can do to render their lives freer, safer and happier should be done as a duty — as the willing payment of an obligation that we owe. — *Massachusetts Arbor Day Manual.*



AMONG THE FLOWER FOLK.

L. A. Wentworth.

The changing seasons bring us with refreshing gladness to another year and again we find that the endless variety which nature affords makes each month as enjoyable, or even more enjoyable, than the preceding.

What is the secret of this marvellous interest? It is the simple fact that the variations of plant and animal forms and phases connected therewith are endless. Here is life and change. Everlasting changes that stop not in the day or night in their marvellous workings are before us, and the length of no man's life is sufficient to fathom even an hundredth part of the wonders which nature revels in.

In former park reports well-selected lists of the flora of the Great Woods of Lynn have been published, and it is now presumed that some treatment of the individual characters which go to make up this interesting flora will interest nature lovers who read this volume of reports. The former treatments of the flora have been collective. It is now proposed to present some idea of the plant as a living, growing object of interest in a manner which will give the reader some suggestion of the tree and flower lore of the Great Woods of Lynn. No claim to completeness is made, for that would necessitate an amount of material which only a full-fledged library could hold. Some of the more interesting phases of plant life have been treated of, however, in a popular way, and it is hoped that the reader may be led to appreciate more fully the beauties of our woodland flowers.



PENNY BROOK ROAD, LOOKING NORTH-WEST

An Early Visitor.

Humble, yet marvelously interesting to the nature lover, is that much maligned visitor of the early spring in swamp and meadow, the Skunk Cabbage. The Indian saw much more in this plant than we of the present day, and used it for medicinal purposes. Its odor is much more offensive to some persons than others, but as a general rule the enthusiastic nature student finds in it something of the snap and inspiration of all wild life. It is up and growing in earliest spring, poking through the icy waters of the swamp to warn us of the approach of the first flowers. Like the game of the hunter, it has attractions of subtle nature for those who have the vigor and spirit of the forest in their veins. The plant is very common in our own woodlands and its rolled up spathe can sometimes be found in mid-winter, ready for the spring growth.

The Hepatica.

Sweetest and most lovable of all early spring blossoms in the Great Woods is the little Hepatica. On warm hillsides it hardly waits for the going of the snow e'er it opens its delicately tinted eye to the blue of Heaven. The flowers of this little plant are most curious in their range of colorings. On some hillsides the blossoms will be all of a pretty pinkish tint while another hill slope will reveal myriads of blue or lavender-tinted petals in profusion. Then again, on some slopes, the entire range of coloring from almost clear white to deep mauve or purple will be seen. The Hepatica, in common with a number of other early plants, tucks its flowers away in the fall in downy buds, already formed for the springtime unfolding. This, in fact, is the secret which we learn from many flowers if we study their life histories through the seasons. The Hepatica is fertilized by early bees which visit its flowers for honey and pollen.

The Wood Anemone.

Strange to say the local appellation of Snowdrop seems to be the only name by which some persons in this vicinity know this dainty flower. This term, however, belongs to the little

European plant which we sometime see in gardens in earliest spring. The names Wood Anemone and Wind Flower are more appropriate and more widely accepted by nature lovers. The plant delights in moist woodlands and low grounds and its pink-tinted petals make it one of our best loved early blossoms. Although not a honey-bearing flower it is much visited by insects in search of pollen. School children well know and admire its delicate blossoms and seek it in late April and early May in all parts of our northern states. There is another species of Anemone even more fragile and delicate than this one, which is called by the name Rue Anemone. It is much more difficult to find, however, and may be considered as one of our rare species.

The Pale Corydalis.

It is surprising to note how little known are some of our really common flowers. The Corydalis, which dangles its somewhat curious, but pretty, pink flowers from rocks and ledges in May, is practically unknown to the average person, yet there are many places in the Great Woods where it grows in abundance. The flower is a relative to the old time garden favorite called Bleeding Heart and has some suggestion of the make up of that flower, although it is much smaller. The Corydalis was a favorite with Cyrus M. Tracy, the first botanist who systematically studied the flora of Lynn and he describes in his "Studies of the Essex Flora" how he tenderly brought home and cared for a specimen throughout a summer. Its favorite haunt is upon the side of some rugged ledge, where it often makes a sight to gladden the heart of the nature lover with its delicately cut leaflets and pink-tinted blooms.

The Early Saxifrage.

As soon as the snow disappears from the ledges in the woods little round rosettes bearing clusters of ready-formed buds in their centers will be found here and there waiting for the touch of the sun to open their tiny petals. This is the Early Saxifrage, which dots the rocky pastures with its white clusters in the early spring days. It is perhaps a little partial to the wetter rocks and will often be found in large colonies in such places. A

little plant which is usually found with it is the Early Everlasting, which is distinguished from it by its downier clusters of flowers. The little umbelled sedge, too, is partial to such situations and puts forth its yellow stamens almost as soon as the snow melts. These little early visitors are always one of the first welcome sights which cheer the nature lover in his search for the earliest blossoms.

The Spice Bush.

One of the earliest of all flowering shrubs, the Spice Bush, brightens the swamps at an early date with its yellow-petaled, yellow-stamened blossoms, making many sombre masses of otherwise bare twigs attractive to the eye of the stroller. The color of the flowers is almost pure lemon yellow, and although they have little odor a slight scrape on the bark with a knife reveals an aromatic scent of strong, yet agreeable nature. This scent gives to the shrub its popular name and is an instant means of identification. The name Fever Bush, which is sometimes applied to the shrub, is a suggestion of its medicinal virtues, the bark containing an aromatic principle which has been found to have a value in fevers. In revolutionary times the powdered berries of the Spice Bush were used in place of allspice, and in South Carolina the leaves were employed in the place of tea as a beverage. In late fall the red berries of oval shape are one of the most attractive sights in the swamps where the shrub grows.

The Goldthread.

Tiny and delicate, yet so abundant as to attract the interest of the flower lover who roams the Great Woods are the starry blossoms of this little plant which grows on mossy hummocks in the cool swamps. This species was well known to our grandmothers for its rich-colored, fibrous roots, which were used in the treatment of canker, sore throat and similar troubles. It is still valued for this purpose by physicians, although it is not what would be called a specific remedy. A little flower which resembles the Goldthread and which also appears in the month of May, is the Star Flower. This species grows upon an erect

stem, however, which is not easily confused with the creeping stems of the Goldthread. The Star Flower is abundant in open woodlands.

Wild Geranium.

The magenta-pink blooms of the Wild Geranium appear in late April and early May and continue throughout June and July. It is one of the frequent flowers of the Great Woods and loves the rocky stretches of woodland where the soil is rich. A little relative called Herb Robert will often be found with it in the rockiest situations, although the latter prefers to grow mostly on the ledges where the soil is often so sparse as to allow of little plant life. The Herb Robert has a peculiarly offensive odor which is a positive identification to one who once smells it. The Wild Geranium was used as a medicinal plant by the Indians. Its properties are mainly astringent.

The Bearberry.

This little creeping plant, often called by the rather inappropriate name of mountain cranberry, grows on some of the more rugged and rocky hills of the Great Woods. It is not the plant which botanists call mountain cranberry, although it is a pretty and delicate species of the same family. The Bearberry may be called one of the rare plants of our section and it is only on the highest and most barren rocks that it is to be found. The flowers are heather-like in their pinkish beauty and in shape remind one of blueberry blossoms. On some of the high situations of the Great Woods one may occasionally find a tall growing relative of the Bearberry and blueberry tribe called the Dangleberry, with fruit having the bloom of the blueberry, yet the taste of the huckleberry. The Deerberrry or Squaw Huckleberry has also been reported from the Great Woods section.

The Bird's-Foot Violet.

Although its season is lamentably short this pretty woodland beauty is fit to be called the queen of our native violets. The school child knows well its woodland haunts and all lovers of forest life admire its innocent beauty. The cut leaves of the

species are a most simple means of identification. Strange as it may seem the short season of the Bird's Foot does not prevent it from sending forth sundry flowers out of season, and the stroller is often surprised to find, even in late fall, a stray blossom wide open on the sward, with eye as bright as in the springtime days. This off-season flowering is a most curious habit with many plants and the writer has found even the little Wood Anemone, the Goldthread and several other decidedly spring species peeping forth lonely and forlorn in the days of late fall as if to ask whether the long, cold winter was at hand.

Ladies Slipper.

One could not fill out a satisfactory list of the spring flowers without this, the most showy of all the early blossoms. Lucky indeed that its reproductive powers are vigorous or the species would have been near to extinction long ago. As it is true lovers of our wild flowers censure the greedy habits of many of its admirers who seem to think that they are specially delegated to tear up all of its leaves and roots before others get a chance to enjoy its beauty. There are several other species of Ladies' Slipper in New England but none of them have been reported from Lynn Woods. The white form sometimes found in this section is simply an example of the peculiar absence of coloring which botanists call albinism and which appears in many forms of plant and animal life.

The Shin Leaf.

The name Shin Leaf is the common term applied to the Elliptical-leaved Pyrola. This species is used in medicine to some extent and is common in the dryer and more open cover of the Great Woods. Its relative, the Round-leaved Pyrola, is also quite common and the practised eye of the botanist may find several other species such as the One-sided Pyrola, the Greenish-flowered Pyrola and the pretty little One-flowered Pyrola. The botanist Tracy also reported the rarer Broad-leaved Pyrola as growing in the Great Woods section. Some of the pyrolas, notably the Elliptical-leaved and the Round-leaved have an exquisite perfume much resembling that of Lily of the Valley.

The Dwarf Cornel.

This little flower is mentioned here on account of its relation to the beautiful Flowering Dogwood. The bracts are identically the same in general appearance as those of the larger relative. The plant is occasionally found in the Great Woods, preferring damp, cold woodlands where it may be seen in flower during the months of June and July. The flowers of the Dwarf Cornel and the Flowering Dogwood are small, inconspicuous objects, the prominent part of the floral cluster being a whorl of four white bracts, or in truth transformed leaves. The well-known Poinsettia of the florist is a common example of this method of making a flower cluster conspicuous and attractive to insects for the purpose of fertilization, when the attractions of the blossoms themselves are inferior.

Flowering Dogwood.

Of all the flowering shrubs of the Great Woods this is the most exquisite. No nature lover who has had its abundance of bloom burst upon his sight when roaming the woodlands in the Maytime can ever quite forget the marvelous purity and refinement suggested. A good-sized specimen will often resemble a veritable mountain of bloom, and it seems as if every energy of the shrub had been put into one supreme, flowering effort. Cornel Path, in the very heart of the Great Woods, has been named after this species, and there are many fine specimens along that pretty woodland way. In fall the shrub bears bright red, oval berries and when in leaf and fruit gives the uninitiated no clue to its spring character. The Flowering Dogwood, while classed as a shrub, sometimes reaches the majesty of a small tree in favorable locations.

The Spreading Dogbane.

Unnoticed by many of the visitors to the woods yet most exquisite in its delicacy of coloring is the flower of the Dogbane, one of the common plants of the summertime. Many wood strollers no doubt notice its spreading, shrubby stems but seldom stop to examine its dainty blossoms. The pink-tinted, cup-like

flowers have deeper colored stripes within and close examination shows that each blossom is a thing of exquisite beauty. How many of the beautiful sights of nature and life we lose through the haphazard and careless way in which we often pass things over. Some of the most ravishingly beautiful of all our native blossoms are unknown to the average person.

Slender Gerardia.

Here is a little magenta-purple flower of the dry woodlands which is not often noticed by the average visitor. It grows on a small bushy, spreading plant which prefers the very driest of hillsides and woodlands. It has a relative which grows in meadowlands, whose flowers are much larger but no prettier. This is the Purple Gerardia. All the Gerardias are peculiar on account of their parasitic habits, preferring to grow upon the roots of larger plant forms to some extent, a habit which makes them practically impossible to cultivate or control. Perhaps it is better that some wild flowers should have this habit, for half the beauty of many blossoms is destroyed when we remove them from their native haunts.

Oak-Leaved Gerardia.

Here is one of the royal members of the native cohort of flowers. The botanist Tracy was one of its ardent admirers and tells in his "Flora" of the pleasure with which he viewed one of the most magnificent specimens of the plant which he had ever seen. Its great, yellow, foxglove-shaped blossoms are a never to be forgotten sight and have earned for it the name of false foxglove among modern botanists. Related to the species here described are two of similar form but having downy stems and fern like, deeply-cleft leaves. These other species are known respectively as the Downy and the Fern-leaved False Foxgloves. All the species prefer rocky, hilly situations and have flowers closely alike in form and coloring.

Indian Pipe.

Weird and ghost-like, this odd inhabitant of the rich woodlands is confusing to the botanical tyro in its character. Taken at first

for some sort of a fungus it finally turns out to be a peculiar parasitic relative of the blueberries and the Pyrolas. It has the rather unaccommodating habit of turning black as soon as picked so that many an embryo collector has found his specimens in a somewhat less attractive condition on his arrival home. There is a related plant called False Beech Drops which is little known to the average observer of woodland life and which bears several flowers like the Indian Pipe in structure but of smaller size. Like the Indian Pipe it is a parasite and its cells contain none of the chlorophyll or green coloring matter which is possessed by all independent forms of plants.

The Striped Maple.

Although one of the rare trees of the Great Woods the Striped Maple is fairly established in one or two rocky spots where the soil is favorable to its growth. It is the least known of all our native maples, seldom being recognized by any except a botanical student. The peculiar, greenish bark with its pretty markings of lighter stripes gives it its common name. In some parts of the country it is called Moosewood, perhaps from the fact that moose have been seen eating the tender twigs. The flower clusters are quite attractive in their delicate green coloring and hang down in pendant form from the slender branches.

The Canoe Birch.

This indeed is the most exquisite of all native trees to the artist. In the heart of the Great Woods, at what is known as the Forest Castle, is a fine collection of this species which is the delight of photographers and lovers of natural beauty. The tree closely resembles the less valuable Grey Birch at a distance, but its leaves are quite different in outline, being of an ovate form while those of the Grey Birch are triangular. The bark is also of a whiter color and the trees loom far through the woodland with their glistening shafts. The Canoe Birch is well known in the northern parts of the country and in Canada for its bark, which is used by the Indians and guides for the making of the famous birch bark canoes.

The Cardinal Flower.

Here indeed is the most brilliant of all our woodland beauties. Along the brooksides it rears its cardinal blooms in abundance, and where it is found to grow at all it is usually scattered along the borders of the waterways which it lines for some distance. It is sometimes cultivated, but does not always take kindly to garden conditions.

Four-Leaved Milkweed.

Sweet in scent and sweet in delicate beauty is this little-rock-loving relative of the roadside milkweed. Its haunts in the local woodlands are not many, but the one who finds it is well repaid for the climb which is often needed to take the observer to its rocky home. It is the most delicate of all the native milkweeds and the decided opposite of the straggly Poke Milkweed which one sometimes meets with in thickets about the Great Woods.

Mountain Holly.

Here is one of the flowers which do not reveal themselves to any except the trained botanical observer. The berries, too, are not frequent enough in local sections to be well known. The shrub is found to some extent in deep swamps of the woods and is recognized by the long pedicels of the berries. It is a relative of the better known Winterberry or Black Alder which bears smaller but more numerous berries, closely set along the twigs.

The Tupelo.

Here is another tree which the average visitor to the Great Woods is unfamiliar with. The straight, spreading branches are one of the best means of identification. It is partial to swampy places and borders of ponds, where its horizontal branches are often prominently noticeable among those of the Red Maple. The Tupelo is very difficult to transplant and is therefore seldom seen outside of the realms of nature. So much the better, for its spreading branches and shining green foliage are rather out of place in many cultivated situations.

The Betrack

[illegible]

The White Skerwood

This is a rare local species related to the common thoroughwort. It is fairly frequent in one or two special localities in the Great Woods, however, and its white, ageratum-like clusters of flowers make it a plant of refined attractiveness. This same species is cultivated to some extent as a hardy garden plant, but does not improve greatly under culture. Another and much rarer species of its tribe is the Vervain-leaved Thoroughwort, which is apparently only found in the extreme eastern section of the Great Woods in very small quantity.

The Chain Fern

In the beautiful race of ferns there are a few which are of sufficient rarity to interest the lover of nature in a special way. Among these rare species is the Woodwardia or Chain Fern. It grows only in a few low places, principally where the water dries up in the summertime. The curious chains of fruit dots on the under-side of the fruiting fronds reveal its identity to the observant student. The Chain Fern is a rather vigorous species and on account of its resemblance to the common Cinnamon Fern is not often recognized by non-botanical students of nature.

The Maidenhair Spleenwort.

This may be called the rarest fern of the Great Woods. It is only found in such situations as steep, moist ledges in cool woods and the nature lover who meets with it should always remember its rare nature and refrain from destroying it. The true Maidenhair fern has also been sparingly found in the woods in this section but it is somewhat doubtful whether it is natural or has been transplanted from other sections. Rather rare also is the little fern known as the Ebony Spleenwort which, like the Maidenhair Spleenwort, likes to grow in rocky places, although not partial to the very rockiest situations.

The Beech Fern.

This fern has been found in quantity only in the Dungeon Rock section. It has broad, triangular fronds and somewhat resembles a wide frond of some of the wood-ferns. It is much more delicate, however, and has a rather slender stalk for the size of the frond. Many of the wood-ferns are common in the Great Woods, some like the Evergreen Wood and the Spiny Wood being common in rocky places while the Crested Fern is not rare in moist situations along the borders of swamps.

Glance with me into these woodland shades and say
If all this is not worth the while of man to see.
These darkling boughs to shield from sun and wind, and turn
The breath of winter from its wild, mad course. The soil,
To hold the welcome rains and keep the earth refreshed.
Here are the homes of birds, the haunts of memories sweet, and all
That makes for better things and thoughts and nobler ways.
And shall man dare to lay them low and taunt the gift
That nature with her kindness infinite has sent.
If so then man has worked in vain, for his own race
Shall curse him for his thoughtless deeds.

AREA OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

	ACRES.
Lynn Woods (taken under Park Act)	1000
Meadow Park	304
Lynn Common and Park	10
Goldfish Pond Park (land and water)	24
Rifle Range	17
Washington Square	4
Highland Square	4
Little River Playgrounds (Boston street)	94
Little River Playgrounds (Summer street)	5
Pine Grove Cemetery	165
St. Joseph's (R. C.) Cemetery	34
St. Mary's (R. C.) Cemetery	22
Friends Cemetery	14
Eastern Burial Ground	24
Western Burial Ground	24

Ponds.

Hawkes (land and water)	130
Walden	128
Glen Lewis	36
Birch	84
Breed's	64
Flax	75
Sluice	50
Floating Bridge	17
Cedar	4
Holder's	7
Lily	8

Land Bordering Ponds and Watershed.

Bought by Water Board.

Breed's	86
Birch	80
Walden	550
Glen Lewis	109
Hawkes' Brook	22



OLD WOOD ROAD FROM WYOMA

Distances.

	MILES.
From Central Square to station, terminus Boston & Northern Railroad to Glen Lewis Pond	3
From same to Walden Pond dam, via Walnut street	5
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to dam by pond roads	2
From Walnut and Myrtle streets to Dungeon Rock	1½
From same to Mt. Gilead by Dungeon Rock	2
From same by Mt. Gilead and Dungeon Rock to station at Glen Lewis Pond	3½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Mt. Gilead	1½
From station at Glen Lewis Pond to Burrill Hill	¾
From Walnut street and Penny Brook road to Lantern Rock	½
From Walnut street and Penny Brook road to Dungeon Rock	1
From Walnut street and Penny Brook road to Mt. Gilead	1½
From Walnut street by Penny Brook road to Walden Pond	1¾

Heights of Hills.

From State Map.	FEET.
Burrill Hill	285
Mt. Hermon, near station at Glen Lewis Pond	278
Pine Hill, by Reservoir	224
Mt. Gilead	267
Dungeon Rock	210
Cedar Hill	220
High Rock	190
Weetamoo Cliff	250
Mt. Lebanon	265
Mt. Moriah	212
Fuller Hill or Mt. Tabor	222
Mt. Seir	228
Indian Hill	160

REVISED LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1902.

CHAPTER 28.

OF PUBLIC PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Sections 1-16. Public Parks.

Sections 17, 18. Improvement of Public Grounds.

Sections 19-22. Public Playgrounds.

Section 30. Penalty.

Park commis-
sioners 1882,
154. §§ 1, 2,
13. 1890, 240,
1899, 253. 137
Mass. 450, 490.
143. Mass. 541,
549.

SECTION 1. A town in which, at a meeting called and notified at least seven days in advance in the same manner as meetings for the election of town officers, a majority of the voters, voting by ballot with the use of the voting list, adopt the provisions of the first fourteen sections of this chapter or have so adopted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, may elect a board of park commissioners, consisting of three persons, and prescribe their terms of office; and the mayor of a city which, at meetings to be held at one time in the usual voting places of the city on such days as the board or aldermen, at a regular meeting, shall designate, called in the same manner as meetings for the election of city officers, accepts said provisions may, with the approval of the city council, appoint a board of park commissioners for said city, consisting of five persons, who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively from the first Monday in May next following such

appointment, or until their successors are appointed and qualified; and thereafter the mayor shall annually, before the first Monday in May, with like approval appoint one such commissioner for a term of five years from said first Monday in May. No selectman, member of the city council, clerk or treasurer of such city or town shall be such commissioner. A vacancy in such board shall be filled in like manner for the residue of the unexpired term. A commissioner may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the voters of a town at a meeting called for the purpose, or by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the whole of each branch of a city council. Such commissioners shall serve without compensation.

SECTION 2. Such boards may locate public parks within the limits of their respective cities or towns and for that purpose may from time to time take in fee, by purchase, gift, devise or otherwise, land which they consider desirable therefor, or may take bonds for the conveyance thereof to their respective cities or towns. They may lay out and improve such parks, make rules for their use and government, appoint all necessary engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers, including a police force to act in such parks, define their powers and duties and fix their compensation, and do all acts needful for the proper execution of their powers and duties; but no land shall be taken or expenditure incurred until an appropriation sufficient for the estimated expense thereof shall have been made by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters present and voting at a town meeting, or in a city in which the city council consists of two branches, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch, and in a city in which there is a single legislative board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members thereof, present and voting

Powers and
duties, 1882,
154, §3. 137
Mass. 450,
460, 143 Mass.
521, 526.

thereon. Such expenditures shall not exceed the appropriations made therefor, and all contracts involving expenditures in excess of such appropriations shall be void.

Connection of
park with
town streets
1893, 300, §§
1, 3, 5

SECTION 3. Such boards may connect any public park, boulevard or driveway, under its control, with any part of a city or town for which they are appointed, by taking any connecting streets, or part thereof leading to such park, and may accept and add to such park any street or part thereof, adjoining and parallel with any boundary line of the same; but the consent of the public authorities having control of such street, and the written consent of a majority of the owners of land abutting thereon, shall first be obtained. They shall have the same power and control over such streets as they have over parks, boulevards, or driveways and a city or town may invest them with the control, improvement and maintenance of any of the streets thereof for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this section.

Additional
powers.

SECTION 4. The park commissioners shall have the authority given to the mayor and aldermen, the selectmen, road commissioners, tree warden and forester, respectively, by Section 10 of Chapter 51 and Sections 6, 9, 12, 13 and 14 of Chapter 53, in places under their jurisdiction.

Improvement
of streets; as-
sessments.
1893, 300, §2.

SECTION 5. They may, from time to time, levy or cause to be levied, an assessment on contiguous property abutting on such streets not exceeding one-half of the first cost of improvements therein as estimated by such boards, but not for any subsequent repairs thereof. Such assessments may be apportioned into not more than four annual installments, with interest at five per cent per annum from the date of demand until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes or assessments.

SECTION 6. If any streets or parts thereof shall pass from the control of any such boards, the power and authority over the same granted or authorized by Sections 3 and 5 shall revert to the city or town.

Control of streets to revert, when. 1893, 300, § 4.

SECTION 7. Such boards shall, within sixty days after the taking of land under the provisions of the first fourteen sections of this chapter, file and cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which such land lies, a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification. In a town no taking of land by the right of eminent domain shall be valid unless it is reported to the town, filed, accepted and allowed, as provided by Section 71 of Chapter 48.

Taking of land; proceedings. 1882, 154, §§ 3, 4.

SECTION 8. Such boards shall estimate and determine all damages sustained by the taking of land or by other acts in the execution of their powers; but a person aggrieved thereby may have his damages assessed by a jury in the superior court in the manner provided for the assessment of damages sustained by the laying out of ways. If upon a trial damages are increased beyond the award, the petitioner shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay costs.

Determination of damages. 1882, 154, § 5, 143, Mass. 521, 526.

SECTION 9. The fee of land acquired for a park under the provisions of this chapter shall vest in the city or town in which it is laid out; and such city or town shall be liable for all damages assessed, as provided in the preceding section, and for all costs and expenses lawfully incurred by its board of park commissioners. A city or town may take and hold in trust or otherwise any grant, gift, bequest or devise, made for the purpose of laying out or improving any parks therein.

Fee of land to vest in city or town. 1882, 154, § 6, 143, Mass. 521, 526.

SECTION 10. A city council may issue from time to time, and to an amount not exceeding the sum actually expended for the purchase or taking of

Public Park Loan. 1882, 154, § 9.

land for parks, bonds or certificate of debt, to be denominated on the face thereof the "PUBLIC PARK LOANS" bearing such interest and payable at such times as may be determined by said city council, which shall establish a sinking fund sufficient, with accumulating interest, to provide for the payment of such loan at maturity. All amounts received for betterments which accrue by the laying out of parks under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into such sinking fund.

Parks to be
perpetual.
1882, 154, § 10,
1893, 75.

SECTION 11. Land taken for or held as a park by cities and towns under the provisions of this chapter shall be forever kept open and maintained as public parks; but, except in parks in the city of Boston and in parks comprising less than one hundred acres in extent, structures for shelter, refreshment and other purposes may be erected of such material and in such places as, in the opinion of the fire commissioners, if any, do not endanger buildings beyond the limits of such park; and the provisions of Section 20 of Chapter 53 shall not apply to such buildings. No street or way and no steam railroad or street railway shall be laid out over any portion of such park except in places and in the manner approved by the board of park commissioners.

Military en-
campments.
1882, 154, § 11.

SECTION 12. No military encampment, parade, drill, review or other military evolution or exercise shall be held or performed on any park laid out as aforesaid, nor shall any military body, except in case of riot, insurrection, rebellion or war, enter or move in military order therein without the consent of such board.

Annual re-
ports. 1882,
154, § 12.

SECTION 13. Such boards shall make reports of their respective doings and detailed statements of all receipts, expenditures and liabilities for the preced-

ing year in towns, at the annual town meetings and at such other times as the town directs, and in cities, to the city council annually, in December.

SECTION 14. Ballots on the acceptance of this and the preceding sections of this chapter shall be "yes" or "no" in answer to the question, "Shall Sections 1 to 14, inclusive, of Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws, authorizing cities and towns to lay out public parks within their limits, be accepted?" The ballots cast shall be assorted, counted and public declaration made thereof in the manner prescribed in Sections 236 to 241, inclusive, of Chapter 11.

Ballots on acceptance of chapter. 1882, 154, § 13.

SECTION 15. A second meeting for the purpose of voting upon the acceptance of said sections shall not be called within twelve months after the first, unless the first meeting fails through illegality or irregularity in the proceedings.

Second meeting, when. 1882, 154, § 14.

SECTION 16. In a city which by a vote of its city council, or in a town which by a vote of a town meeting, accepts this section, or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, the board of park commissioners may, in accordance with the provisions of Section 103 of Chapter 48, establish a building line distant at no point more than twenty-five feet from any exterior line of a parkway, boulevard or public way on which a park abuts; and the extreme height to which buildings upon such parkway, boulevard or public way may be erected shall be seventy feet exclusive of such steeples, towers, domes, cornices, parapets, balustrades, sculptured ornaments, chimneys and roofs as such board may approve. Whoever sustains damage by the establishment of such building line shall have the same remedy therefor as if his land were taken for the laying out of a highway.

Building line on parkways. 1896, 313, 1897, 379.

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Building line on parkways. 1896, 313, 1897, 379.

town, take a lease of such open spaces for a neighborhood playground for a term not exceeding fifteen years, subject to renewal, at a rental not exceeding the taxes thereon. The owners of such buildings shall have the care and control thereof under the supervision of the board of park commissioners, or if there is none, of the selectmen.

PENALTY.

Penalty for
violation of
rules of park.
(S. 30, L. 30.)

SECTION 30. Whoever violates any rule or regulation for the government or use of any public reservation, parkway or boulevard, made under authority of law by any board or officer in charge thereof shall, for each offence, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.



case may be, shall, within sixty days after the taking of land, under the provisions of this section, file and cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land lies, a description thereof sufficiently accurate for identification and a statement of the purpose for which it was taken.

SECTION 20. Said board, or, if there is none, the city council of a city or the selectmen of a town, shall estimate and determine the damages sustained by such taking of land; but a person aggrieved thereby may have his damages assessed in the manner provided for the assessment of damages sustained by the laying out of ways if suit therefor is brought within two years after the recording of such taking. If, upon a trial, damages in excess of the award shall be recovered, the petitioner shall recover costs; otherwise he shall pay them.

Damages, assessment and costs. 1893, 225, § 2.

SECTION 21. A city or town, except the city of Boston, may, in order to meet the expense of acquiring land for the purposes named in Section 19, incur indebtedness beyond the limit of municipal indebtedness to an amount not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of its assessed valuation. It shall not be necessary to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the same unless the city or town so votes.

Indebtedness beyond limit authorized. 1893, 225, § 3.

SECTION 22. If, in a town in the metropolitan parks district as defined in Section 3 of Chapter 407 of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, or in any city, tenement buildings are built about or contiguous to open spaces, the owners of such buildings may apply to the board of park commissioners, if any, or, in a city or town of said district having no park commission, to the metropolitan park commission, and said boards may, with the approval of the board of health of the city or

Public playgrounds. 1893, 331.

town, take a lease of such open spaces for a neighborhood playground for a term not exceeding fifteen years, subject to renewal, at a rental not exceeding the taxes thereon. The owners of such buildings shall have the care and control thereof under the supervision of the board of park commissioners, or if there is none, of the selectmen.

PENALTY.

Penalty for
violation of
rules of park,
1870, c. 10.

SECTION 30. Whoever violates any rule or regulation for the government or use of any public reservation, parkway or boulevard, made under authority of law by any board or officer in charge thereof shall, for each offence, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.



ORDINANCES.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lynn, by virtue of its authority to make rules for the use and government of the public parks of said city, and for breaches of such rules to affix penalties, hereby ordains that within the limits of Lynn Woods, Meadow Park, High Rock, Lynn Common, Little River Playgrounds and all other city reservations, except with the prior consent of the board, it is forbidden :

1. To cut, break, injure, deface, defile or ill-use any building, fence or other construction, or any tree, bush or turf, or any other thing or property.
2. To have possession of any freshly-plucked tree or bush.
3. To throw stones or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, except by members of the police force in the discharge of their duties; to discharge or carry firecrackers, torpedoes or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, to offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags, or advertising devices; to solicit subscription or contributions; to play games of chance, or have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to do any obscene or indelicate act; to bathe or fish; to solicit the acquaintance of or follow, or otherwise annoy other visitors.
4. To allow cattle, horses or other animals to pass over or stray upon the park lands, provided that this shall not apply to those used for pleasure travel when on the ways or places provided and open for the purpose.
5. To drive a horse or horses at a rate faster than eight miles an hour.
6. To ride a horse at a rate faster than ten miles an hour.

7. To ride or drive any animal not well broken and under perfect control of the driver.

8. To play ball or other games or sports, except on grounds provided therefor.

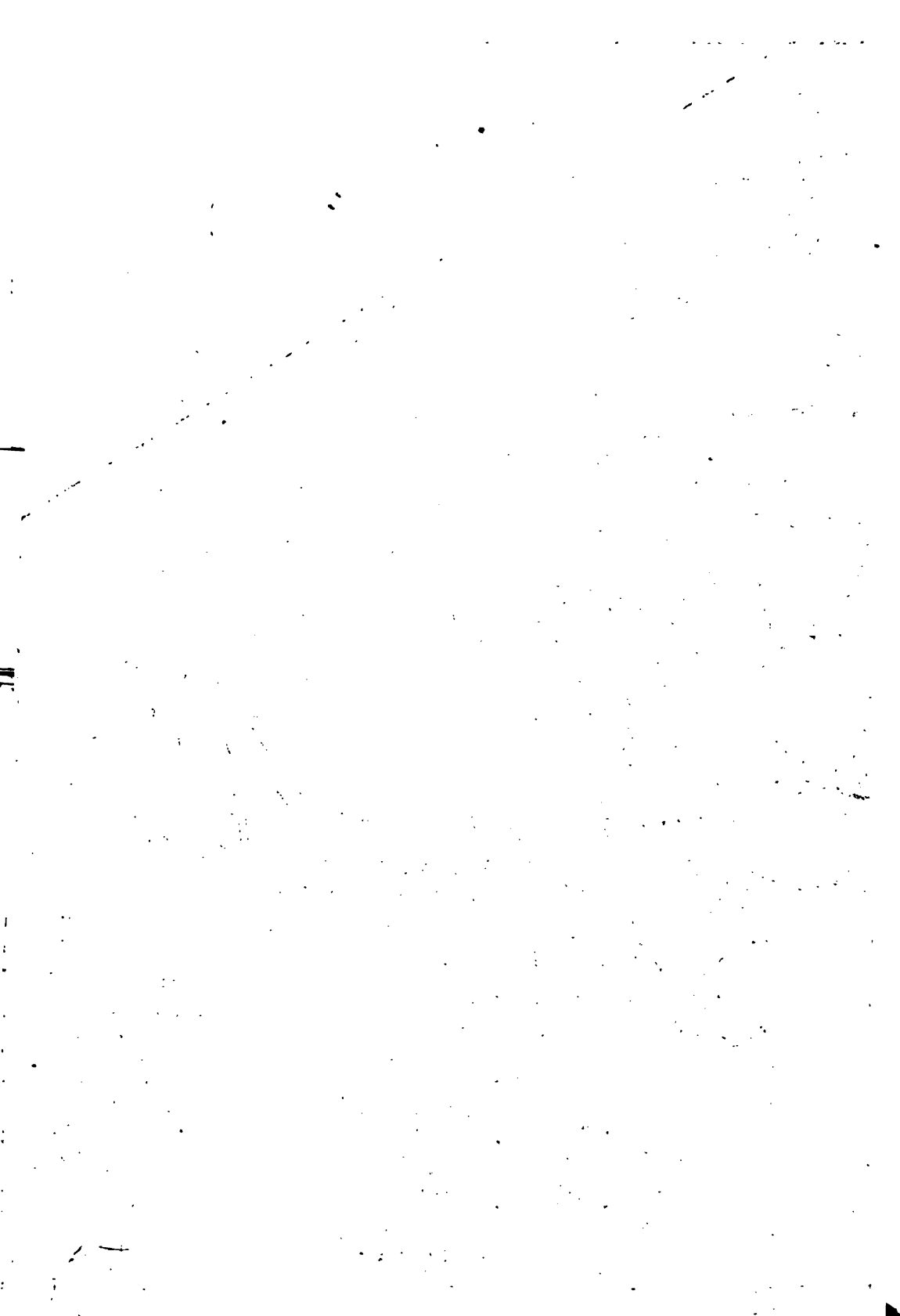
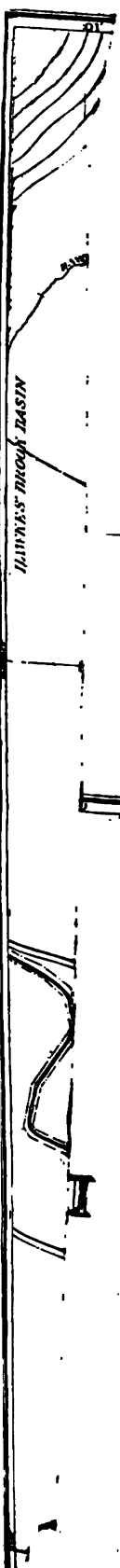
9. To engage in conversation with men at work, or to obstruct, hinder or embarrass their movements.

10. To refuse to obey the orders or requests of either of the commissioners, or of the park police, or other agents of the commissioners, and to refuse to assist them when required.

Any person wilfully doing either of the things above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

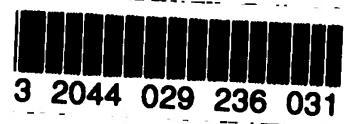
Compliance with the foregoing regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.





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DEMCO 38-297



NAB Lynn, Mass. Park Commissioners.
6827 Annual report, 12th, 1900 -
Lynn 22d, 1910.
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